

MURKISH RÉGIE



Hazell's annual

254

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at usual ages for Assurance, £1200 or thereby may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) £1000 only—the difference being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 per cent.

THE WHOLE SURPLUS is reserved exclusively for those members who survive the period at which their premiums if accumulated with compound interest at 4 per cent. would amount to the original assurance.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—with Profits.

Age next Birthday	25	30	35	40	45	50
During Life ..	£1 17 5	£2 2 4	£2 8 6	£2 16 6	£3 8 2	£4 3 2
25 Payments ..	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 5 11	3 15 11	4 8 8

Provision for the Young—A Savings Fund Policy.

An Annual Premium of £10 secures any of the following Life or Endowment Assurance Benefits commencing at age 21—With participation in surplus.

Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE at death or age 50.		Cash Surrender at age 21. Whole Life or Endowment.	Age next Birth-day.
	Sum Assured for Life Premium of £10.	Sum Assured for 30 payments in all of £10.	Paid-up Policy at 21.	Sum Assured for Premium of £10.	Paid-up Policy at 21.		
1	(1) £1,276	(2) £909	(3) £674	(4) £730	(5) £410	(6) £262	1
7	1,021	755	442	570	280	169	7
15	747	578	173	396	106	65	15

Assurances effected for the whole of Life, as in column (1), may on the anniversary of the Assurance before age 21, be transferred to any of the other classes for the amount stated. Under these Tables the usual Medical examination is dispensed with. All Premiums returnable in event of the child's death before attaining 21, and 75 per cent. and upwards in event of Surrender before that age.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £14,000,000.

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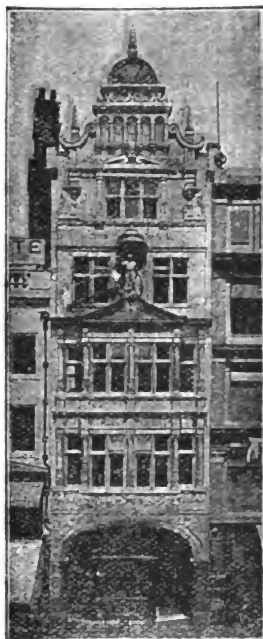
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Mortgage.*

**Reserve Fund
exceeds
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Monthly Repayments for each £100 advanced—

8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.
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Testimony with each Bottle.*

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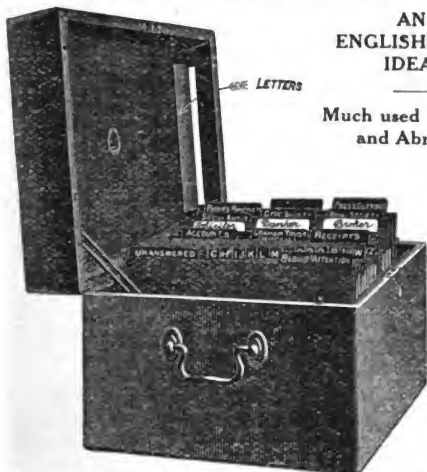
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HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1910

*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN
AND AFFAIRS FOR USE IN 1910*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1909.

GIVING THE MOST RECENT,
FULL, AND AUTHORITATIVE
INFORMATION ON THE TOPICS
OF THE DAY.

WITH COPIOUS INDEX.

EDITED BY

HAMMOND HALL.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

London :

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1910

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You should study the NEW ENDOWMENT POLICY Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

"IT PRESENTS IN A BETTER FORM than can be obtained elsewhere a method of saving money with complete safety, accompanied by a profitable rate of interest."—*Daily Telegraph*.

IT GUARANTEES that the full face value shall be payable to you in a given number of years, or to your estate in case of your prior decease.

Also that, *if you are unable to continue your payments* after the third year,

The Contract will continue in force

till the end of the Endowment period, in many cases for its full face value, and will be paid without deduction of any kind in event of your decease during that time; and further, if you survive the Endowment period,

A Cash Payment will be made you.

EXAMPLE (at age 40) of the options under a ten-year Endowment Policy of £1,000. All the figures are stated in the Contract, and

Are Absolutely Guaranteed.

If Premiums not paid after Years in Force.	Cash available. £	Paid-up Endowment. £	Policy continued for full amount, and Cash at end of period.	
			Yrs.	Mths.
3	245	299	7	0
4	341	405	6	0
5	441	509	5	0
6	542	609	4	0
7	649	709	3	0
8	761	808	2	0
9	878	904	1	0
				£
				234
				358
				477
				588
				697
				802
				903

LOANS are available up to 95 per cent. of Cash Value.

IT PROVIDES also that for every premium you pay

An Annual Cash Bonus will be declared,

which can be drawn by you; used in the payment of premiums, or added to the amount of the Endowment.

CONSIDER THE CASH BONUSES PAYABLE IN 1909.

On a ten-year Endowment (at age 40) on Policies of £1,000—

Years in Force	In Cash.	Or in Reversionary Additions.	Years in Force	In Cash.	Or in Reversionary Additions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	10 16 0	13 19 0	6	17 10 0	19 13 0
2	12 3 0	15 5 0	7	18 15 0	20 9 0
3	14 0 0	17 2 0	8	20 0 0	21 5 0
4	15 2 0	17 19 0	9	21 7 0	22 0 0
5	16 6 0	18 16 0	10	22 14 0	22 14 0

Such a means of Saving for your old age cannot be surpassed.

Apply for Particulars of Plan 44, at your own age, to the Head Office for the United Kingdom,

16, 17 & 18, CORNHILL, E.C. J. H. HARRISON HOGGE, General Manager.

Accumulated Funds, December 1908, over £109,415,000,

An Increase of over £9,000,000 in one year.

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PREFACE.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL enters its twenty-fifth year with new features which will, it is hoped, enhance its utility and interest. In the first place the contents of the volume have been so re-ordered as to bring together articles upon closely related subjects. The creation in the past year of a comprehensive scheme of Imperial Defence rendered it necessary to combine under one heading the articles on Army and Navy previously divorced by a dozen letters of the alphabet, and this inevitable breach of the old order has invited a rearrangement of the rest of the matter on a system of classification which, while admittedly not perfect, will be found, it is believed, more convenient to the reader, whether he dips into the book at random or whether he consults the index at the first intent. The index, it should be added, has been printed in new and larger type, and the number of references greatly increased.

Another new feature is the introduction of signed articles upon some of the larger topics of the time. Sir Arundel Arundel, lately a member of the Viceroy's Council, writes upon the present and future of our great Indian Empire. Sir Harry Johnston, whose varied and successful experience as a ruler of native races gives him unquestionable authority upon the subject, writes of the colour problem of the Empire with special reference to the approaching union of the South African colonies. Sir Oliver Lodge explains in language which all can understand the illimitable vista opened out by the discovery of that Aladdin's Lamp of Science, radium. Mr. Lucien Wolf writes on the Peace of Europe; Dr. Evans Darby, Secretary of the Peace Society, on the Progress of the Peace Movement; Lady Frances Balfour upon Woman Suffrage. Sir Hiram Maxim, one of the pioneers of mechanical flight, treats of the past and future of the heavier-than-air machine. Mr. Charles Turner, who, besides being an authority upon aeroplanes, shares with his fellow passengers the "records" of the two longest balloon flights from England, writes at length upon the progress of aeronautics in the past year.

For the rest, the ANNUAL will be found, as of old, to be a mine of information upon questions, big and little, of the day.

The Editor has again to express his thanks to the Colonial and Foreign Governments which have so readily furnished him with the latest statistics at their disposal, and to the many readers at home and abroad who have favoured him with suggestions which, whether acceptable or not, are always welcome.

LONDON,

Nov. 30th, 1909.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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ASSETS, £1,500,000.

CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000.

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JANUARY, 1910.

3. Last Qtr. 1h 27m P.M. 18. First Qtr. 10h 21m A.M.
11. N. Moon 1h 51m A.M. 25. F. Moon 1h 51m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	1 Circum. Bank Hol. Scot. [Hol. Stock Exchange]	5 26 5 47
2 S.	2 2 after Christmas	6 8 6 30
3 M.	3 Qr. Sessions Week	6 52 7 14
4 Tu.	4 Sun R. 8.8 s. 4.1	7 37 8 2
5 W.	5 Divids. due at Bank	8 30 9 1
6 Th.	6 Epiphany. 12th Day	9 35 10 10
7 F.	7 Fire Insurances ex.	10 42 11 13
8 S.	8 Camb. Lent Tm. b.	11 43 —
9 S.	9 1 after Epiphany	0 11 0 37
10 M.	10 Sun R. 8.6 s. 4.9	1 1 1 24
11 Tu.	11 Hilary Law Sit. beg.	1 46 2 7
12 W.	12 —	2 26 2 45
13 Th.	13 Moham. Yr. 1328 b.	3 5 3 25
14 F.	14 Oxford Lent Tm. b.	3 46 4 7
15 S.	15 —	4 28 4 49
16 S.	16 2 after Epiphany	5 10 5 32
17 M.	17 —	5 55 6 19
18 Tu.	18 —	6 44 7 10
19 W.	19 Sun R. 7.59 s. 4.23	7 37 8 6
20 Th.	20 —	8 37 9 11
21 F.	21 —	9 48 10 27
22 S.	22 King's Access., 1901	11 5 11 42
23 S.	23 Septuagesima Sun.	— 0 18
24 M.	24 Proclamation	0 50 1 19
25 Tu.	25 Convers. of St. Paul	1 45 2 9
26 W.	26 —	2 32 2 53
27 Th.	27 Sun R. 7.49 s. 4.36	3 13 3 32
28 F.	28 —	3 51 4 9
29 S.	29 —	4 27 4 44
30 S.	30 Sexagesima Sun.	5 1 5 18
31 M.	31 —	5 35 5 52

FEBRUARY, 1910.

2. Last Qtr. 1h 27m A.M. 16. First Qtr. 6h 33m P.M.
10. N. Moon 1h 13m A.M. 24. F. Moon 6h 30m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Tu.	32 Partridge & Pheas. [Shooting ends]	6 9 6 26
2 W.	33 Purif. of V. Mary. [Candlemas. Scot. [Quarter Day]	6 44 7 4
3 Th.	34 —	7 25 7 49
4 F.	35 —	8 17 8 49
5 S.	36 Sun R. 7.36 s. 4.52	9 27 10 8
6 S.	37 Quinquagesima S.	10 50 11 28
7 M.	38 [Quarter Day]	— 0 4
8 Tu.	39 Shrove Tues. Half	0 36 1 4
9 W.	40 Ash Wednesday.	1 27 1 50
10 Th.	41 —	2 12 2 33
11 F.	42 —	2 52 3 12
12 S.	43 Sun R. 7.24 s. 5.5	3 32 3 52
13 S.	44 1 in Lent. Emb. W.	4 12 4 33
14 M.	45 —	4 54 5 15
15 Tu.	46 —	5 36 5 57
16 W.	47 Ember Day	6 19 6 41
17 Th.	48 —	7 5 7 31
18 F.	49 Ember D. [s. 5.18]	8 1 8 36
19 S.	50 Em. D. Sun R. 7.10	9 18 10 5
20 S.	51 2 in Lent	10 51 11 35
21 M.	52 —	— 0 14
22 Tu.	53 —	0 47 1 15
23 W.	54 —	1 39 2 9
24 Th.	55 St. Matthias, Ap.	2 22 2 41
25 F.	56 —	2 58 3 14
26 S.	57 Sun R. 6.56 s. 5.31	3 20 3 45
27 S.	58 3 in Lent	4 1 4 16
28 M.	59 —	4 31 4 46

MARCH, 1910.

4. Last Qtr. 7h 53m A.M. 18. First Qtr. 9h 37m A.M.
11. N. Moon 6h 12m P.M. 25. F. Moon 8h 21m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Tu.	60 St. David	5 1 5 14
2 W.	61 —	5 28 5 43
3 Th.	62 —	5 59 6 16
4 F.	63 —	6 36 6 58
5 S.	64 Sun R. 6.41 s. 5.43	7 23 7 52
6 S.	65 4 in Lent	8 27 9 11
7 M.	66 —	10 1 10 48
8 Tu.	67 —	11 31 —
9 W.	68 —	0 10 0 40
10 Th.	69 Sun R. 6.30 s. 5.52	1 6 1 30
11 F.	70 —	1 52 2 12
12 S.	71 —	2 31 2 51
13 S.	72 5 in Lent.	3 11 3 30
14 M.	73 —	3 49 4 10
15 Tu.	74 —	4 30 4 50
16 W.	75 Sun R. 6.16 s. 6.2	5 11 5 31
17 Th.	76 St. Patrick. Bank	5 53 6 15
18 F.	77 [Hol. Ireland]	6 40 7 7
19 S.	78 Oxford Lt. T. ends	7 38 8 16
20 S.	79 Palm Sunday	9 0 9 53
21 M.	80 Spring con., Noon	10 43 11 26
22 Tu.	81 Sun R. 6.2 s. 6.12	— 0 6
23 W.	82 Hly. Law Sits. end	0 37 1 4
24 Th.	83 M. Th. Cam. L. Tm. e.	1 26 1 45
25 F.	84 Good F. Annunciation	2 2 2 18
26 S.	85 East. E. [Lady D. Qtr D]	2 33 2 48
27 S.	86 Easter Day	3 2 3 16
28 M.	87 Easter Mon. Bk. H.	3 30 3 45
29 Tu.	88 Easter Tuesday	3 59 4 14
30 W.	89 Oxford East. Tm. b.	4 28 4 41
31 Th.	90 Sun R. 5.42 s. 6.27	4 55 5 9

APRIL, 1910.

3. Last Qtr. 4h 48m A.M. 16. First Qtr. 2h 46m P.M.
9. N. Moon 6h 25m P.M. 24. F. Moon 1h 23m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 F.	91 —	5 25 5 42
2 S.	92 —	6 31 6 25
3 S.	93 Low Sun. — 1st E.	6 50 7 20
4 M.	94 Quarter Sess Week.	7 55 8 38
5 Tu.	95 East. Law Sits. beg. [Divs. due at Bank]	9 28 10 17
6 W.	96 —	11 1 11 38
7 Th.	97 Sun R. 5.26 s. 6.39	— 0 10
8 F.	98 —	0 36 0 59
9 S.	99 Fire Insurances ex.	1 20 1 41
10 S.	100 2 after Easter.	2 2 2 22
11 M.	101 —	2 41 3 2
12 Tu.	102 —	3 23 3 44
13 W.	103 Sun R. 5.13 s. 6.49	4 5 4 26
14 Th.	104 —	4 48 5 10
15 F.	105 Cam. East. Term b.	5 33 5 58
16 S.	106 —	6 23 6 52
17 S.	107 3 after Easter	7 25 8 4
18 M.	108 —	8 48 9 37
19 Tu.	109 —	10 23 11 2
20 W.	110 —	11 37 —
21 Th.	111 Sun R. 4.55 s. 7.2	0 7 0 32
22 F.	112 —	0 52 1 10
23 S.	113 St. George	1 28 1 46
24 S.	114 1 after Easter	2 1 2 16
25 M.	115 St. Mark, Evan.	2 20 2 44
26 Tu.	116 —	2 50 3 14
27 W.	117 —	3 29 3 44
28 Th.	118 Sun R. 4.41 s. 7.14	3 50 4 14
29 F.	119 —	4 30 4 46
30 S.	120 —	5 4 5 23

MAY, 1910.

2. Last Qtr. 1h 30m P.M. 16. First Qtr. 2h 13m A.M.
9. N. Moon 5h 33m A.M. 24. F. Moon 5h 39m A.M.
31. Last Qtr. 10h 25m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	121 Reg. S. SS. Philip & J.	5 44 6 7
2 M.	122 Rog. D. Bk. H. Scot. H.	6 38 7 3
3 Tu.	123 Rog. Day. Stock Ex.	7 38 8 18
4 W.	124 Rogation Day	9 2 9 45
5 Th.	125 Ascension Day	10 25 10 59
6 F.	126	11 31 11 59
7 S.	127 Sun R. 4.25 S. 7.28	— 0 24
8 S.	128 Sunday aft. Ascen.	0 46 1 8
9 M.	129 Half Quarter Day	1 29 1 51
10 Tu.	130	2 14 2 37
11 W.	131	3 0 3 23
12 Th.	132 Sun R. 4.16 S. 7.36	3 46 4 9
13 F.	133 East. L. Site. Or. East.	4 39 4 55
14 S.	134 Ox. Trin. T. b. T.e.	5 19 5 45
15 S.	135 Whit. S. Emb. Wk.	6 13 6 42
16 M.	136 Whit. Mon. Bk. Hol.	7 13 7 47
17 Tu.	137 Whitsun Tues.	8 23 9 1
18 W.	138 Ember Day	9 41 10 18
19 Th.	139 Sun R. 4.6 S. 7.47	10 50 11 20
20 F.	140 Ember Day	11 47 —
21 S.	141 Ember Day	0 10 0 31
22 S.	142 Trinity Sunday	0 50 1 8
23 M.	143	1 26 1 43
24 Tu.	144 Trin. Law Sit. beg.	2 0 2 16
25 W.	145 Q. Vic. b., 1819 (Emp.	2 31 2 47
26 Th.	146 Corpus Christi (D.)	3 3 3 20
27 F.	147 Sun R. 3.56 S. 7.57	3 38 3 55
28 S.	148	4 13 4 31
29 S.	149 4 after Trinity	4 50 5 10
30 M.	150	5 32 5 56
31 Tu.	151	6 24 6 53

JUNE, 1910.

7 N. Moon 1h 16m P.M. 22. F. Moon 8h 19m P.M.
14. First Qtr. 4h 19m P.M. 30. Last Qtr. 4h 39m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 W.	152	7 24 7 58
2 Th.	153 Sun R. 3.50 S. 8.5	8 33 9 9
3 F.	154 Pr. of Wales b., 1865	9 46 10 19
4 S.	155	10 40 11 19
5 S.	156 2 after Trinity	11 48 —
6 M.	157	0 14 0 39
7 Tu.	158	1 4 1 30
8 W.	159	1 55 2 20
9 Th.	160 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.11	2 45 3 9
10 F.	161	3 33 3 58
11 S.	162 St. Barnabas, Ap.	4 22 4 45
12 S.	163 3 after Trinity	5 9 5 33
13 M.	164	5 57 6 23
14 Tu.	165	6 50 7 17
15 W.	166	7 44 8 13
16 Th.	167 Sun R. 3.44 S. 8.16	8 43 9 15
17 F.	168	9 48 10 18
18 S.	169	10 48 11 15
19 S.	170 4 after Trinity	11 41 —
20 M.	171	0 6 0 29
21 Tu.	172	0 50 1 11
22 W.	173 Sun. com. 8h A.M.	1 32 1 51
23 Th.	174 Sun R. 3.45 S. 8.18	2 10 2 28
24 F.	175 S. John Bapt. Mid. Day. [Qr. D., Cam. East. T. e.]	2 46 3 4
25 S.	176	3 23 3 42
26 S.	177 5 after Trinity	4 2 4 22
27 M.	178 Qtr. Sessions Week	4 41 5 2
28 Tu.	179	5 24 5 47
29 W.	180 St. Peter, Ap.	6 13 6 39
30 Th.	181	7 6 7 14

JULY, 1910.

6. N. Moon 9h 20m P.M. 22. F. Moon 6h 37m A.M.
14. First Qtr. 6h 12m A.M. 30. Last Qtr. 9h 35m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 F.	182 Sun. R. 3.48 S. 8.18	8 2 8 33
2 S.	183	9 6 9 39
3 S.	184 6 after Trinity	10 12 10 44
4 M.	185 Dec. of Amer. Ind.	11 17 11 49
5 Tu.	186 Diva. due at Bank	— 0 20
6 W.	187	0 49 1 18
7 Th.	188	1 45 2 11
8 F.	189 Sun R. 3.54 S. 8.15	2 36 3 1
9 S.	190 Ox. T. T. e. Fire In.	3 25 3 48
10 S.	191 7 after Trinity	4 11 4 33
11 M.	192	4 54 5 15
12 Tu.	193	5 36 5 56
13 W.	194	6 17 6 39
14 Th.	195	7 0 7 22
15 F.	196 Sun R. 4.1 S. 8.10	7 45 8 10
16 S.	197	8 37 9 7
17 S.	198 8 after Trinity	9 40 10 14
18 M.	199	10 46 11 18
19 Tu.	200	11 49 —
20 W.	201	0 18 0 44
21 Th.	202 Sun R. 4.8 S. 8.4	1 7 1 30
22 F.	203	1 52 2 12
23 S.	204	2 31 2 51
24 S.	205 9 after Trinity	3 10 3 30
25 M.	206 St. James, Ap.	3 49 4 9
26 Tu.	207	4 29 4 50
27 W.	208	5 11 5 32
28 Th.	209 Sun R. 4.18 S. 7.54	5 53 6 16
29 F.	210	6 40 7 4
30 S.	211 Trin. Law Sit. end	7 30 7 58
31 S.	212 10 after Trinity	8 28 9 3

AUGUST, 1910.

5. N. Moon 6h 37m A.M. 22. F. Moon 7h 14m P.M.
13. First Qtr. 5h 12m A.M. 30. Last Qtr. 9h 35m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	213 Bk. Hol. Lam. Day.	9 41 10 21
2 Tu.	214 Scot. Qtr. Day.	11 1 11 40
3 W.	215 Royal Acad. c.	— 0 16
4 Th.	216 Sun R. 4.28 S. 7.44	0 48 1 17
5 F.	217	1 44 2 8
6 S.	218	2 31 2 53
7 S.	219 11 after Trinity	3 14 3 34
8 M.	220 [1909]	3 53 4 12
9 Tu.	221 Cor. of K. Ed. VII.	4 30 4 47
10 W.	222 Sun R. 4.38 S. 7.33	5 4 5 20
11 Th.	223 Half Quarter Day	5 37 5 55
12 F.	224 Grouse Shgt. beg.	6 13 6 31
13 S.	225	6 51 7 12
14 S.	226 12 after Trinity	7 35 8 2
15 M.	227	8 31 9 7
16 Tu.	228	9 50 10 31
17 W.	229 Sun R. 4.49 S. 7.19	11 10 11 46
18 Th.	230	— 0 19
19 F.	231 [ing begins]	0 47 1 11
20 S.	232 Black Game Shoot.	1 34 1 55
21 S.	233 13 after Trinity	2 15 2 34
22 M.	234	2 53 3 12
23 Tu.	235	3 31 3 49
24 W.	236 St. Bartholomew, Ap.	4 9 4 29
25 Th.	237 Sun R. 5.1 S. 7.3	4 48 5 8
26 F.	238	5 28 5 50
27 S.	239	6 12 6 36
28 S.	240 14 after Trinity	7 1 7 29
29 M.	241	8 1 8 30
30 Tu.	242	9 23 10 12
31 W.	243 Sun R. 5.11 S. 6.50	10 58 11 41

SEPTEMBER, 1910.

3. N. Moon 6h 5m P.M. 19. F. Moon 4h 5m A.M.
11. First Qtr. 8h 11m P.M. 25. Last Qtr. 8h 5m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Th. 244	Partridge Shoot. b.	— 0 17
2 F. 245		0 48 1 14
3 S. 246		1 37 2 0
4 S. 247	15 after Trinity	2 19 2 36
5 M. 248		2 53 3 10
6 Tu. 249	Ramadan (Turkish)	3 27 3 44
7 W. 250	[Lent] begins	4 0 4 15
8 Th. 251	Sun R. 5.24 s. 6.32	4 30 4 45
9 F. 252		4 59 5 14
10 S. 253		5 29 5 45
11 S. 254	16 after Trinity	6 3 6 23
12 M. 255		6 45 7 10
13 Tu. 256		7 39 8 15
14 W. 257		8 59 9 48
15 Th. 258	Sun R. 5.33 s. 6.16	10 35 11 17
16 F. 259		11 54 —
17 S. 260		0 23 0 48
18 S. 261	17 after Trinity.	1 9 1 30
19 M. 262	[Em. Week	1 50 2 9
20 Tu. 263	[Em. Day	2 26 2 45
21 W. 264	St. Matthew, Ap.	3 4 3 24
22 Th. 265	Sun R. 5.46 s. 6.0	3 43 4 3
23 F. 266	Em. D. Autumn C.	4 23 4 43
24 S. 267	Em. D. 11h P.M.	5 2 5 23
25 S. 268	18 after Trinity	5 47 6 12
26 M. 269		6 38 7 9
27 Tu. 270		7 45 8 28
28 W. 271	Sun R. 5.56 s. 6.46	9 20 10 11
29 Th. 272	S. Michael & All Angels [Mich. Day Qtr Day	10 58 11 38
30 F. 273		— 0 11

OCTOBER, 1910.

3. N. Moon 8h 35m A.M. 18. F. Moon 2h 25m P.M.
11. First Qtr. 1h 40m P.M. 25. Last Qtr. 7h 48m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S. 274	Camb. Mich. Term b. [Pheas. Shgt. beg.]	0 36 0 58
2 S. 275	19 after Trinity	1 19 1 39
3 M. 276		1 57 2 13
4 Tu. 277	Jewish Year 5671 b.	2 28 2 42
5 W. 278	Divs. due at Bank	2 57 3 12
6 Th. 279		3 26 3 41
7 F. 280	Sun R. 6.11 s. 5.26	3 56 4 10
8 S. 281		4 23 4 37
9 S. 282	20 after Trinity	4 52 5 8
10 M. 283	Oxford Mich. T. beg.	5 26 5 46
11 Tu. 284		6 7 6 32
12 W. 285	Mich. Law Sit. b.	7 3 7 40
13 Th. 286		8 23 9 12
14 F. 287	Fire Insur. expire	10 0 10 44
15 S. 288	Sun R. 6.24 s. 5.8	11 21 11 51
16 S. 289	21 after Trinity	— 0 16
17 M. 290	Qtr. Sessions Week	0 38 0 59
18 Tu. 291	St. Luke, Evan.	1 19 1 39
19 W. 292		1 58 2 16
20 Th. 293		2 36 2 56
21 F. 294	Trafalgar Day (1805)	3 17 3 38
22 S. 295	Sun R. 6.36 s. 4.53	3 59 4 21
23 S. 296	22 after Trinity	4 44 5 7
24 M. 297		5 31 5 57
25 Tu. 298		6 25 6 58
26 W. 299		7 38 8 22
27 Th. 300		9 11 9 59
28 F. 301	SS. Simon & Jude	10 30 11 15
29 S. 302	Sun R. 6.49 s. 4.39	11 46 —
30 S. 303	23 after Trinity	0 12 0 33
31 M. 304		0 52 1 10

NOVEMBER, 1910.

3. N. Moon 1h 50m A.M. 17. F. Moon 11h 25m A.M.
10. First Qtr. 5h 20m A.M. 25. Last Qtr. 6h 19m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Tu. 305	All Saints' Day.	1 28 1 44
2 W. 306	[Holiday, Stock Ex.]	1 59 2 14
3 Th. 307		2 27 2 41
4 F. 308		2 56 3 12
5 S. 309	Gunpowder Plot	3 28 3 43
6 S. 310	24 after Trinity	3 58 4 13
7 M. 311	Sun R. 7.5 s. 4.23	4 29 4 45
8 Tu. 312	[1841	5 3 5 24
9 W. 313	King Ed. VII. born.	5 47 6 12
10 Th. 314		6 42 7 15
11 F. 315	Martinmas. Scot. [Qtr. D. Half Qtr. D.]	7 53 8 34
12 S. 316		9 20 10 0
13 S. 317	25 after Trinity	10 35 11 8
14 M. 318		11 36 —
15 Tu. 319	Sun R. 7.19 s. 4.11	0 1 0 23
16 W. 320		0 44 1 6
17 Th. 321		1 27 1 49
18 F. 322		2 11 2 33
19 S. 323		2 56 3 20
20 S. 324	26 after Trinity	3 44 4 8
21 M. 325		4 32 4 57
22 Tu. 326	Sun R. 7.30 s. 4.2	5 22 5 49
23 W. 327		6 19 6 50
24 Th. 328		7 22 7 58
25 F. 329		8 36 9 16
26 S. 330		9 54 10 28
27 S. 331	1 in Advent	10 58 11 27
28 M. 332		11 52 —
29 Tu. 333	Sun R. 7.42 s. 3.55	0 14 0 35
30 W. 334	St. Andrew, Ap.	0 54 1 12

DECEMBER, 1910.

1. N. Moon 9h 11m P.M. 16. F. Moon 11h 5m A.M.
9. First Qtr. 7h 5m P.M. 25. Last Qtr. 10h 36m A.M.
31. N. Moon 4h 21m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Tu. 335	Qtr. Alex. born, 1844	1 30 1 47
2 F. 336		2 3 2 19
3 S. 337		2 35 2 52
4 S. 338	2 in Advent	3 8 3 24
5 M. 339		3 41 3 59
6 Tu. 340	Sun R. 7.51 s. 3.50	4 18 4 36
7 W. 341		4 54 5 14
8 Th. 342		5 37 6 1
9 F. 343	[Grouse Shgt. ends	6 26 6 54
10 S. 344	Black Game and	7 24 7 57
11 S. 345	3 in Advent. Ember	8 30 9 6
12 M. 346	[Week	9 42 10 14
13 Tu. 347	Sun R. 7.59 s. 3.49	10 45 11 15
14 W. 348	Ember Day	11 44 —
15 Th. 349		0 11 0 36
16 F. 350	Ember D. [Emb. D.]	1 2 1 28
17 S. 351	Ox. Mich. Term e.	1 54 2 19
18 S. 352	4 in Advent	2 45 3 10
19 M. 353	Camb. Mich. T. e.	3 26 4 1
20 Tu. 354	S. R. 8.5 s. 3.50 [Ap.	4 36 4 50
21 W. 355	Mic. L. S. e. St. Th.	5 13 5 38
22 Th. 356	Winter c. 5h P.M.	6 3 6 28
23 F. 357		6 54 7 21
24 S. 358		7 40 8 17
25 S. 359	5 in Advent	8 46 9 18
26 M. 360	St. Step. M. Box. D.	9 52 10 23
27 Tu. 361	S. John, Ev. [Bk. H.]	10 53 11 23
28 W. 362	Innocents' Day	11 51 —
29 Th. 363	Sun R. 8.8 s. 3.55	0 17 0 40
30 F. 364		1 2 1 23
31 S. 365		1 43 2 2

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## To the INVESTOR the EMIGRANT = the TOURIST =

### 1.—THE INVESTOR

in the Commonwealth gets good security and high dividends.

|                                                                |     |     |     |     |     |     |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Value of Wool Exported during the Seven Years ending           |     |     |     |     |     |     |                     |
| 1907                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <b>£135,466,000</b> |
| Value of Pastoral Products for 1907                            |     |     |     |     |     |     | <b>34,864,000</b>   |
| Value of Minerals won in Australia to the end of 1907          |     |     |     |     |     |     | <b>688,000,000</b>  |
| Capital Invested in Australian Manufactures at the end of 1907 |     |     |     |     |     |     | <b>49,332,000</b>   |
| Value of Agricultural Products, 1907                           |     |     |     |     |     |     | <b>30,500,000</b>   |

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to the Commonwealth goes to a healthy land of sunshine, where the death-rate is far lower than that of any European country, and where the people live under more favourable conditions in regard to food, housing, comfort, wages, freedom, and enjoyment of all that tends to content and happiness, than those of any European country.

The emigrant has the widest choice of climate and work. The Government of the States assist desirable emigrants: half of the passage money, and sometimes more, is paid.

### 3.—THE TOURIST

is offered a wonderful range of **magnificent Scenery**. Australia teems with **opportunity for the Sportsman** of every disposition.

Representative of the Commonwealth in London—

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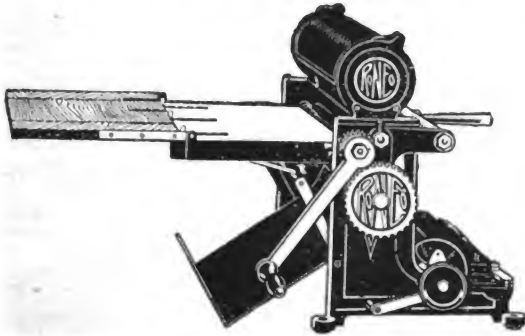
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## The Finance Bill.

The debate on the second reading opened on Nov. 22nd before a crowded House such as has not been seen since the Home Rule debate in 1893. Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the Lower House crowded the steps of the Throne, and among the distinguished spectators in the gallery were the King of Portugal, attended by the Marquis de Soveral, the Italian and United States Ambassadors, the Belgian and Swedish Ministers, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The motion that the Bill be now read a second time was formally moved by Lord Crews, whereupon Lord Lansdowne moved the amendment, the text of which is given on p. 405. He maintained that it was a grave, perhaps an unprecedented, measure, and the House ought not to take the responsibility of giving its concurrence until it became aware that the people of this country desired that this Bill should become law. He might be told that such a course was unusual, but was this a usual Budget? Lord Lansdowne then dealt with the constitutional aspect of their action, quoting various authorities in support of his contention that the Lords had a right to reject a Finance Bill. The question before them, however, was not whether they could reject this Bill, but whether they ought to reject it. The present Bill seemed to go out of its way to oust the Lords from their legitimate opportunities of dealing with the subject-matter of the Bill. A Land Valuation Bill dealing with Scotland and a Licensing Bill had been submitted to them as matters with which they were entitled to deal, but they were told that they were precluded from dealing with similar measures when bound up in the cover of a Finance Bill. What self-respecting Chamber could tolerate such treatment? Moreover, they had a right to ask where this kind of thing was going to stop. There was no limit to the abuses which might creep in. What was to prevent, for instance, a Home Rule Bill being grafted on to a Finance Bill. Lord Lansdowne then passed the measure in review, dwelling at some length on the land taxes, which he believed to be the most economically unsound portion of the financial scheme. They were only justifiable on the ground that land was national property, and that it should be the business of Parliament to nationalise the land of the United Kingdom. The land based upon a socialistic fallacy the Government was acting, but did not the courage to avow. g the general financial policy of ment, he said the Budget was a

confession that the possibilities of a financial system based upon free imports were virtually exhausted, and they must ask themselves whether the time had not come for a reconsideration of the bases of our financial system. As to the consequences of rejecting the Budget, they had considered them, and were ready to face them. Should any assistance be desired they would give it loyally, and do their utmost to mitigate any inconvenience that might possibly arise.

Lord Lansdowne was followed by the Lord Chancellor, who replied for the Government. He devoted a large portion of his speech to the constitutional side of the issue. If he was asked whether the House could lawfully reject a Finance Bill he answered undeniably "Yes," but if he was asked whether the House could do so constitutionally, his opinion was "No." It had been suggested by the noble Marquis that in this case there was a violation of the old traditions of Parliament because there was "tacking." But did he not see that whenever he invoked the doctrine of tacking, that of itself assumed the limitation of the powers of the House. In the Speech from the Throne every year the request for supply was addressed only to "gentlemen of the House of Commons," as distinguished from their lordships. The estimates for the year were never submitted to that House. He pointed out that their lordships were not accustomed to dealing with these things. There was no instance before of that House ever having confronted the problem of what was to be done in the event of supply being stopped. The absence of precedent and the financial confusion which must follow must show that they were approaching a constitutional shoal. If the country were to approve the step which was about to be taken, the House of Lords would hold at mercy the House of Commons, and have the Government of the day in the hollow of its hand. The Lord Chancellor then dealt with the legislative record of the Government, and with the Budget proposals, and concluded: "This House is about to destroy the Finance Bill of 1909 and to refuse supplies. It is, in my opinion, impossible that any Liberal Government can ever again bear the heavy burden of office unless it is secured against a repetition of the treatment such as our measures have had to undergo for the last four years. . . . We have not provoked the conflict, nor at any time desired it. But we are not afraid of it, and I hope that we will none of us fail to do our duty in preserving the Constitution of our country."

Lord Cromer spoke on Nov. 23rd. He stated that he would refrain from voting. Objection-

able as the Budget proposals were, they could not be rejected without incurring other and more formidable risks than would be involved in their adoption.

Lord Rosebery intervened in the debate on Nov. 24th. The noble Earl besought the House not to support the amendment. "I am," he said, "as I have amply proved, hostile to the Budget. I could not be more hostile, but I am not willing to link the fortunes of the Second Chamber with opposition to the Budget." He thought the House was playing for far too heavy stakes on that occasion, and considered that they were now risking the very existence of the Second Chamber. He urged, moreover, that in hanging up the Budget the House was doing exactly what its enemies wished it to do. He concluded: "I am sorry, with all my heart, that I cannot give a vote against the Budget on this occasion. My interest in this matter is mainly that of the Second Chamber, and I cannot stake all my hopes of its future utility and reform on the precarious and tumultuous chances involved, as they will be, with many irrelevant and scarcely honest issues, in the tumultuous hazards of a general election."

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, speaking on Nov. 25th, stated that he also would abstain from voting. He objected to the Budget for many reasons. The Government had not much reason to congratulate themselves either on the form in which it was presented, or on the history of the Bill, or on the method of dealing with the problems which they had raised. The Bill introduced novel principles in a not altogether fair way. But, after all, his Lordship said, the constitutional question was the more important one. "Take it how you like; if you pass the resolution, if you make it a precedent—I care not with what safeguards you accompany it, though you say it is only to be done on extreme occasions—you have made a change in the Constitution which will prevent things going on as they have gone on hitherto. If you win the victory, it can at most be a temporary one. If you lose, you have altered and prejudiced the position, the power, the prestige, and the usefulness of the House which I believe every one of you honestly desires to serve heartily and thoroughly, as I do myself."

Lord James of Hereford announced that he would vote against the amendment. "My proposition is that it is beyond our constitutional competence to do this. My opinion is the result of political training in old Whig principles, and, as far as I am concerned, I wish to take up the point and stand by it, that we, as a House, have no competence to reject the Budget." The assertion of the right of the Commons to deal with finance was now added to the previous attack on the Lords. He was devoted to the principle of a double Chamber, but, much as he desired to see the fortunes of the Unionist party supreme, he was appalled at the prospect the House had wilfully and intentionally raised against that principle.

Lord Curzon (Nov. 30th) claimed that it was the inherent right of the Second Chamber, as a last resort, to compel a reference to the people. He hoped that one of the consequences of the struggle would be a reformed House of Lords, possessing elements of strength at present denied it, and supplementing its existing constitution from sources at present denied

it. He believed there would be an unmistakable mandate from the people that a Second Chamber was an absolutely essential feature in our Constitution, and that it should be so maintained as to be not a mere phantom rendered equally impotent and ridiculous by the paralysis of its powers, and scarcely worthy to deliberate because it could only delay, but a Second Chamber representing, as their Lordships had faithfully endeavoured to do for many centuries, the stability, character, and experience of the State, and one which, like their Lordship's House, but in an even superior degree, would be independent and fearless and strong.

The debate was concluded on Nov. 30th by Lord Crewe. The sum-total of the debate, he said, was that the Opposition considered the Government's methods of raising the money were revolutionary, and they considered that that fact justified a revolution on their part. In order to meet that revolution they were forming themselves, not into a committee of supply, but into a committee of safety, to refuse supply. He gathered that the chief objections to the Budget were that it taxed capital and land in a manner that led up to land nationalisation, and because it increased the licence duties. He admitted that capital was a very timid thing, and that some people had been induced to transfer their investments from British to foreign securities. But that was due to speeches of noble lords opposite, and others of equal authority. Regarding the land proposals, he believed that the general sense of fairness of the community would support a proposition that the special kind of land which the Bill proposed to tax was a reasonable subject for taxation, and that the Government's proposals were moderate.

Lord Crewe declared that the position of the Liberal Ministers in the House of Lords was becoming almost impossible. For many years past the two Houses had jogged along together as acquaintances, but after that night the two Houses would barely be on speaking terms. It was an unreformed House of Lords which was throwing out the Budget. If they thought any of the Ministers welcomed this crisis they were entirely mistaken.

In conclusion, he said that when the new Parliament assembled, Liberals must set themselves to obtain guarantees, not old guarantees sanctioned by the course of time and enforced by accommodation, but, if necessary, and if there was no other way, guaranteed and fenced about and guarded by force of statute, which would prevent the indiscriminate destruction of their legislation, of which the Opposition's work that night was the climax and cause.

The House then divided upon Lord Lansdowne's amendment, and there voted:

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| For the Amendment . . . . . | 350 |
| Against . . . . .           | 75  |
| Majority . . . . .          | 275 |

In the House of Commons (Dec. 1st) Mr. Asquith said: "I have to say that I find, after consulting the authentic records of the proceedings of the other House, that the Finance Bill passed by this House was last night refused a second reading by the House of Lords. I therefore give notice, that at the

earliest possible opportunity, namely, to-morrow, I shall move the following resolution: 'That the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provision made by this House for the service of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons.'

In moving his resolution (Dec. 2nd) Mr. Asquith said that the House would be unworthy of its past and its traditions if it allowed another day to pass without making it clear that it did not mean to brook the gravest indignity and the most arrogant usurpation to which for more than two centuries it had been asked to submit. Dealing with the financial position, he said until fresh Parliamentary provision could be made, the necessities of the State could be freely supplied only by resort to the borrowing powers conferred by the Appropriation Act, and that even if that course were adopted the action of the House of Lords must create a very large deficit. He further stated that the Government had advised the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment. The talk about the right of the Lords to refer measures to the people was, he said, the hollowest of political cant, the thin rhetorical veneer by which it was sought to gloss over the partisan and unconstitutional action of a purely partisan Chamber.

Mr. Balfour criticised the course which the Government were going to adopt to meet the financial situation, and characterised Mr. Asquith's sketch of the relations between the two Houses in matters of finance as a gross misrepresentation of constitutional history. The reference of a Budget by the Lords to the people should be of rare occurrence, but the power of doing so would never be taken away. So far from the House of Lords in this instance having gone beyond the functions of a Second Chamber, he held that it was, granted that the Budget was exceptional and novel, performing that very function to do which it was called into being.

Mr. A. Henderson said that the Labour Party wholeheartedly supported Mr. Asquith's resolution.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| For the Resolution . . . . . | 349 |
| Against . . . . .            | 134 |
| Majority . . . . .           | 215 |

**The Housing and Town Planning Bill (p. 433).**—The first of the two new amendments agreed to by the Government deals with the compulsory acquisition of land, and provides that in the case of urban areas an impartial person, not in the employ of a Government department, shall be appointed to hold an inquiry as to

whether the land is suitable for the purposes for which it is sought to be acquired. The second amendment provides that a town-planning scheme which has been approved by the Board shall be publicly advertised, and if any opposition is offered the scheme shall lie on the table of both Houses for thirty days before it becomes operative.

**Irish Land Bill (p. 394).**—As a result of negotiations the Lords' amendments, which were rejected *en bloc* by the Commons, were not pressed. In lieu of these, however, further amendments were moved in the Lords, the chief of which were: (1) £5 to be substituted for £10 as the definition of a congested holding; (2) the representative element on the Congested Districts Board to be abandoned; and (3) to establish a Court of Appeal in regard to the compulsory purchase of land comprising the Judicial Commissioner and two judges of the High Court, who would be empowered to make an order restraining the Estates Commissioners from acquiring an estate or untenanted land and to fix the price. On the Bill returning to the Commons £7 was substituted for £5 in regard to (1). In regard to (2) the representative element was abandoned, but an amendment was passed under which the Board should consist of fourteen members, nine appointed, three *ex-officio*, and two permanent. Amendment (3) establishing the Court of Appeal was rejected, thus leaving the Judicial Commissioner as the authority to decide such matters. The Bill was then returned to the Lords once more. It was finally considered in the Lords on Nov. 26th, when the proposals made in the House of Commons were agreed to.

**Development and Road Improvement Funds Bill.**—On the consideration of the Lords' amendments on Nov. 25th, the amendment enabling the Road Board to grant money towards meeting the extraordinary expenditure incurred by highway authorities on the maintenance of roads in consequence of motor traffic was rejected, as was the amendment requiring the Road Board to obtain Parliamentary sanction before constructing a road. The provision enabling the Road Board to acquire strips of land on each side of a new road was re-inserted. In the House of Lords (Dec. 1st) Lord Lansdowne moved: "That this House, although not insisting on its amendments to the Development Bill, does not accept the reasons offered by the Commons, or consent that the said reasons should hereafter be drawn into a precedent. The Bill, in the opinion of this House, involves questions of policy in which both Houses are concerned, and with which this House has in the past been accustomed to deal." On a division, 41 voted for the motion and 21 against.

**Privy Council (p. 4).** Mr. Ameer Ali was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed a Member of the Judicial Committee.

p. 9). Mr. J. C. Ledlie succeeds Mr. J. Frisdon as Chief Clerk.

p. 47). Admiral of the Fleet Sir and Sir Arthur Godley were

elevated to the peerage (Nov. 9th). See BIOGRAPHIES at end of volume.

—(p. 47). Moray, Morton Gray Stuart-Gray, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Lord Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1855, s. 1909. Heir, Francis Douglas, Lord Doune, s. Darnaway Castle, Forres.

—(p. 39). Lord Greville died Dec. 2nd.

**Commons** (p. 74). Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P. for the Uxbridge Division, died Nov. 15th. See OBITUARY.

— (p. 88). Mr. Kendal O'Brien, M.P. for Mid-Tipperary, died Nov. 27th.

**Natal** (p. 159). The Commission appointed by the Governor of Natal for the purpose of considering the question of Indian immigration report that several industries owe their existence to indentured Indian labour, and regard many of the complaints made against such labour as unfounded. They are of the opinion, however, that, their term of labour over, Indians should be obliged to return to India.

**Admiralty** (p. 192). His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve (Dec. 1st) of the appointment of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., V.C., to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., who will retire from office on Jan. 25th, 1910. The Prime Minister, with his Majesty's approval, has requested Sir John Fisher to continue to serve as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence after vacating his position as First Sea Lord.

**Army Council** (p. 203). The First Military Member is now designated "Chief of the Imperial General Staff."

**Indian Army** (p. 211). The Chief of the Staff is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O.

**Crete** (p. 225). The protecting Powers informed the Turkish Ambassadors accredited to them that they considered it to be an inopportune moment to raise the Cretan question (Nov. 14th).

**The Congo** (p. 226). A great meeting in the Albert Hall, London, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, unanimously passed a resolution—moved by Dr. Clifford and supported by the Bishops of Oxford and London and the Rev. Silvester Horne—declaring that the people of Great Britain are bound to press forward without flinching their demand for a complete reform of the whole system of administration in the Congo (Nov. 19th).

**France and Morocco** (p. 226). M. Pichou, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in the French Chamber (Nov. 23rd) that he had informed the Sultan's envoys that it was useless to continue the pourparlers if the demands of France remained unsatisfied. France intended to obtain respect for the engagements which she had concluded with the Moroccan Government.

**Belgium** (p. 240). The clause of the Government measure enacting personal service—one son of each family—was passed by a large majority (Nov. 18th).

**Germany** (p. 270). The Imperial Budget for 1910 balances at £133,015,272, being an excess on 1909, including the supplementary estimates, of £342,949.

**Nicaragua** (p. 292). President Zelaya having executed two Americans who were captured while serving with the revolutionary army, the United States Government sends war-vessels to Central American waters. The United States Government have handed (Dec. 2nd) his passports to the Nicaraguan chargé d'affaires.

**Russia and Finland** (p. 306). The Finnish Diet was dissolved on Nov. 18th by Imperial Decree.

**The United States** (p. 325). The Circuit Court for the eastern district of Missouri decided on Nov. 20th that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey constitutes a combination in restraint of trade such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law forbids.

**Wireless Telegraphy** (p. 365). The Post Office has taken over from the Marconi Company all their coast stations for communicating with ships, the Marconi Company retaining their long-distance stations, as stated on p. 583.

**Insurance** (p. 368). Arrangements have been provisionally made for the acquisition by the Phoenix Assurance Company of the business of the Law Life Assurance Society.

**Aerial Navigation**. Altitude record (p. 492), Latham, 410 metres, at Bouy, Nov. 19th.

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# HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1910.

## A Cyclopaedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under Edward VII., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

#### THE KING.

Edward VII., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on Dec. 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61).

He married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia (Queen Alexandra), eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece, who was born at Copenhagen Dec. 1st, 1844. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the King. The King and Queen celebrated their silver wedding, '88. There have been six children born of the marriage—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, who have both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York, now Prince of Wales, who is the heir-apparent to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife (who was given the title of Princess Royal in 1905), Princess Victoria, and Princess (now Queen) Maud, married in '66 to Prince Karl of Denmark (now King of Norway).

In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, His Majesty was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Queen he made a tour through Ireland ('85), and met with a cordial reception. His Majesty won the Derby with Persimmon in '66 and again, with Persimmon's brother, Diamond Jubilee, in 1900. In 1909 he again won with Minoru. The last-named victory, being the first since His Majesty's accession, produced a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 His Majesty took

a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A young man named Sipido shot at His Majesty as he was leaving the Nord Station at Brussels (April 4th, 1900), *en route* for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the King.

On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath (23rd), and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (24th). The Coronation Service was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but on Tuesday, June 24th, it was announced that the King was suffering from perityphlitis, and an operation was immediately performed. On his recovery the Coronation Service took place on Aug. 9th in Westminster Abbey. A Royal Progress through London on Oct. 25th was followed by a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on the 28th.

The King's Civil List was settled by the Civil List Act, 1901. The details of the Civil List and of the annuities paid to members of the Royal Family are given under NATIONAL FINANCE, on p. 115. The Queen receives £33,000 as her share of the Privy Purse. The contingent annuity of £30,000 formerly provided for Her Majesty the Queen Consort in the event of her surviving His present Majesty was increased to £70,000; and a contingent annuity of £30,000 was provided for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in the event of her surviving H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The King, in addition to his Civil List, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (£63,000 in 1907), and the heir-apparent those of the Duchy of Cornwall (£80,407 in 1907). Balmoral and Osborne were bequeathed to the King by the late Queen, and His Majesty owns Sandringham. Balmoral and Sandringham are maintained out of the Privy Purse, but Osborne (Osborne House was given by the King to the nation in 1902) is charged upon the Civil List. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse, as did the late Queen.

#### The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxecoburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Marines,

and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., the heir-apparent to the throne, is the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent in the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York; and in the same year took command of the *Melanus* for the naval manœuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The children of their Royal Highnesses are: (1) **Edward**, b. June 23rd, '94, who entered the Royal Naval College as a Naval Cadet, in May 1907; (2) **Albert**, b. Dec. 14th, '95, entered the Royal Naval College, 1909; (3) **Mary**, b. April 25th, '97; (4) **Henry**, b. March 21st, 1900; (5) **George**, b. Dec. 20th, 1902; (6) **John**, b. July 12th, 1905. During '93 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on board the *Corvette*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, H.M. the King's birthday, H.R.H. was given the title of **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion H.R.H. delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General. In Feb. 1905 he was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover; and in March Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On Oct. 19th, 1905, the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for their visit to India, and landed at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They left Karachi on March 10th, 1906, and returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th. In H.R.H.'s speech on the occasion he said that "the task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy."

#### Surviving Brother and Sisters of His Majesty.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and

**Strathern** (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition (82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He is also Grand Master of the Mark Masons. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess attended the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

The surviving sisters of His Majesty are:

H.R.H. **Helena Augusta Victoria**, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: **Albert**, b. Feb. 26th, '69; **Victoria**, b. May 3rd, '70; and **Louise**, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt).

H.R.H. **Louise Caroline Alberta**, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6th, '45).

H.R.H. **Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora**, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan. 20th, '96). There are four children: **Alexander Albert**, b. Nov. 23rd, '86; **Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena**, b. Oct. 24th, '87; m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; **Leopold Arthur Louis**, b. May 21, '89; and **Maurice Victor Donald**, b. Oct. 3rd, '91.

#### Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

**Augusta Caroline** (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, **Frederick**, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

## STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 12,000,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 400,000,000—more than one-fifth of the world's inhabitants.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census the area of the British Empire was estimated at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

|                                                                | Area in<br>sq. m. | Estimated<br>or<br>enumerated<br>pop. 1901. | Natives<br>of<br>U.K. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| United Kingdom                                                 | 121,089           | 41,458,721                                  |                       |
| Isle of Man and<br>Channel Isles                               | 303               | 150,370                                     |                       |
| Colonies, De-<br>pendencies,<br>Protectorates,<br>etc. . . . . | 11,755,353        | 358,934,622                                 | 1,652,050             |
|                                                                | 11,876,745        | 400,543,713                                 | 1,652,050             |

The Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

|                  | Area in<br>sq. m. | Estimated<br>or<br>enumerated<br>pop. 1901. | Natives<br>of<br>U.K. |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| In Europe . . .  | 3,703             | 472,502                                     | 31,854                |
| In Asia . . .    | 1,849,259         | 300,604,864                                 | 117,669               |
| In Africa . . .  | 2,689,297         | 45,146,972                                  | 222,118               |
| In America . .   | 4,036,871         | 7,525,815                                   | 395,113               |
| In Australasia . | 3,176,223         | 5,184,469                                   | 885,296               |

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it exceeded 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 persons of British race in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1908 there were 44,540,000 British in the United Kingdom and over 11,000,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 55,540,000.

The following table compares in "round figures" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries for forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

|                | Sq. miles<br>(Thousands). | Pop.<br>(Millions). |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| United Kingdom | 121                       | 44                  |
| China . . .    | 1522                      | 407*                |
| France . . .   | 207                       | 39                  |
| Germany . .    | 209                       | 62                  |
| Russia . . .   | 2095                      | 111                 |
| U.S.A. . . .   | 3500                      | 86                  |

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

|               | Sq. miles<br>(Thousands). | Pop.<br>(Millions). |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| British . . . | 11,780                    | 359                 |
| Chinese . . . | 2,745                     | 26                  |
| French . . .  | 4,000                     | 40                  |
| German . . .  | 1,000                     | 13                  |
| Russian . . . | 6,552                     | 41                  |
| U.S.A. . . .  | 126                       | 9                   |

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

|               | Sq. miles<br>(Thousands). | Pop.<br>(Millions). |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| British . . . | 11,901                    | 403                 |
| Chinese . . . | 4,267                     | 433*                |
| French . . .  | 4,207                     | 79                  |
| Germany . . . | 1,309                     | 75                  |
| Russian . . . | 8,647                     | 152                 |
| U.S.A. . . .  | 3,626                     | 95                  |

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1908 the revenues of the Empire amounted to about £337,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

|               | 1890         | 1900         | 1907         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports . . . | £408,053,000 | £527,986,000 | £657,482,000 |
| Exports . . . | £319,795,000 | £362,422,000 | £579,317,000 |

The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was

|               | Imports      | Exports      |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports . . . | £101,080,000 | £121,256,000 |
| Exports . . . | £106,518,000 | £116,046,000 |

The Intercolonial Trade was

|               | Imports     | Exports     |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports . . . | £34,607,000 | £47,832,000 |
| Exports . . . | £47,832,000 | £64,481,000 |

The percentage proportions were

|                            | Foreign trade | Inter-Imperial trade |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Foreign trade . . .        | 75'0          | 75'7                 |
| Inter-Imperial trade . . . | 25'0          | 24'3                 |

Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

|                           | Aggregate Income. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| United Kingdom . . .      | £1,750,000,000    |
| Canada . . .              | 270,000,000       |
| Australasia . . .         | 210,000,000       |
| India . . .               | 600,000,000       |
| South Africa . . .        | 100,000,000       |
| Remainder of Empire . . . | 200,000,000       |
| Total . . .               | £3,130,000,000    |

|                           | Capital or Wealth. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom . . .      | £15,000,000,000    |
| Canada . . .              | 1,350,000,000      |
| Australasia . . .         | 1,100,000,000      |
| India . . .               | 3,000,000,000      |
| South Africa . . .        | 600,000,000        |
| Remainder of Empire . . . | 1,200,000,000      |
| Total . . .               | £22,250,000,000    |

\* The figures for China are official, but are believed by some competent authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

## H.M. MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out.

Biographies of Privy Councillors marked "P.C." or "M.P." will be found under PARLIAMENT.

## I. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Lord President*—Viscount Wolverhampton.

Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) R. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.

Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.

Airedale, Lord. (June 1906.) Peer.

Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.

Allendale, Lord. (May 1907.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.

Althorp, Viscount. (Aug. '92.) Peer.

Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.

Anaester, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Arnyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.

Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.

Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.

Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.

Aubrey-Fletcher, Sir Henry. (Dec. 1901.) M.P.

Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. (Nov. 1900.)

Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.

Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G. (Jan. 1901.) See special biography.

Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.

Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.

Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Mar. 1903.) See biography.

Bigham, Sir J. C. (Feb. 1909.) President, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Birrell, Augustine. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

Bond, Sir Robert. (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland since 1900. K.C.M.G.

Bonser, Sir John Winfield. (June 1902.) B. '47.

E. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen.

Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Booth, Charles. (June 1904.) Author "Life and Labour of the People in London," etc. F.R.S., D.Sc. Camb., D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Liverpool. 24, Great Cumberland Place, W.

Botha, General the Hon. Louis. (May 1907.) See biography.

Breckenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., RA (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; E. at Eton and Woolwich; served in Ind. a '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.

Breadalbane, Marquis of. (May '80.) Peer.

Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.

Bruce, Sir Gainsford. (June 1904.)

Brunner, Sir J. T., Bart. (June 1906.) M.P.

Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) O.M. See biography.

Buccleuch, Duke of. (Dec. 1901.) Peer.

Buchanan, T. R. (April 1908.) M.P.



- Buckley, Sir Henry B.** Lord Justice of Appeal. (Dec. 1906.)
- Burghelero, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Burns, John.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Burt Thomas.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.** (Feb. 1906.)
- Buxton, Sydney Charles.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cadogan, Earl.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Canterbury, Archbishop of.** (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carrington, Earl.** (July '81.) Peer.
- Carson, Sir E. H., K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.** (Oct. 1908.)
- Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard John.** (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G.
- Cassel, Sir Ernest.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; E. at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of K.C.M.G. for services rendered in connection with Egypt. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Causton, R. K.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Cawdor, Earl.** (Mar. 1905.) Peer.
- Chamberlain, Joseph.** (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain, Joseph Austen.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin, H.** (June '85.)
- Charles, Sir Arthur.** (July 1903.)
- Chesterfield, Earl of.** (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley, Marquis of.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O.** (Aug. '91.) B. '31; m. '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Churchill, Winston L. Spencer.** (May 1907.) M.P.
- Clarke, Sir Edward George, K.C.** (Nov. 1908.) Sol.-Gen. '86-92. M.P. Southwark '80; Plymouth '80-1900; City of London 1906; knighted '86.
- Clarendon, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Cohen, Arthur, K.C.** (Nov. 1905.)
- Collings, Jesse.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Collins, Lord.** (Nov. '97.) Peer.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.** (May '71.) See p. 2.
- Courtney, Lord.** (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Coventry, Earl of.** (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Coxens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H.** (Nov. 1901.) Master of the Rolls March 1907; B. '38; E. Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Benchers Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901; Lord Justice Court of Appeal, 1901-7. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99.
- Crews, Earl of.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer, Earl of.** (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount.** (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton, Bart., K.C.V.O.** (Dec. 1902.)
- Courtenay of Kedleston, Lord.** (June '95.) Peer.
- Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart.** (Dec. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
- Darley, Sir Frederick M., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice Supreme Court, New South Wales.** (Nov. 1905.)
- Dartmouth, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Denman, Lord.** (Aug. 1907.)
- Derby, Earl of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of.** (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Dickson, Charles Scott.** (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart.** (Dec. '82.) M.P.
- Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield, Bart., K.C.V.O.** (Dec. 1902.)
- Dorington, Sir John Edward.** (Aug. 1902.)
- Ducie, Earl of.** (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Dunedin, Lord.** (1896.) Peer.
- Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. E. Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79. Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Tehran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, at Washington, 1903-7. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.** (April '80.)
- Edwards, Sir Fleetwood, K.C.B.** (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83. Lieut.-Col. '90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to her late Majesty, '78-95; Keeper of the Privy Purse, '95-1900. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.
- Edge, Sir John.** (July 1908.) K.C. Lately Member Council of India; formerly Chief Justice High Court N.W. Provinces.
- Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.** (Jan. 1904.) Ambassador to Italy.
- Elgin, Earl of.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Ellis, J. E.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Emmott, Alfred.** (July 1908.) M.P.
- Everaley, Lord.** (Dec. '80.) Peer.
- Farquhar, Lord.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Farquharson, Robert, M.D.** (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.
- Farwell, Sir George.** (June 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Fellows, Ailwyn E.** (Mar. 1905.) M.P.
- Fife, Duke of.** (May '80.) Peer.
- Finlay, Sir Robert B.** (June 1905.)
- Fitzmaurice, Lord.** (April 1908.) Peer.
- Fitzpatrick, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.** (July 1908.) Chief Justice of Canada.
- Foljambe, Francis John Savile.** (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Forrest, Sir John, G.C.M.G.** (July '97.) Treasurer Australian Commonwealth 1905-7.
- Foster, Sir Walter.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Fry, Sir Edward.** (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.; LL.D. Camb. 1907; British representative second Peace Conference at The Hague, 1907. G.C.M.G. 1907.
- Fry, Lewis.** (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.
- Gaskill, C. G. Milnes.** (July 1908.) Chairman West Riding County Council.
- Gladstone, Herbert J.** (Mar. '94.) M.P.
- Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter.** (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury

- '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Gorell, Lord.** (Feb. 1905.) Peer.
- Gorst, Sir J. E.** (Feb. '90.)
- Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** (May 1905). B. 1847; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; and Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy, Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900; Ambassador at Vienna 1905; at Berlin 1908; K.C.M.G. 1901. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Mr. Darius Clarke.
- Granard, Earl of.** (Nov. 1907.)
- Grey, Earl.** (July 1908.) Peer.
- Grey, Sir Edward.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.** (Jan. 1901). B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67, and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L. A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99; President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and other years. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia in 1903. G.C.M.G.
- Gurdon, Sir William Brompton.** (July 1907.) M.P.
- Haldane, Richard Burdon.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Halsbury, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey, Thos. F.** (Jan. 1901.)
- Hamilton, Lord G.** (April '78.) M.P.
- Harcourt, Lewis.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Hardinge, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.** (Mar. 1904.) See special biography.
- Haversham, Lord.** (June '94.) Peer.
- Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.** (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigton Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; G.C.B.
- Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Walter, G.C.M.G.** (Nov. 1909.)
- Hennessy, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford, Marquis of.** (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hill, Lord Arthur.** (June '85.) M.P.
- Hime, Hon. Sir Albert Henry.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '89-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse, Charles E. H.** (June 1909.) M.P.
- Hobhouse, Henry.** (Dec. 1902.)
- Huntly, Marquis of.** (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- James of Hereford, Lord.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Jameson, Hon. Leander Starr.** (May 1907.) See biography.
- Jersey, Earl of.** (June '90.) Peer.
- Kearley, Sir Hudson E., Bart.** (Oct. 1909.) M.P.
- Kennaway, Sir John H., Bart.** (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Kennedy, Sir W. Rann, Lord Justice of Appeal.** (May 1907.)
- Kenrick, W.** (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-90. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
- Kintore, Earl of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B.** (July 1903.) Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901.
- Knutsford, Viscount.** (Sept. '85.) Peer.
- Labouchere, Henry.** (Feb. 1906.) Ex-M.P. Proprietor and editor *Truth*.
- Lansdowne, Marquis of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish.** (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; and Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Lindley, Lord.** (Dec. '81.) Peer.
- Lister, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Llandaff, Viscount.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Lloyd-George, David.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Lochee, Lord.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- London, Bishop of.** (May 1901.) Peer.
- Londonderry, Marquis of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Long, Walter H.** (July '95.) M.P.
- Loreburn, Lord.** (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Lough, Thomas.** (April 1908.) M.P.
- Lowther, James William.** (July '98.) M.P.
- Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.** (July 1908.)
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '35; E. at Eton. Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India '73-8; Foreign Sec. '78-82; and Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces '82-8. Formerly Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge; hon. LL.D. '91; and author of a volume of Indian legends in verse. K.C.B., G.C.I.E.
- Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred** (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Macartney, W. G. E.** (Dec. 1900.) M.P.
- Macdonald, Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.** (Dec. 1906.)
- Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athol.** (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '83-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
- Macdonnell, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- McEwan, William, chairman of the great brewing firm, Edinburgh** (Dec. 1907.)
- McKenna, Reginald.** (Feb. 1907.) M.P.
- MacLagan, Most Rev. William Dalrymple.** (July '91.) B. '26; served in Indian army '47-52; ordained deacon '56, priest '57; Rector of Newington '69; Vicar of Kensington '75; Bishop of Lichfield '78; Archbishop of York '91-1908.
- McLaren, Sir Charles B. B., Bart.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Macnaghten, Lord.** (Jan. '87.) Peer.
- Manchester, Duke of.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Marchamley, Lord.** (Dec. 1907.) Peer.
- Marlborough, Duke of.** (Feb. '99.) Peer.
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart.** (Aug. '97.)
- Mellor, John William.** (Mar. '86.)

- Merriman, John Xavier.** (July 1909.) B. '41; son of Bishop Merriman of Grahamstown; Premier of Cape Colony since 1908; entered South African politics in '69; joined the Molteno Ministry in '75-8 and '81; was Commissioner of Crown Lands '73-8 and '81-4; Treasurer-Gen. '90-3; a member of the Cape Jameson Raid Committee; Treasurer-Gen '98.
- Midleton, Viscount.** (Jan. '97).
- Milner, Viscount.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart.** (June 1900.)
- Minto, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Moor, Hon. Frederick R.** (May 1907.) See biography.
- Morley, Arnold.** (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley of Blackburn, Viscount.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Moulton, Sir John Fletcher.** (Feb. 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Mowatt, Sir Francis, G.C.B.** (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Earl of.** (May '79.) Peer.
- Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.**; appointed H.M. Ambass. at St. Petersburg in Nov. 1905. (May 1905.)
- Noel, Hon. Gerard James.** (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk, Duke of.** (July, '95.) Peer.
- North, Sir Ford.** (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. '76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northcote, Lord.** (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
- Northumberland, Duke of.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Onslow, Earl of.** (May 1903.) Peer.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.** (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '82-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Palles, Christopher.** (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Palmer, George W.** (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. for Reading.
- Parker, Charles S.** (Dec. 1907.) Ex-M.P. Perthshire and Perth. Author of lives of Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham.
- Pearson, Sir Charles J.** (Nov. '91.) M.P. (C.) Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; Lord of Session since '96. '7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Pease, J. A.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Pontland, Lord.** (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Plymouth, Viscount.** (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O.** (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to her late Majesty '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901.
- Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to the King during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; is Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.
- Rathmore, Lord.** (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh, Lord.** (1905.) Peer.
- Rea, Russell.** (June 1909.) M.P.
- Reay, Lord.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid, Sir George Houston.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Revelstoke, Lord.** (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Ribblesdale, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Roberts, Earl.** (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Rodd, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.** (Nov. 1908.)
- Romer, Sir Robert.** (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B.
- Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, F.R.S.** (Nov. 1909.) Emeritus Professor, Owens Coll., Victoria Univ., since '87; M.P., Lib., Manchester (South), '85-95; has been a member of several Royal Commissions; Pres. British Asso. '87; Fellow of Eton Coll. '90; and Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London '95-1902.
- Rosebery, Earl of.** (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round, James.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.** (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambass. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Runciman, Walter.** (April 1908.) M.P.
- Russell, George W. E.** (Dec. 1907.) B. '53. M.P. Aylesbury '80-85; North Beds '92-95. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. '83-85; Under Sec. India '92-94; Home Office '94-95. Author "Collections and Recollections," etc. 18, Wilton St., S.W.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.

- Samuel, H. L.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.  
**Sanders, J. S., C.V.O.** (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour.  
**Sandhurst, Lord.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.  
**Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.** (July 1906.) British Representative Second Hague Conference 1907.  
**Seoble, Sir Andrew Richard.** (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I.  
**Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.** (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
**Seely, Col. John Edward Bernard, D.S.O.** (Nov. 1909.) M.P.  
**Selborne, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.  
**Selton, Earl of.** (Jan. 1906.) Peer.  
**Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.** (Nov. 1909.) See special biography.  
**Shaw, Lord.** (Jan. 1906.) Lord of Appeal.  
**Shuttleworth, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.  
**Smith, J. Parker.** (June 1904.)  
**Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.** (June 1906.)  
**Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.** (Mar. '74.) B. '49; and son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-0.  
**Spencer, Earl.** (July '59.) Peer.  
**Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart.** (Nov. 1909.) One of the founders of the Whitechapel Art Gallery; Pres. Poplar Hospital, and a member of King Edward's Hospital Fund.  
**Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G.** (July '97.)  
**Stalbridge, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.  
**Stirling, Sir James.** (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6.  
**Stuart, James.** (Oct. 1909.) M.P.  
**Stuart-Wortley, Charles B.** (Feb. '96.) M.P.  
**Sudeley, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
**Suffield, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
**Talbot, John Gilbert.** (July '97.) M.P.  
**Taschereau, Sir Henri Elzéar.** (May 1904.) Ex-Chief Justice of Canada.  
**Taubman - Goldie, Sir George Dashwood.** (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Licut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.  
**Tennyson, Lord.** (July 1905.) Peer.  
**Thurlow, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.  
**Tomlinson, James.** (Nov. 1909.) M.P.  
**Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.** (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Lord of the Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84; Sec. for Scotland '86 and '92-5. Sir George gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenæum*.  
**Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.** (Dec. 1907.)  
**Turner, Sir George, K.C.M.G.** (July '97.) See special biography.  
**Ure, Alexander.** (Mar. 1909.) M.P.  
**de Villiers, Sir John Henry.** (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in 94. K.C.M.G.  
**Waldegrave, Earl.** (Feb. '97.) Peer.  
**Walsan, Lord.** (Mar. '99.) Peer.  
**Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** (July '94.) See p. 1.  
**Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph G.** (May 1907.) See biography.  
**Wason, Eugene.** (July 1907.) M.P.  
**Watson, Robert Spence.** (July 1907.) B. '37; solicitor Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '90-1902. Bensham Grove, Gateshead-on-Tyne  
**Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart.** (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.  
**Wenlock, Lord.** (Mar. 1901.) Peer.  
**West, Sir Algernon Edward.** (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentlemanly usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.  
**Wharton, John Lloyd.** (July '97.) M.P.  
**Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer.** (July 1908.) M.P.  
**Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan.** (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.  
**Wills, Sir Alfred.** (Dec. 1905.) Judge King's Bench Div., retired 1905.  
**Wilson, Sir Arthur.** (March 1902.) B. '37; E. Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92, since when he has been the legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India. K.C.I.E.

Wodehouse, Edmond Robert. (July '98.)  
 Wolverhampton, Viscount. (June '86.) Peer.  
 Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.  
 Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '60.) Peer.  
 York, Archbishop of. (Feb. 1909.) Peer.  
 Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.  
*Clerk of the Council*—Sir Almeric Fitzroy,  
 K.C.V.O.  
*Chief Clerk*—Sir J. H. Harrison.

## II. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

*The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland*—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.

Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) Chairman Belfast and Co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.

Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, Lord. ('92.) Peer.

Bailey, W. F., C.B. (June 1909.) B. '57; Estates Commr. under Irish Land Act 1903, and one of the Irish Land Commrs.; called to Irish Bar and joined Munster Circuit '81; one of the Secs. of Roy. Commn. on Irish Public Works '86; for many years Sec., and in 1902 President of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Soc. of Ireland.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('93.)

Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.

Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.

Birrell, Augustine. (1907.) M.P.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. 28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow, '78-80.

Bryce, James. (1905.) See special biography.

Butler, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William F., G.C.B. (June 1909.) B. '38; served in Canada, Fenian Raid, and Red River Expedition; Special Commr. to Indian tribes of Saskatchewan River line '70-71; served in Ashanti; joined Sir Garnet Wolseley in Natal '75; served in Zulu war '79-80; in the Soudan '85; commanded at Wady Halfa following year, at Alexandria '90-93; 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, '93-6; Cape '98-9; has published many books of travel and biography; *m.* Elizabeth Thompson, whose war pictures are well known.

Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery. (1907.)

Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

Castletown, Lord, K.P., C.M.G. (June 1908.) Peer.

Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.

Cherry, Richard R., Att.-Gen. (Dec. 1905.)

Glenbrook, Lord. ('98.) Peer.

Coll, Sir P., K.C.B. (Dec. 1905.)

Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of. (1900.) See p. 2.

Dunraven, Earl of. ('90.) Peer.

Dougherty, Sir James B., C.V.O., C.B. Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieutenant. (Nov. 1908.)

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.)

Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.

Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.

Finucane, Michael, C.S.I. (June 1909.) Estates Commr. in Ireland since 1903; Under-Sec., Govt. of Bengal, '80; Sec. Board of Revenue, Bengal, '94; officiating Chief Sec., Govt. of Bengal, '98; officiating Sec., Govt. of India Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture, '98; member of Legislative Council, Bengal; was decorated for famine service in '96-7; Commr. Presidency division 1902; officiating member Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1903.

Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88.

Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord. (1904.) Peer.

Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.)

Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.)

Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81.) B. '28. Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83.

Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen.; Q.C. '85; member of the Senate of Dublin Univ.

Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.

Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (1905.) M.P.

Lyttelton, Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.

Macdonnell, Lord. (1903.) Peer.

Macnaghten, Sir F. E. W., Bart. (Dec. 1905.)

Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.

Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.

Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.

Meredith, Richard E. (1907.) Master of the Rolls.

Morley of Blackburn, Lord. ('86.) Peer.

O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Peer.

Ormonde, Marquess of. (1902.) Peer.

Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN, p. 7.

Pirrie, Lord. ('97.) Peer.

Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900; unsuccessfully contested the constituency 1900, and Galway City 1901. K.C.V.O. 1903.

Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls '83.

Ranfurly, Earl of. (1905.) Peer.

Ridgway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87;



- G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl.** (95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.** (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Has also filled the post of sec. to Local Government and Taxation of Towns Commissions, and to Poor Law and Lunacy Inquiry Commission.
- Ross, John.** (1902.) B. '46. A land judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91.
- Russell, Thos. Wallace.** (June 1903.) M.P.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount.** (74.) Peer.
- Sinclair, Thomas.** (96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal) '59; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart.** (82.) See Privy Council, p. 8.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** (97.) See p. 1.
- Walker, Sir Samuel, Bart.** (85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95 and since Dec. 1905; a Lord Justice of Appeal '95-1905.
- Westmeath, Earl of.** (1902.) Peer.
- Wolseley, F.-M. Viscount.** (90.) Peer.
- Wrensch, Frederick Stringer.** (1903.)
- Wylie, Hon. Mr. Justice.** (June 1909.) Judge of Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland, and Judicial Commr. Irish Land Commn. 1906; called to Irish Bar '72; became Q.C. '94; bencher King's Inns 1904.
- Wyndham, George.** (1900.) M.P.
- Young, John.** (86.) B. '26; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence*, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Young, Robert.** (Nov. 1907.)
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council*, Edward O'Farrell, Esq., Dublin Castle.

## KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are about 770 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 H.M. the King commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

### The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the *George*,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the *Garter*, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

### THE SOVEREIGN.

1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.
1902. Aosta, Duke of.
1867. Austria, Emperor of.
1902. Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of.
1866. Belgians, King of the.
1896. Denmark, King of.
1877. German Emperor.
1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.
1876. Hellenes, King of the.
1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
1866. Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian 01.
1891. Italy, King of.
1905. Japan, Emperor of.
1906. Norway, King of.
1903. Portugal, King of.
1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
1892. Roumania, King of.
1893. Russia, H.S.H. Czar of.
1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
1902. Spain, King of.
1905. Sweden, King of.
1904. Württemberg, King of.

### THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
1902. Bedford, Duke of.
1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
1891. Cadogan, Earl.
1906. Carrington, Earl.
1908. Crewe, Earl of.
1909. Durham, Earl of.
1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
1883. Grafton, Duke of.
1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
1902. Marlborough, Duke of.

1886. Norfolk, Duke of.  
 1908. Northampton, Marquess of.  
 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.  
 1900. Portland, Duke of.  
 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.  
 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.  
 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.  
 1909. Selborne, Earl of.  
 1865. Spencer, Earl.  
 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.  
 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

**Prelate.** The Bishop of Winchester.  
**Chancellor.** The Bishop of Oxford.  
**Registrar.** The Dean of Windsor.  
**Garter Principal King of Arms.** Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.  
**Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.** Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.  
**Secretary.** Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Garter King of Arms.** The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. **Office,** College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

### **The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.**

Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

#### **The Sovereign.**

Prince of Wales. D. of Connaught.

|                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| D. of Athole.                 | M. of Tweeddale.          |
| D. of Argyll.                 | E. of Home.               |
| D. of Buccleuch.              | M. of Zetland.            |
| D. of Montrose.               | L. Balfour of Burleigh.   |
| D. of Fife.                   | E. of Errol.              |
| E. of Crawford and Balcarres. | D. of Roxburghe.          |
| E. of Rosebery.               | E. of Haddington.         |
|                               | E. of Aberdeen.           |
|                               | Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. |

**Dean.** Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.  
**Secretary.** Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.  
**Lyon King of Arms.** Sir J. Balfour Paul.  
**Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.** Earl of Mansfield.

### **The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.**

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, 25 K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

#### **The Sovereign.**

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| The Prince of Wales. | Viscount Wolseley.     |
| Duke of Connaught.   | Marquess of Ormonde.   |
| Earl of Gosford.     | Earl of Erne.          |
| Earl of Listowel.    | Earl of Kilmorey.      |
| Earl of Dunraven.    | Viscount Iveagh.       |
| Earl of Granard.     | Marquess of Waterford. |
| Earl Roberts.        | Earl of Enniskillen.   |
| Earl of Lucan.       | Earl of Mayo.          |
| Earl of Bandon.      | Earl of Meath.         |
| Lord Clonbrock.      | Lord Castletown.       |
| Earl of Longford.    | Lord Pirrie.           |
| Lord Monteagle.      | Earl of Arran.         |

**Grand Master.** The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.  
**Chancellor.** The Chief Secretary.

**Ulster King of Arms and Registrar.** Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.

**Secretary.** Major G. Francis W. Lambart, C.V.O.; **Genealogist.** H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.  
**Usher of the Black Rod.** Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

**Cork Herald.** P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

### **The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.**

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

|        |                            |
|--------|----------------------------|
| G.C.B. | . Knight Grand Cross Bath. |
| K.C.B. | . Knight Commander Bath.   |
| C.B.   | . Companion Bath.          |

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 110 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1007, of whom 705 may be for military and 302 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

**Dean.** The Dean of Westminster.

**Registrar and Secretary.** Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Bath King of Arms.** Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

**Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.** Charles George Barrington, C.B.

**The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.**

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.M.G. . . . Companion.

The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 600 ordinary members. The Chapel of the Order in St. Paul's Cathedral was dedicated in the presence of the King, the Prince of Wales, and many of the most eminent members of the Order, on June 12th, 1906.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.

**Grand Master**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.  
**Prelate**, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

**Chancellor**, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

**King of Arms**, Sir M. F. Ommamney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

**Secretary**, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

**Registrar**, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.**

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '76, '97, and 1902. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . Companion.

Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

**Registrar**, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Secretary**, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

**The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.**

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

**Secretary**, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

**Registrar**, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.**

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

**Registrar**, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**The Royal Victorian Order**

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

- Knights Grand Cross . . . . G.C.V.O.
- Knights Commanders . . . . K.C.V.O.
- Commanders . . . . . C.V.O.
- Members of the Fourth Class . . M.V.O.
- Members of the Fifth Class . . M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

**Chancellor**, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

**Secretary**, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

**The Order of Merit.**

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

- |                                 |                                         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.      | Mr. W. Holman-Hunt.                     |
| Earl Roberts.                   | Lord Cromer.                            |
| Lord Lister.                    | Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.               |
| Lord Rayleigh.                  | Marshal Oyama.                          |
| Sir W. Huggins.                 | Marshal Yamagata.                       |
| Viscount Morley.                | Rt. Hon. James Bryce.                   |
| Viscount Kitchener.             | Sir Joseph Hooker.                      |
| Viscount Wolseley.              | Mr. Henry Jackson.                      |
| Admiral Togo.                   | Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge. |
| Field Marshal Sir George White. | Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace.              |
| Adm. Sir John Fisher.           | Miss Florence Nightingale.              |
| Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.  |                                         |

**The Distinguished Service Order.**

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office.

**The Imperial Service Order.**

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, 250 for the Home Civil Service, and 175 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." New statutes issued in May 1903 make provision for female Companions of the Order, and as to precedence of members of the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

**THE KING'S MINISTERS.**

From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the Prime Minister was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may

not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily Privy Counsellors, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

**THE TREASURY.**

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue, and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded. An officer of the Treasury audits the civil list, and is the accounting officer to the House of

| Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Reconstructed Nov. 1900.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1900).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *E. of Rosebery.<br>*E. of Rosebery.<br>*Ld. Herschell.<br>*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).<br>*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).<br>*Sir W. Harcourt.<br>*Mr. Asquith.<br>*E. of Kimberley.<br>*M. of Ripon.<br>*Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman.<br>*Mr. H. H. Fowler.<br>*E. of Spencer.<br>Ld. Houghton.<br>Mr. S. Walker.<br>*Mr. J. Morley.<br>*Sir G. Trevelyan.<br>*Mr. Bryce (3).<br>*Mr. Mundella (4).<br>*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.<br>Mr. H. Gardner.<br>*Mr. A. Morley.<br>*Mr. Acland.<br>Mr. H. Gladstone.<br>Mr. Causton.<br>Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.<br>Mr. Munro-Ferguson<br><br>Sir J. T. Hibbert.<br>Mr. T. Ellis.<br>Mr. Seale-Hayne.<br><br>Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.<br>Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr.<br>Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.<br>Capt. Gerard Noel.<br><br>Mr. E. Robertson.<br>Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth.<br>Mr. G. Russell. | *M. of Salisbury.<br>*Mr. Balfour.<br>*E. of Halsbury.<br>*D. of Devonshire (1).<br>*V. Cross (2).<br>*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.<br>*Sir M. White Ridley.<br>*M. of Salisbury.<br>*Mr. Chamberlain.<br>*M. of Lansdowne.<br>*Ld. George Hamilton.<br>*Mr. Goschen.<br>*E. Cadogan.<br>*Ld. Ashbourne.<br>Mr. Gerald Balfour.<br>*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.<br>*Ld. James of Hereford.<br>*Mr. Ritchie.<br>*Mr. Chaplin.<br>*Mr. Walter Long.<br>D. of Norfolk ('95-1900).<br>M. of Londonderry (1900).<br>Sir J. E. Gorst (5).<br>*Mr. Akers-Douglas.<br>Mr. Anstruther.<br>Mr. Hayes Fisher.<br>Ld. Stanley.<br><br>Mr. Hanbury.<br>Sir W. Walrond.<br>{ E. of Hopetoun ('95-98). }<br>{ D. of Marlborough ('98). }<br>Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99).<br>Rear-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas (app. '99).<br>Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97).<br>Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98).<br>Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. ('95-'99).<br>Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. ('95-'99).<br>Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. ('95-'97).<br>Rear-Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel ('95-'98).<br>Mr. Austen Chamberlain.<br>Mr. W. E. Macartney.<br>Mr. Jesse Collings. | *M. of Salisbury.<br>*Mr. Balfour.<br>*E. of Halsbury.<br>*D. of Devonshire (1).<br>*M. of Salisbury.<br>*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.<br>*Mr. Ritchie.<br>*M. of Lansdowne.<br>*Mr. Chamberlain.<br>*Mr. Brodrick.<br>*Ld. George Hamilton<br>*E. of Selborne.<br>*E. Cadogan.<br>*Ld. Ashbourne.<br>Mr. G. Wyndham.<br>*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.<br>*Ld. James of Hereford.<br>*Mr. Gerald Balfour.<br>*Mr. Walter Long.<br>*Mr. Hanbury.<br>*M. of Londonderry.<br>Sir J. E. Gorst (5).<br>*Mr. Akers-Douglas.<br>Mr. Anstruther.<br>Mr. Hayes Fisher.<br>Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.<br><br>Mr. Austen Chamberlain.<br>Sir W. Walrond.<br>D. of Marlborough.<br>Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B.<br>Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas.<br>Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01).<br>Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('98-'01).<br>Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01).<br>Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).<br>Mr. Pretymann.<br>Mr. Arnold-Forster.<br>Mr. Jesse Collings. | *Mr. Balfour.<br>*Mr. Balfour.<br>*E. of Halsbury.<br>*D. of Devonshire.<br>*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).<br>*Mr. Ritchie.<br>*Mr. Akers-Douglas.<br>*M. of Lansdowne.<br>*Mr. Chamberlain.<br>*Mr. Brodrick.<br>*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.<br>*E. of Selborne.<br>E. of Dudley.<br>*Ld. Ashbourne.<br>*Mr. G. Wyndham.<br>*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.<br>Sir W. Walrond.<br>*Mr. Gerald Balfour.<br>*Mr. Walter Long.<br>*Mr. Hanbury.<br>*E. of Onslow.<br>*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.<br>— (13).<br>*M. of Londonderry.<br>Ld. Windsor.<br>Mr. Anstruther.<br>Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.<br>Mr. Forster.<br>{ Mr. Hayes Fisher.<br>{ Hon. Arthur Elliot.<br>Sir A. Acland Hood.<br>Sir Savile Crossley.<br><br>Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.<br>Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B.<br>Rear-Adm. W. H. May.<br>Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.<br>Mr. Pretymann.<br>Mr. Arnold-Forster.<br>Mr. Cochrane. |

\* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(1) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '90.

(2) Lord Cross received no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continued to draw his pension for political services of £2000.

(3) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.

(4) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94.

(5) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '90.

(6) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.

(7) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.

(8) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(9) Succeeded by M. of Litchfield, Feb. 1905.



# FROM 1894 TO 1908.

| Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | OFFICE AND SALARY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *Mr. Balfour.<br>*Mr. Balfour.<br>*E. of Halsbury.<br>*M. of Londonderry.<br>*M. of Salisbury.<br>*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.<br>*Mr. Akers-Douglas.<br>*M. of Lansdowne.<br>*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.<br>*Mr. Arnold-Forster.<br>*Mr. Brodrick.<br>*E. of Selborne (6).<br>*E. of Dudley.<br>*Ld. Ashbourne.<br>*Mr. G. Wyndham (7).<br>*Mr. Graham Murray (9).<br>*Sir W. Walrond.<br>*Mr. G. Balfour (10).<br>*Mr. Walter Long (11).<br>*E. of Onslow (12).<br>*Ld. Stanley. | { *Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.<br>*Sir Robert Reid.<br>*Earl of Crewe.<br>*Marquis of Ripon.<br>*Mr. Asquith.<br>*Mr. H. Gladstone.<br>*Sir Edward Grey.<br>*Earl of Elgin.<br>*Mr. Haldane.<br>*Mr. J. Morley.<br>*Lord Tweedmouth.<br>*Earl of Aberdeen.<br>*Lord Justice Walker.<br>*Mr. Bryce (8).<br>*Mr. John Sinclair.<br>*Sir H. Fowler.<br>*Mr. Lloyd George.<br>*Mr. John Burns.<br>*Earl Carrington.<br>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.                                | *Mr. Asquith.<br>*Lord Loreburn.<br>Ld. Tweedmouth (18).<br>M. of Ripon (19).<br>*Mr. Lloyd-George.<br>*Mr. H. Gladstone.<br>*Sir Edward Grey.<br>*Earl of Crewe.<br>*Mr. Haldane.<br>*V. Morley.<br>*Mr. R. McKenna.<br>*Earl of Aberdeen.<br>*Sir Samuel Walker.<br>*Mr. A. Birrell.<br>*Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland).<br>*V. Wolverhampton (20).<br>*Mr. W. Churchill.<br>*Mr. John Burns.<br>*Earl Carrington.<br>*Mr. Sydney Buxton. | Prime Minister.<br>First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.<br>Lord Chancellor, £10,000.<br>{ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.<br>Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.<br>{ Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000<br>Home Secretary, £5,000.<br>Foreign Secretary, £5,000.<br>Colonial Secretary, £5,000.<br>Secretary for War, £5,000.<br>Secretary for India, £5,000.<br>First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.<br>Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000.<br>Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.<br>Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.<br>{ Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.<br>Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.<br>President Bd. of Trade, £2,000.<br>Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000.<br>{ President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.<br>Postmaster-General, £2,500.<br>Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.<br>Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.<br>First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.<br>Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each<br>{ Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.<br>Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.<br>Paymaster-General (unpaid).<br>Naval Lords of the Admiralty.<br>Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000.<br>{ Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.<br>Under-Sec. Home, £1,500. |
| *M. of Londonderry.<br>Ld. Windsor.<br>Ld. Balcarras. (15).<br>Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.<br>Mr. H. W. Forster.<br>Mr. Victor Cavendish.<br>Sir A. Acland Hood.<br>Sir Savile Crossley.<br>Adm Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (22).<br>Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury.<br>Rear-Adm. W. H. May.<br>Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.<br>Mr. A. H. Lee.<br>Mr. Pretzman.<br>Mr. Cochrane.                                                                                                       | *Mr. A. Birrell (14).<br>*Mr. Lewis Harcourt.<br>*Mr. J. A. Pease.<br>*Mr. J. H. Lewis.<br>*Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas.<br>*Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (16).<br>*Mr. Reginald McKenna (17).<br>*Mr. Geo. Whiteley.<br>*Mr. R. K. Causton.<br>Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.<br>Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.<br>Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.<br>Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.<br>Mr. George Lambert.<br>Mr. Edmund Robertson.<br>Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel. | *Mr. W. Runciman.<br>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.<br>*Mr. J. A. Pease.<br>*Mr. J. H. Lewis.<br>*Capt. C. W. Norton.<br>*Mr. J. H. Whiteley.<br>*Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.<br>*Mr. G. Whiteley (21).<br>*Mr. R. K. Causton.<br>Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.<br>Admiral Sir W. H. May.<br>Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.<br>Vice-Admiral A. L. Winsloe.<br>Mr. Geo. Lambert.<br>Dr. Macnamara.<br>Mr. H. Samuel (23).                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

(10) Succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

(13) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.

(15) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whiteley, Mar. 1907.

(16) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.

(17) Resigned Oct. 1908. The E. of Crewe succeeded.

(18) Resigned Sept. 1908. Lord Wolverhampton succeeded.

(19) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1908, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, June 1909.

(20) On elevation to Peerage, succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1908. (22) Succeeded by Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1904.

(23) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, June 1909.

| Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95). | Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95). | Reconstructed Nov. 1900.                 | Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902). |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Sir E. Grey.                                        | { Mr. Curzon ('95-8).<br>Mr. St. John Brodrick '98).        | Visct. Cranborne.                        | Visct. Cranborne.                                         |
| Mr. S. Buxton.                                      | E. of Selborne.                                             | E. of Onslow.                            | { E. of Onslow.<br>D. of Marlborough.                     |
| Ld. Sandhurst.                                      | Mr. Brodrick ('95-8).                                       | Ld. Raglan.                              | E. of Hardwicke.                                          |
| Ld. Monkswell.*                                     | Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98).                                  | E. of Hardwicke.                         | E. Percy.                                                 |
| Ld. Reay.                                           | E. of Onslow.                                               | Mr. Horace Plunkett.                     | Mr. Horace Plunkett.                                      |
| —                                                   | Mr. Horace Plunkett (app. as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).    | E. of Dudley.                            | Mr. Bonar Law.                                            |
| Mr. Burt.                                           | E. of Dudley.                                               | Mr. Grant Lawson.                        | Mr. Grant Lawson.                                         |
| Sir W. Foster.                                      | Mr. T. W. Russell.                                          | Ld. Stanley.                             | Ld. Stanley.                                              |
| Mr. Woodall.                                        | Mr. Powell Williams.                                        | —                                        | Sir W. Anson.                                             |
| { Sir C. Russell.                                   | { Sir Richard Webster ('95-1900).                           | Sir R. Finlay.                           | Sir R. Finlay.                                            |
| { Sir J. Rigby (1).                                 | { Sir R. B. Finlay (1900).                                  | Sir E. Carson.                           | Sir E. Carson.                                            |
| { Sir R. T. Reid (1).*                              | { Sir R. B. Finlay ('95-1900).                              | Mr. Graham Murray.                       | Mr. Graham Murray.                                        |
| { Sir F. Lockwood.*                                 | { Sir E. Carson (1900).                                     | Mr. C. S. Dickson.                       | Mr. C. S. Dickson.                                        |
| Mr. J. B. Balfour.                                  | { Mr. C. Pearson (July '95—May '96).                        | Mr. Atkinson.                            | Mr. Atkinson.                                             |
| Mr. T. Shaw.                                        | { Sir Graham Murray (app. May '96).                         | Mr. George Wright (1900-1). [Oct. 1901]. | Mr. J. H. Campbell.                                       |
| The Macdermott.                                     | { Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96).                     | Mr. George Wright (1900-1). [Oct. 1901]. | Mr. J. H. Campbell.                                       |
| Serjeant Hemphill.                                  | { Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).                         | Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. 1900-1).        | Mr. J. H. Campbell.                                       |
|                                                     | Mr. Atkinson.                                               |                                          |                                                           |
|                                                     | { Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8).                                     |                                          |                                                           |
|                                                     | { Mr. D. P. Barton ('98-1900).                              |                                          |                                                           |
|                                                     | { Mr. George Wright (1900).                                 |                                          |                                                           |

## Household Appointments

|                          |                                         |                       |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| M. of Breadalbane.       | E. of Pembroke.                         | E. of Pembroke.       | E. of Pembroke.       |
| Ld. Carrington.          | { E. of Lathom ('95-8).                 | E. of Clarendon.      | E. of Clarendon.      |
| Earl of Cork.            | { E. of Hopetoun ('98-1900).            | D. of Portland.       | D. of Portland.       |
| Ld. Ribblesdale.         | { E. of Clarendon (1900).               | —                     | —                     |
| Mr. Brand.               | { D. of Portland.                       | —                     | —                     |
| Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.    | { E. of Coventry.                       | —                     | —                     |
| Mr. C. R. Spencer.       | { M. of Carmarthen (July '95—Feb. '96). | Mr. Victor Cavendish. | Mr. Victor Cavendish. |
| Ld. Camoys.              | { V. Curzon ('96-1900).                 | V. Valentia.          | V. Valentia.          |
| Ld. Acton.               | { Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8).              | Sir A. Acland-Hood.   | Ld. Wolverton.        |
| Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. | { V. Valentia (app. '98).               |                       |                       |
| Ld. Monkswell.           | Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.                    |                       |                       |
| E. Granville.            | L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96).              |                       |                       |
| Ld. Brassey.             | E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. '97).          |                       |                       |
| Ld. Playfair.            | Ld. Churchill.                          |                       |                       |
| V. Drumlanrig.           | Ld. Harris.                             |                       |                       |
| E. of Buckinghamshire.   | E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95).          |                       |                       |
| Ld. Kensington.          | Ld. Lawrence.                           |                       |                       |
| E. of Chesterfield.      | E. of Clarendon (95-1900).              |                       |                       |
| —                        | E. Waldegrave (July '95—Sept. '96).     |                       |                       |
|                          | E. of Ranfurly (July '95—Mar. '97).     |                       |                       |
|                          | Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '95).           |                       |                       |
|                          | E. of Limerick (July '95—Sept. '96).    |                       |                       |
|                          | E. Waldegrave (app. Sept. '96).         |                       |                       |
|                          | Ld. Belper.                             |                       |                       |
|                          | Duchess of Buccleuch.                   |                       |                       |

\* In column 1 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in *italics*.

(1) Sir Charles Russell and Sir John Rigby were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General until the former was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, May—Oct. '94, when Sir John was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir R. T. Reid and Sir F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.

(2) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 30th, 1905.

(4) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.

(3) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Holthouse, Jan. 1907.

(5) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.

| Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903). | Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Jan. 1906). | Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908). | OFFICE AND SALARY.                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E. Percy.                                               | Lord Fitzmaurice of Leigh.                                     | Ld. Fitzmaurice (13).                             | } Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.                                                 |
| D. of Marlborough.                                      | Mr. Winston Churchill.                                         | Col. Seely.                                       |                                                                               |
| E. of Donoughmore.                                      | E. of Portsmouth.                                              | Lord Lucas.                                       | } Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.                                                |
| E. of Hardwicke (2).                                    | Mr. John E. Ellis (3).                                         | Mr. Buchanan (14).                                |                                                                               |
| Sir Horace Plunkett.                                    | Sir H. Plunkett (4).                                           | Mr. T. W. Russell.                                | } Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.                                                 |
| Mr. Bonar Law.                                          | Mr. H. E. Kearley.                                             | Mr. H. E. Kearley.                                |                                                                               |
| Mr. Grant Lawson.                                       | Mr. W. Runciman (5).                                           | Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (16).                      | } Under-Sec. for India, £1,500.                                               |
| Mr. Bromley-Davenport.                                  | Mr. T. R. Buchanan.                                            | Mr. F. D. Acland.                                 |                                                                               |
| Sir W. Anson. [port.                                    | Mr. Thomas Lough.                                              | Mr. McKinnon Wood (17).                           | } Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance. |
| Sir R. Finlay.                                          | Sir Lawson Walton, K.C.                                        | Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.                            |                                                                               |
| [G.C.M.G.]                                              | Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.                                         | Sir S. T. Evans, K.C.                             | } Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200.                                                |
| Sir E. Carson.                                          | Mr. Thos. Shaw, K.C.                                           | Mr. Thos. Shaw, K.C. (18).                        |                                                                               |
| Mr. Scott Dickson.                                      | Mr. Alex. Ure, K.C.                                            | Mr. Alex. Ure (19).                               | } Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200.                                     |
| Mr. D. Dundas (6).                                      | Mr. R. R. Cherry, K.C.                                         | Mr. R. R. Cherry, K.C.                            |                                                                               |
| Mr. (now Lord) Atkinson.                                | Mr. Redmond J. Barry, K.C.                                     | Mr. Redmond J. Barry, K.C.                        | } Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500.                                            |
| Mr. J. H. Campbell.                                     |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
| from 1892 to 1908.                                      |                                                                |                                                   | } Sec. to Bd. of Education.                                                   |
| E. of Pembroke.                                         | Earl of Liverpool (11).                                        | Earl of Beauchamp.                                |                                                                               |
| E. of Clarendon.                                        | Viscount Althorp.                                              | Viscount Althorp.                                 | } Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees).                                        |
| D. of Portland.                                         | Earl of Sefton (7).                                            | Earl of Granard.                                  |                                                                               |
| —                                                       | —                                                              | —                                                 | } Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees).                                       |
| M. of Hamilton.                                         | Sir Edward Strachey                                            | Sir Edward Strachey                               |                                                                               |
| V. Valentia.                                            | The Master of Elibank.                                         | The Master of Elibank (20).                       | } Lord Advocate, £5,000.                                                      |
| Ld. Wolverton.                                          | Lord Allendale (8).                                            | J. M. F. Fuller.                                  |                                                                               |
| E. of Denbigh.                                          | Earl Granville.                                                | Earl Granville.                                   | } Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000.                                     |
| V. Churchill.                                           | Earl of Granard (9).                                           | Lord O'Hagan.                                     |                                                                               |
| E. of Kintore.                                          | Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.                                      | Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.                         | } Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000 (abolished).                           |
| Ld. Lawrence.                                           | Lord Acton.                                                    | Lord Acton.                                       |                                                                               |
| E. of Erroll.                                           | Lord Denman.                                                   | Lord Denman.                                      | } Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.                                      |
| Ld. Kenyon.                                             | Lord Colebrooke.                                               | Lord Colebrooke.                                  |                                                                               |
| Ld. Suffield.                                           | Lord Herschell.                                                | Lord Herschell.                                   | } Lord Steward, £2,000.                                                       |
|                                                         | Lord Suffield.                                                 | Lord Suffield.                                    |                                                                               |
| E. Waldegrave.                                          | D. of Manchester (10).                                         | Lord Allendale.                                   | } Lord Chamberlain, £2,000.                                                   |
| L. Belper.                                              | Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (12).                                 | Lord Denman.                                      |                                                                               |
| Duchess of Buccleuch                                    | Duchess of Buccleuch                                           | Duchess of Buccleuch.                             | } Master of the Horse, £2,000.                                                |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 (abolished).                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Treasurer of the Household, £700.                                           |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Comptroller of the Household, £700.                                         |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Vice-Chamberlain, £700.                                                     |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each.                                                |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, £1,200.                                 |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000.                            |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   | } Mistress of the Robes, £500.                                                |
|                                                         |                                                                |                                                   |                                                                               |

(6) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(7) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(8) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

(9) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood Oct. 1908.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, Jan. 1909.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908.

(13) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., Feb. 1909.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(15) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(16) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907.

(17) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, June 1909.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.

(19) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.

(20) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, June 1909.

Commons for a number of Civil Service Votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three or four Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary, Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and the permanent staff. Assist. Secs., Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B.; W. Blain, C.B.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who is the legal adviser of the Treasury and certain other public departments, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions.

### THE HOME OFFICE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued

by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation. He is the adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in all cases arising in England or Wales, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons. He also grants the licences—formerly called “tickets of leave”—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Records, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. He has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force (*q.v.*), and has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within his jurisdiction.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 200 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act, 1904. The Workmen's Compensation Acts and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office.

Another staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. Appeal may be made to the Home Secretary against the refusal of a licence under the Petroleum Acts. The Home Secretary has various powers and duties in connection with children under the Children Act, 1908. He is the authority with respect to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody, and he decides whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the guardians appointed under that statute, or shall be removed to other custody. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools, established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of

falling into crime, are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department.

The Home Office is the Central Authority under the Burial Acts with regard to the consecration and allotment of burial grounds, the building of chapels thereon, and the fixing of fees payable to ministers of religion and sextons; and the Home Secretary's licence is required for the disturbance, exhumation, or removal of human remains. The Home Office has authority to make regulations as to the conditions under which cremation may take place, and administers the Acts relating to Anatomy. It is the Government Department concerned with questions other than Excise questions arising under the Licensing Acts; it issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; it performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State; and it administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. Various classes of byelaws made by local and other authorities require to be submitted to the Home Secretary before they can take effect—e.g. all byelaws made by county and borough authorities for good rule and government and the prevention of nuisances (other than sanitary nuisances), byelaws under the Commons Act, 1876, for the regulation of commons, byelaws for Metropolitan open spaces, etc., byelaws for the regulation of advertisements under the Regulation of Advertisements Act, 1907, etc. It is also the Home Office that a local authority has to apply for an order declaring certain parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—viz. Part VII. (Police), Part VIII. (Fire Brigade), and Part IX. (Sky-signs)—to be in force in its district.

The Home Office also reports to Parliament upon Private Bills in regard to matters which come within its general or special jurisdiction. Finally, it is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business (civil and criminal) and the licensing work of the country, as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, as to workmen's compensation, and as to the administration of the Licensing Laws; and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

**Secretary of State for Home Affairs**, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, M.P.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary**, C. F. G. Masterman, M.P.

**Permanent Under-Secretary**, Sir Edward C. Troup, K.C.B.

**Assistant Under-Secretaries**, Sir H. H. Cunyng-hame, K.C.B., E. R. H. Blackwell, and W. P. Byrne, C.B.

**Principal Clerks**, H. B. Simpson, C.B., M. Delevingne, J. Pedder, and G. A. Aitken.

**Chief Inspector of Factories**, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

**Chief Inspector of Explosives**, Major Aston McNeill Cooper-Key.

**Chief Inspector of Reformatories**, T. D. Robertson, I.S.O.

**Chief Inspector of Mines**, R. A. S. Redmayne.

**Inspector under Inebriates' Acts**, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

**Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905**, W. Haldane Porter.

## THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

**Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

**Permanent Under-Secretary**, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

**Assistant Under-Secretaries**, Sir Francis A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Louis Mallet, C.B.; Walter Langley, C.B.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary**, T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomats undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) Charges d'Affaires.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The Chargé d'Affaires, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned



either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond 5 years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visas* at the Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named.

Consult "Foreign Office List" (Harrison & Sons, 45, Pall Mall).

### COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; and the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. The British Settlements Act '87 enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the ad-

ministration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or departments.

I. The **Dominions Department**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference**.

II. The **Crown Colonies Department**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Railway and Financial Committee, Concessions Committee, and Pensions Committee.

**Permanent Under-Secretary of State**, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.

**Assistant Under-Secretaries**, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dominions Department); Hugh R. Cox, C.B. (General Department); G. V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G. (Crown Colonies Department); H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G. (Permanent Sec. Imperial Conference).

**Chief Clerk**, Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The office of **Scientific Adviser** to the Secretary of State on matters relating to **Tropical Agriculture** was created in 1909, Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., being selected for the post.

The **Crown Agents** for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

The **Crown Agents** are—

Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.,

W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.,

R. L. Antrobus, C.B.

Offices, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. (Stock Transfer Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.; Store, Cole Abbey Chambers, Lambeth Hill, E.C.)

### Colonial and Foreign Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, before commercial inquiries are addressed to these officials or to H.M. Consular officers, application should be made to the **Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade**, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch.

For INDIA OFFICE, see p. 139. For ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see article on IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## THE BOARD OF TRADE.

**President,** Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.  
**Parliamentary Sec.,** H. J. Tennant, M.P.  
**Permanent Sec.,** Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: **Bankruptcy Department** (Inspector-General, J. G. Willis), constituted in '83 by the Bankruptcy Act '83. See separate article, **BANKRUPTCY**.—**Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department** (Comptroller-General, G. R. Askwith, C.B.), which prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, *Foreign and Colonial Tariffs*, the *Labour Gazette*, various returns relating to labour questions, such as wages, trade unions and trade disputes, etc. Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, W. Temple Franks) and the Census of Production Office. The *Labour Exchanges* established by the Act of 1909 are also under this department (Director, W. H. Beveridge). The **Commercial Intelligence Branch** of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. **Companies Department** (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes, C.B., 8, Delahay Street, S.W.). The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.) is under this Department.—**Railway Department** (Assistant-Secretary, W. F. Marwood). Under this Department is the **Standards Department**, 7, Old Palace Yard.—**Chief of London Traffic Branch**, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.—**Marine Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.), which administers the **Merchant Shipping Acts** and deals generally with all questions affecting the Mercantile Marine. A Sub-Department is the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen** (Tower Hill, E.).—**Harbour Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.), which shares with the Finance Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government.—**Finance Department** (Accountant-Gen., G. S. Fry).  
**An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence**

was appointed for three years in August 1905, and reappointed for one year in August 1908, to advise the Board on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. **Sec.,** Mr. Percy Ashley.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The British Civil Service comprises all those persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Services should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. An official nomination is required for all situations not filled by open competition.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services can be obtained of the **Civil Service Commission, London, W.**

**Albert Medal, The**, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

**Edward Medal.** In October 1907 H.M. King Edward VII. instituted this medal to be awarded to those who endanger their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, the lives of others from perils in mines or quarries within the British Dominions. There are two classes, the first of silver and the second of bronze, and the awards are only to be made on the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

**THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS.****College of Arms or Heralds' College.**

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

**Earl Marshal:** His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

**Kings of Arms.**—*Garth Principal King of Arms:* Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., F.S.A. *Clarenceux King of Arms:* George E. Cockayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *Norroy King of Arms:* William H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

**Heralds.**—*Chester:* Henry Murray Lane, Esq. *Lancaster:* Edward Bellasis, Esq. *Somerset:* H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., M.A., F.S.A. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee, Esq.

**Pursuivants.**—*Rouge Dragon:* Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. *Portcullis:* T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *Rouge Croix:* A. W. Steuart Cochrane, Esq. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

**Registrar:** H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O.

**Public Office** (for all inquiries): College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

**Lyon Office, Scotland.**

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of Lyon King of Arms, three Heralds (Albany, Rothesay, and Ross), three Pursuivants (Carrick, March, and Unicorn), a Lyon Clerk, a Procurator-Fiscal, a Herald Painter, and a Mace.

**Lyon King of Arms:** Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D.

**Lyon Clerk:** F. J. Grant, W.S.

**Office:** H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

**Office of Arms, Ireland.**

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England.

Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of **Ulster King of Arms** was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382. The office of "**Athlone Pursuivant of Arms**" was created in 1552. The other offices are those of **Dublin and Cork Heralds**, created in 1783.

**Ulster King of Arms:** Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A., A.R.E.

**Athlone Pursuivant:** George Dames Burtchael, M.A., LL.B.

**Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick:** *Dublin Herald,* Guillemore O'Grady, M.A.; *Cork Herald,* Peirce Gun Mahany, M.R.I.A.

**Office:** Dublin Castle.

**The Earl Marshal** is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

**Lord Chamberlain.** The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapel royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiner of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and gave power to prohibit the performance of any play which seemed to endanger "the promotion of good manners and decorum, or of the public peace") is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

**Lord Great Chamberlain.** A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Cholmondeley.

# THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- I. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, with Biographies of all Peers and Bishops.
- II. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with
  - (i) Biographies of all M.P.s ;
  - (ii) Pollings in all Constituencies at and since Jan. 1906 ;

Parliament is composed of the **Sovereign** and the **Three Estates of the Realm**, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The **demise of the Crown** does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

## I. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the **Committee for Privileges** of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The **House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords **spiritual** and **temporal**. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The **Irish peers** elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The **lords temporal** are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both **legislative** and **judicial powers**. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the **House of Lords**: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 124; Viscounts, 42; Bishops, 24; Barons, 336; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 620.

### *Lord High Chancellor.*

The **Lord High Chancellor**, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Loreburn.

The **Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords** is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the

Earl of Morley '89-1905; and the Earl of Onslow since March 1905. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The **Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords** attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The **Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod** is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

#### Clerk of the Parliaments.

The **Clerk of the Parliaments** is the chief officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

#### Principal Officers of House of Lords.

**Clerk of the Parliaments**, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

**Clerk Assistant**, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

**Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees**, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

**Counsel to Chairman of Committees**, Albert Gray, Esq., K.C.

**Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills**, A. Harrison, Esq.

**Senior Clerks**: W. Austen-Leigh, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; F. Skene, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq.; C. L. Anstruther, Esq., *Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*.

**Other Clerks**: Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson (*Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*), H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard and G. Proby, Esqs.

**Accountant**, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

**Librarian**, Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.

**Assistant Librarian**, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

**Examiners for Standing Orders**, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

**Clerk for Standing Orders**, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

**Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod**, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

**Yeoman-Usher**, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

**Serjeant-at-Arms**, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

**Deputy Serjeant**, S. Hand, Esq.

**Resident Superintendent**, Mr. Williams.

### Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(See INDEX FOR BIOGRAPHIES OF SIR JOHN FISHER AND SIR ARTHUR GODLEY, WHO WERE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE IN NOV. 1909.)

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an \* prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.F. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations n., s., bro., un., h.b., and g.s. will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.O. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

**Abercromb, James**, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland; 61, Green Street, W. Carlton.

**Abercromby, George Ralph**, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. Turf.

**Aberdare, Henry Campbell**, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire; Kinrara, Aviemore, N.B.; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's.

**Aberdeen, John Campbell**, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and since Dec. 1905; Gov.-Gen. Canada '93-8; D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin; Haddo House, Aberdeen; House of Cromar, Tarland, Scotland; Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.

**Abergavenny, William**, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876).

Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells. Carlton.

**Abingdon, Montagu Arthur**, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Lt. Norreys, s. C. Wytham Abbey, Oxford. Traveller's.

**Abinger, Shelley Leopold L.**, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth.

**Acton, Richard Maximilian**, and L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth.

**Addington, Egerton**, and L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks; 24, Prince's Gate, London, S.W.

**Ailesbury, Henry Augustus**, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Director Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan).



- Savernake Forest, Marlborough. Carlton, Army and Navy.*
- Alas,** Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir, E. of Cassillis, s. C. Culsean Castle, Ayr, N.B.; 65, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers, Guards.*
- Airedale,** James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Kitson. B. 1835. E. Univ. Coll., Lond.; iron and steel manufacturer; Director N.E. Railway; formerly President National Liberal Federation; Baronet; M.P. Colne Valley '92-1907. *Heir, Hon. Albert E. Kitson, s. Gledhow Hall, Leeds; 3, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- \*Airlie,** David Lulph Gore Wolsley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.*
- Albany,** H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey.*
- Albemarle,** Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1666). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; M.V.O. V.D. *Heir, V. Bury, s. C. Quidnam Park, Thetford, Norfolk.*
- Aldenham,** Alban G. H., 2nd L. (cr. 1806). Surname Gibbs. B. 1846, s. 1907. E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. City of London '92-1906; partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants. *Heir, Hon. Gerald H. B. Gibbs, s. C. 37, Portland Place, W.; The Manor House, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon; Aldenham House, near Elstree, Herts.*
- Allington,** Humphrey Napier, and L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. *Heir, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (b. '93). C. Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset; Allington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton.*
- Allendale,** Wentworth Canning Blackett, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860, s. 1907; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '95-1907; Captain Yeomen of the Guard 1907. *Heir, Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, s. Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield; 144, Piccadilly, W. Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers.*
- Allerton,** William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. Allerton Hall, near Leeds; 27, Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Althorp,** Charles Robert, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Spencer. B. 1857; son of 4th Earl Spencer. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain Dec. 1907; P.C.; L.L. Northants 1908; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip '86-'95 and 1901-5. *Dallington House, Northampton; 28, St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Alverstone,** Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the Times before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; and before Venezuelan arbitration; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; L.L.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenæum.*
- Amherst,** William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir, Rev. the Hon. P. A. Amherst, bro. C. 3, Wilton Terrace, S.W. Montreal, Sevenoaks, Carlton.*
- Amherst of Hackney,** Mary Rothes Margaret, Baroness (cr. 1892), wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil; s. her father in 1909. *Heir, Hon. W. Amherst Cecil s.*
- Amphill,** Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1906, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Viceroy and Governor-General of India *pro tem.* Lt.-Col. Commanding 3rd (Special Reserve) Batt. Beds Regt.; Chm. Beds Terr. Force Assoc.; Pro Grand Master of Freemasons, United Grand Lodge of England. *Heir, Hon. John Hugo Russell, s. Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford; Brooks's.*
- Ancoaster,** Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; s. as Lord Aveland '67, and s. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. Normanpton Park, Slamsford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.; 12, Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey,** Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1885, s. 1905. *Heir, Victor W. Paget, bro. Uxbridge House, St. James's Square, S.W.; Beadesert Park, Rugely; Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll P.G., Anglesey.*
- Annaly,** Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign '82. *Heir, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, Luitrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards.*
- Annesley,** Francis, 6th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1884, s. 1908. *Castlewellan, Co. Down.*
- \*Antrim,** William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir, Visct. Dunluce, s. Travellers.*
- \*Arbuthnott,** David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir,*

- Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, *bro.* *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire.*
- Artilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. *Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, and D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900 L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1902, Glasgow, 1907. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, *bro.* *Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenaeum.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1874. M.P. Dundee '63-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.; Reform.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Formerly director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab.; Major Northumberland Hussars I.Y.; has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland, J.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Heir*, Hon. William I. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Cragside, Rothbury; Bamburgh Castle.*
- Arna**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. K.P. *Heir*, Viscount Sudley. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo; Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Turf, Travellers, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell of Wardour**, Edgar Clifford, 14th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1859, s. 1907. *Heir*, Gerald A. Arundell, *bro.* *Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, Robert Thomas, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, *bro.* L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashbury**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895-1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. *Fallpit, S. Devon; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.C.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Ryelands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.R.P. m. Jan. '94. Violet, y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Balvath, Co. Meath; 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Street, W. Guards, White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Atkinson**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bench of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 68, *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. 7, *Launceston Place, Kensington, W. Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. and Peer he has been the means of passing 31 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); Chm. London Banks; is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life" (48 editions in England and over 40 abroad), and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; Foreign Secretary Royal Academy; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Dublin, Camb., St. Andrews, and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 48, Grosvenor Street, W. Athenaeum.*
- Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1866, s. 1885. I.P. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1831, s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; Inspector-General of Canadian Forces. *Heir*, Hon. J.

- F. W. Aylmer. *Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*
- Bagot, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780).** Surname Bagot. B. 1857, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir, Major Hon. Walker L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, bro. C. Blithfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607).** Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chm. Council Duchy of Cornwall 1908; Chancery of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Wales. *Heir, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. Kennel, Alloa, N.B. Carlton.*
- Bandon, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800).** Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. Carlton.*
- Bangor, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of.** Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1844. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth; 60, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster.*
- Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770).** Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P. *Heir, Major the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698).** Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; Hon. Col. (4th Spec. Res.) Batt. Durham L.I.; J.P., D.L. co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. *Heir, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. Raby Castle, Darlington; Glenside, Salbourn, Yorks; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770).** Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848, s. 1901. *Heir, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute Barrington, s. Beckett, Shri-venham, Berks.*
- Barrymore, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902).** Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland). C. Fota Island, Newtown, Cork; *Marbury Hall, Cheshire; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887).** Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa Oct. '99. J.P. and D.L. *Heir, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837).** Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir, Hon. Charles S. M. Bateman-Hanbury, s. Shobdon Court, Herefordshire. C. Carlton.*
- Bath, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789).** Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.-Dec. 1905. *Heir, Visct. Weymouth, s. Longleat, Warminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of.** App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, Yorks, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772).** Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. D.L., J.P., Gloucester; late Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. C.M.G. President Gloucestershire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Beauchamp, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815).** Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905; Lord Steward 1907; K.C.M.G. *Heir, Viscount Elmley, s. b. 1903. Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682).** Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir, Marquis of Worcester, s. Badminton House, R.S.O., Gloucester; Lianglath Park, Crickhowell; 11, Portman Square, W.*
- Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1909).** Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. *e. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Heiress, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694).** Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; A.D.C. to the King 1908; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; Trustee British Museum; F.R.S. *Heir, Marquis of Tavistock, s. Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1647).** Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; Col. R.E. (retired). S.R.P. J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire. *Heir, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- Bellew, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848).** Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.R.P.; H.M.L. Co. Louth. *m. in '83 Mildred Mary Josephine, e. d. of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford and of Lady Annette de Trafford. Heir, Hon. G. L. Bryan, bro. U. Barmeth Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797).** Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir, Visct. Corry, s. C.*

- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Quarter Sessions. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston, Derby*; 31, *Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers*.
- \***Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875, m. 1903, Major Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Heiress*, Hon. Mary Lallé. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks*.
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy*.
- \***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich*.
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury*; 8, *Clarges Street, W. Carlton*.
- Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B., C.V.O. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, s. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 17, *Cavendish Square, W.*
- Biddulph of Ledbury**, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Ledbury, Herefordshire*; 19, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- \***Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Gore. B. 1853; appointed 1905. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95. Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D. D. Edin. 1896; D. D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D. C. L. Oxon. 1905. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," Essays in Aid of Church Reform. "The New Theology and the Old Religion." *Bishopscroft, Birmingham*.
- Blyth**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Blyth. Bart. (cr. 1895). B. 1841; J.P. Essex and Herts; has rendered great services to agriculture; Chairman Organising Committee Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; Chairman Organising Committee Japan-British Exhibition, 1910. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert W. Blyth, s. *Blythwood, Essex. Athenaeum*.
- Blythwood**, Rev. Sholto Douglas, and L. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, s. 1908. Surname Campbell. *Heir*, Maj.-Gen. Barrington Douglas-Campbell, C.B. bro. C. Blythwood, *Renfrewshire*; 2, *Sramore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon*.
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire*.
- \***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.R.P. C. *Ravenstone, Castle Whit-horn, Wigtonshire*; 2, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. *Hedder, Bourne End, Bucks*.
- Boydne**, Gustavus William, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1864, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. G. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Rochester '89-92. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. *Reform and Brooks's*.
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1908. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnut Brassey, s. L. *Normanhurst, Battle*; 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform, Athenaeum*.
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. D.L. and J.P. Camb. J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden; Billingbear, Wokingham; Heydon House, Royston. Wellington*.
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Har-boro*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers*.
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland 1907; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadal-bane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*;

- 68, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks*.
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, and V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson-Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton Naval and Military*.
- Bristol**, Frederick William Fane, 4th M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1863, s. 1907. Captain R.N. 1901; M.P. Bury St. Edmunds 1906-7. M.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Walter John Hervey, bro. C. Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1442; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '66; rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archaeology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. m. '65, Mary Louisa, e. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine*.
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's*.
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincolns; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, c. C. Ashridge Park, Gt. Berkhamstead; Belton House, Lincolns. *Carlton*.
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, s. C. Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, s. 6, Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Turf*.
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, John Hampden, Lord Hobart, s. L. Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. *National Liberal, Brooks's*.
- Burghele**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Safron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; P.C. L. *Tidsey Place, Surrey*; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Nellie Lisa, and B. (cr. 1897). B. 1873; s. her father in 1909. m. James E. B. Baillie of Redcastle and Dochfour, Inverness-shire. *Heir*, Hon. George Evan Michael Baillie, s. 71, South Audley Street, W.
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. m. Augusta Mary, d. of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, John, Earl of Dumfries. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire; St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park; 5, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh*.
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's*.
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Edward G. J. H. Cadogan, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Cairns**, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1805, s. 1905. *Heir*, Viscount Garmoyle, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891, S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 12, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.
- Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tytlenhanger, St. Albans, Herts; 5, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829. s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, Grosvenor Square, W.; *Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants*.
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1893, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon*.
- Cameys**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 28B, Albemarle Street, W.*
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Phillips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Haldane-Duncan. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Glenaeags, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's*.
- Canterbury**, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 597). Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History (71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait (77), and after-



- wards to Archbishop Bensen; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria (82). Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria (83), Bishop of Rochester (91), of Winchester (95), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Univs.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, and Columbia Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenaeum.*
- Casterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. C. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- \*Cawbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfé Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Ennisconryth; 28, Belgrave Square, London. Brooks's.*
- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, M.P., s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- \*Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1904. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Lt. Porchester, s. 43. *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath**, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Dalzell (Lord Dalzell), s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- \*Carrick**, Charles Ernest Alfred French Somerset, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1873, s. 1909. Ex-Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Ireland. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gen.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales; 53, Princes Gate, London.*
- Castlemaine**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; L.L. Westmeath. *Heir-pres*, Hon. R. A. Handcock, bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- \*Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. K.P. P.C. Ireland 1908. L. *Granston Manor, Abbeyfeix; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- Cathcart**, Alan, 4th E. and 13th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1856, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. George Cathcart, bro. C. 49A. *Pall Mall, S.W. Carlton.*
- \*Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) (91-3), Lt.-Col. 1st Batt., late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. *Wheatthampstead House, Heris. Guards'.*
- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1817). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. 95-1905; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85. First Lord of the Admiralty Mar.-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Slackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*
- \*Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Concy Island, Lough Neagh; Roxburgh Castle, Moy. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*
- Chelmsford**, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94; Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Thesiger, s. C. 18, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Chesham**, John Compton, 4th L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1894, s. 1907. E. Eton. *Heir*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. E. Cavendish, un. *Boughton Park, Northampton.*
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '88; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the

- Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenaeum.*
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. L. Holme Lacy, *Hereford*; 15, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W. Turf, Marlboro', Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- \***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, G. J. B. Chetwynd. 25, *Elvaston Place, S.W. Athenaeum.*
- Cheyne**, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. *Hughendon Manor, High Wycombe*; 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Chichester**, Charles John, 95th Bp. of. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1847. Ordained '66; was vicar Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London; was Chm. London Diocesan Bd. of Missions; Dean of Carlisle 1905-8; Bishop 1907. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenaeum.*
- Chichester**, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905. Public Works Loan Commissioner; Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. Stanmer, *Lewes*; 7, *Sussex Square, Brighton.*
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain, acting during the present reign. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92, and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation; Chairman G.W.R. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rolleston, Leicester.*
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards's.*
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnell, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- \***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Crag Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway; Bangor Castle, Co. Down.* C. *Carlton.*
- Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. *Galway* '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom). *Travellers's.*
- Clanwilliam**, Arthur Vesey, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1873, s. 1907. Capt. Royal Horse Guards; served S. Africa. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Maude, R.N., bro. C. *United Service.*
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford.*
- \***Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. C. *Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. Junior Constitutional.*
- Clifden**, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '90. L.L. Cambs. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenaeum, Travellers', etc.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon and Cornwall Inf. Brig. Terr. Force. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. *Brooks's.*
- \***Clifton**, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley. 6, *Cambridge Square, W.*
- Clinton**, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. 1863, s. 1904. C. *Heanton Satchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton.*
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. *Galway* '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Travellers', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Cloncurry**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. E. Eton and Balliol Coll. Oxford (R.A. '61); D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. *Lyons, Co. Kildare. Carlton.*
- \***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, un. L. *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington*; 19, *Eaton Terrace, W. White's, National Liberal, Garrick.*
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's.*
- Colechester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. *St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berks; Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. Carlton. Athenaeum.*
- Colebrooke**, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-Waiting 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*

- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon, of which he is hon. Fellow; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; K.C. '92; Judge of the High Court Oct. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. Athenaeum, National Liberal, Devonshire.*
- Collins**, Richard Henn, L. (cr. 1907, Life Peer). B. 1842. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; K.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge K.B. Division '97-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, Master of the Rolls, 1901-7; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, March 1907; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900. 2, *Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenaeum.*
- Colville** of Culross, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Combermere**, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, un. *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- Congleton**, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b.
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 2.)
- Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1500). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see *Yarborough*). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brooklands Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minister (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*
- Cork and Orrery**, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, b. 2, *Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.; Turf, White's, Travellers.*
- Cottenham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton.*
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*
- Courtney of Penwith**, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Bencher '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons '86-'92; P.C. '89; formerly leader-writer for the *Times*; m. '83, Miss Catherine Potter. M.P. Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin Division '85-1900; L.L.D. '93. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenaeum.*
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland.*
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerpur, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Turf.*
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippingham; Cold Overton, Oakham. Turf.*
- Cranbrook**, John Stewart, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1839, s. 1906. M.P. Rye '68-80; Mid Kent '84-5; Kent, Medway D., '85-92. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook. C. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Cranworth**, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Leiton Hall, Walton, Thelford, Norfolk; 5, Portman Square, W.*
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrovenham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.*
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.*
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.; Whallon, Loughboro'. Brooks's.*
- Crew**, Robert Olley Ashburnton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crew-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. K.G.; P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905-8; Sec. for Colonies 1908, and Leader House of Lords; succeeded Lord Ripon as Lord Privy Seal Oct. 1908; m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Crews Hall, Crews, Cheshire; Crews House, Curzon Street, W.*
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. *Carlton.*
- Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. *et al.*, late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness

- Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. *m.* '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, *s.* *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.; Tarbat House, Ross-shire.*
- Cromer, Evelyn**, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; *s.* of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt '83-1907; on his retirement in 1907 received a grant of £50,000, and was presented with the freedom of the City; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901; President Unionist Free Trade Club in succession to Duke of Devonshire. *m.* '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; D.C.L. Oxford '93. Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, *s.* 36, *Wimpole Street, W. Turf, Travellers', Brooks's.*
- Cross, Richard Ashteton**, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Ashteton Cross, *g.s.* C. 12, *Warwick Square, S.W.; Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness. Carlton, Athenaeum.*
- Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick**, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, *s.* 1878. K.G.; cousin to her late Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, *s.* *Gmunden, Austria.*
- Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel**, 1st L. (cr. 1898). G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859, *g.s.* of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned August 1905; I.R.P. 1908; Gold Medallist Royal Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; Chancellor Oxford Univ.; Lord Rector Glasgow University, 1908; D.C.L. Oxon.; LL.D. Cantab. and Manchester; Hon. Fellow Balliol; Fellow British Academy; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India," and "Principles of University Reform"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *g.s.* d. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. (who died July 1906). C. 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; Hackwood, Basingstoke.*
- Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule**, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, *s.* 1887. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, *s.* *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- Darcy de Knayth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert** (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley, Ivo Francis Walter**, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, *s.* 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, *s.* *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
- Dartmouth, William Heneage**, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, *s.* 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86 and '86-91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93; Pres. and Chm. Staffordshire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, *s.* C. *Patshull, Wolverhampton*; 37, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.*
- Dartrey, Vesey**, and E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, *s.* 1897. *m.* '82, *g.s.* d. of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.*
- de Blaquière, William**, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, *s.* 1889. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, *s.* *Brockworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.*
- De Oliford, Edward Southwell**, 26th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1907, *s.* 1909. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud Russell and Hon. Mrs. Corbet, *g-aunts*. 18, *Mount Street, S.W.*
- De Freyne, Arthur**, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, *s.* 1808. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, *s.* C. *French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.*
- Delamere, Hugh**, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, *s.* 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, *s.* C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*
- De La Warr, Gilbert George Reginald**, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, *s.* 1896. Served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, *s.* *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip**, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, *s.* 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired; *m.* 1902, the Hon. Elizabeth M. Vereker, *d.* of Viscount Gort and widow of the late W. H. Astill. *Esq.* *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A. (retired), *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- De Mauley, William Ashley Webb**, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, *s.* 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*
- De Ramsey, William Henry**, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellows. B. 1848, *s.* 1887. Served in 1st Life Guards, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, *s.* C. *Ramsay Abbey, Hunts; Haverland Hall, Norwich*; 3, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- De Ros, Mary Frances**, 25th in the Barony, which is the premier barony of England on the roll; (cr. 1264). Surname Dawson, *née* Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1854, *s.* 1907; *m.* Hon. Anthony L. Dawson. *Co-heiresses* (to the barony) Hon. Mrs. Ross, Hon. Maude E. Dawson, Hon. Mrs. Palmer. *Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland*; 22, *Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S.W.*
- De Saumarez, James St. Vincent**, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, *s.* 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon.

J. St. V. B. Saumarez. *Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, St. James's.*

**De Vesel**, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish Representative peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. Capt. Irish Guards; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert E. Vesey, bro. *Abbey Leix, Ireland. Travellers', Guards'.*

**\*Decies**, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.

**Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Lord-in-Waiting '97-1905. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. *Newnham Paddox, Luttreth. Carlton, Naval and Military, Bath.*

**Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms, P.C. 1907. K.C.V.O. 1909. *Heir*, Thomas Denman, s. *Balcombe Place, Sussex; 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Bachelors, Brooks's, Marlborough, Army and Navy.*

**Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarbrough-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Lucy Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; m. 1897, m. secondly, Blanche Violet, d. of Col. Saltmarsh, R.A., 1907. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarbrough-Bateson, bro. C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors'.*

**Derby**, Edward, 17th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1865, s. 1908. Served in S. Africa 1900-1; Financial Sec. War Office 1900-3; Postmaster General 1903-5. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; C.B. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, s. C. *Knowsley, Lancs.; Derby House, Stratford Place.*

**Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarboro' '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers'.*

**Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Baron Desart (cr. 1909). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor '94-1909; served in the Navy before being called to the Bar; represented Great Britain at the North Sea Inquiry Commn. in Paris 1905. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, bro. 2, *Rulland Gardens, S.W.; Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers' and M.C.C.*

**Desborough**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6. Hereford '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chm. of Thames Conservancy; K.C.V.O. 1908. *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers', Carlton.*

**Devon**, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, bro. C. 36, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Powderham Castle, near Exeter.*

**Devonshire**, Victor C. W., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1868, s. 1908. E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Derbyshire West '91-1908; Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Sec. to Treasury 1903-5; P.C. 1905;

L.L. Derbyshire 1908. L.U. *Heir*, Marquis of Hartington, s.

**Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton.*

**\*Dillon**, Harold Arthur, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire. Army and Navy, Athenæum, and Marlboro'.*

**Donegall**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim.*

**\*Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster.*

**Donoughmore**, Richard John Walter, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirdale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin; Travellers'.*

**\*Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne, Baroness (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. e. d. of Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditchet, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Dilcheat Priory, Evercrech, Somerset.*

**Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L.U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*

**Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Dawnay (U.K.) '97. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. Steward Jockey Club. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. *Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*

**Downshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*

**\*Drogheda**, Henry Charles Ponsonby, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1884, s. 1908. I.P. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*

**Ducie**, Henry John Moreton, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.L., J.P.; M.P. Stroud, '52-3. *Heir*, Henry Houghton Reynolds, Lord Moreton, s. L.U. *Tortworth Court, Faldfield, Glos.; 16, Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers', Athenæum.*

**Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1907; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5; Gov.-

- Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1908. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester*; 7, *Carlton Gardens*.
- Dufferin**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service; now in Foreign Office. *Heir-pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawaine Temple-Blackwood, *bro.* *Clandeboyne, co. Down*. 75, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. *Kilboy, Nenagh, United Service*.
- Dunboyno**, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Commander Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor*; *Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare*.
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army in Natal and the Transvaal, '99, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ottawa, Canada*; *Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales*; 34, *Portman Square, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh)*.
- Dunedin**, Andrew Graham, 1st L. of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96; K.C.V.O. 1908; LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh*; Stenton, *Perthshire*.
- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballyvailler Park, Co. Down*.
- Dunmore**, Alexander Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1871, s. 1907. Major 16th Lancers, served in Soudan, India, and S. Africa. V.C. '97. C. *Carlton*.
- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Chairman Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. *Adare Manor, co. Limerick*; *Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glam.* 22, *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W. C. Carlton*.
- Dunsandle and Glasconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- Dunsany**, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99-1900. m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Hon. Randal A. H. Plunkett, s. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath, Carlton*.
- Durham**, Handley Carr Glyn, 8th Bp. of, since 1901. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norristian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen; a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Author, among other works, of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.
- Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., *bro.* L. *Turf, Guards*.
- Dynevor**, Arthur de Cardonnell, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P. *Heiress*, Lady A. Tollemache-Scott, sis. *Buckminster Park, Grantham*; *Ham House, Richmond, Surrey*.
- Ebury**, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.
- Efingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester*; *Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Travellers', Bachelors*.
- Egerton of Tatton**, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron. Surname Egerton. B. 1845, s. 1909. Formerly M.P. Mid-Cheshire and Knutsford Div. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Egerton, s. *Tatton Park, Knutsford*; 7, *St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton*.
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire*.
- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., *bro.* *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex*.
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Life; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; LL.D. Aberdeen 1906, Cambridge and Glasgow 1907. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905-8. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. 18, *Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.*; *Broomhall, Dunfermline, Brooks's, Travellers'*.



\***Elbank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; ex-commander R.N.; D.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elbank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service.*

**Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 8, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*; *Windlesham Court, Surrey. Travellers, Naval and Military, etc.*

**Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers.*

**Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*

\***Ely**, Frederic Henry, 6th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powsis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905. m. Charlotte, *et d.* late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," "Confirmation in the Apostolic Age," etc. *Palace, Ely.*

**Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.*; *Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh; Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland.*

**Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenaeum.*

**Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1879). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, New town-Butler; 21, Knightsbridge, S.W. C. Carlton.*

**Erroll**, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. L.L. D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire; 20, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

**Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*,

Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military.*

**Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.L. London, 1909; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. R. Fusiliers; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office (Reconstitution) Committee 1903; Permanent member Imperial Defence Committee. He was joint editor of the correspondence of H.M. Queen Victoria published in 1907; Comdr. Légion d'Honneur; Spanish Order of Merit; Royal Trustee British Museum; Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., County of London. *Heir*, Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest; The Roman Camp, Callander; 2, Tiney Street, W.*

**Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassibury Park, Herts.*

**Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotheron-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-'85. C. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.*

**Everaley**, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Benchur Inner Temple. *Abbots-worthy House, King's Worthy, Winchester.*

\***Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit. Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London, '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. L.L.D. (Glas.) 1901; Hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter.*

**Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '98. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford; 14, Ashley Gardens, S.W.*

**Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Henry E. Pellew, c. *Canon-leigh, Dunsford, Exeter.*

**Faber**, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Ry.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere, Harrogate; 19, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*

\***Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. Claim allowed by Committee for Privi-

- leges, Nov. 17th, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, *East 45th Street, New York City*.
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620), and Lord Cary. Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '91-9; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 26, *Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, Carlton, Marlborough*.
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. and Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. 2, *St. James's Square, S.W.*
- Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). I.R.P. Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. M. Aileen Selina, d. of late Charles Purdon Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Somerset Arthur, s. *Farnham, Cavan*.
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. P.C. 1907. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn*.
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking, Athenaeum, New University, National Liberal*.
- Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club*.
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart. cr. 1611). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Stanton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- Feverham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- French**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, b. 1872.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, s. d. of H.M. the King, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra, b. '91, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 9th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of *Princess Royal*, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Mar Lodge, Braemar; Montcoffer House, Banff, N.B.*; 15, *Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1698). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1859, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's*.
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire*.
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85, Wilts N. Div. '98-1905; Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Chairman Grand Committees 1901; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs '82-5 and 1905-8; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1908-9; author of the "Life of Lord Granville," 1905, and many other books; P.C. 1908. *Leigh House Bradford, Wilts. Brooks's*.
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De Mure, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, un. L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coollatin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, W. Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin; Brooks's, and Turf*.
- Foley**, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1905. Formerly Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir*, Gerald Henry Foley, c. *Rusley Lodge, Claygate, Surrey. Travellers'*.
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton, Cocoa Tree*.
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. *Heir*, Viscount Ebrington, s. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 36, Lowndes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'*.
- Gainborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Exton Park, Oakham. Carlton; Junior United Service, Pratt's, M.C.C.*
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Cumlodon, Newton Stewart N.B.*; and *Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan N.B.*, 44, *Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.*
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1837). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '97 and to the King 1901; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904

- Sherwood Rangers *I. Yeomanry*; *M.F.H.* '76-1907. *Heir*, Hon. G.V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Seriby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton.*
- \**Garragh*, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. *I.P. Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Gerard*, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname, Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Diconson, *un. Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent*; *Garswood, Warrington.*
- Gifford*, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. *V.C.*; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, *bro. C. Carlton.*
- Glantawe*, John Jones, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Intermed. and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chairman '91-8); Chairman Metal Exchange, Swansea; hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea*; *13, Cadogan Place, S.W. Reform.*
- Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell, and L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Capt. Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknock.*
- Glasgow*, David, 7th E. (cr. 1793) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburn, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs.*
- \**Gloucester*, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of, Surname Gibson. B. 1848. E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-95; Chaplain-in-Ord. to the King 1901-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies.*
- Gorell*, John Gorell, 1st B. (cr. 1900). Surname Barnes. Judge of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division '92-1905; President 1905-9. *P.C. 1905. 14. Kensington Park Gardens, W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph, 15th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1879, s. 1907. Reserve of officers. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbrigan, and White Wood House, Nobber, Ireland.*
- \**Gort*, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. *I.P. Lieut. Grenadier Guards. Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. Guards' and Bachelors'.*
- Goschen*, George Joachim, and V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1866, s. 1907. M.P. East Grinstead D. '95-1906; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts in S. Africa 1900-4. *Heir*, George Joachim, s. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst. Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worthingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Squire-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Admiral of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. *23, Mansfield Street, W.*; *Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, and R.Y.S. Cowes.*
- Gough*, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg till 1907; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton*, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General retd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901, and since to H.M. the King. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. *6, Chesterfield Gardens, W.*; *Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire*; *Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905-7; Master of the Horse Aug. 1907. P.C. Minister assisting Postmaster-General since Feb. 1906. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. D. A. Forbes, R.F.A., *bro. Castle Forbes, co. Longford. Turf, Guards'.*
- Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.*; *Elton Manor, Notts*; *Markensfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville*, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, *bro. L. Kensington Palace, W.*
- \**Graves*, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. *I.P. Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. *39, Lennox Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- \**Gray*, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. Maclaren Stuart Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Ennisceorthy, Co. Wexford*; *14, Boltons, S.W.*
- Grenfell*, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m., (1) '82, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904-7; Field Marshal, 1908; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *Heir*, Hon. Pascoe Grenfell, s. *43, Bryanstone Square*;

- Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers', Turf.*
- Greville**, Algernon William Fulke, and L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4. *Heir*, Capt. Greville, C.B., s. *Clanhugh, Mullingar*; 39, *Draycott Place, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street.*
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. P.C. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. C. *Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe**, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 80, *Portland Place, W.; Turf, St. James's and Brooks's.*
- Guilford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, e. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr**, Willoughby Merrik Campbell, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1841, s. 1900. C. *Sioke Park, Ipswich; 60, Pont Street, S.W.*
- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton.*
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. J. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. L.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, and V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenium, Brooks's.*
- Halsbury**, Harding Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- Hambladen**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton and Brandon**, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. (b. 1903). *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Dungavel, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell**, Gavin George, and L. (cr. 1886). K.T. Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 31, Curzon Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arthur's, Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- Hampden**, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant and Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- Hampton**, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1853, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, bro. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 3, *Ashburn Place, S.W.*
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardwicke**, Charles Alexander Yorke, 8th E. of (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1869, s. 1909. 71, *Piccadilly, S.W.; Sydney Lodge, Hamble, Southampton.*
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. K.C.V.O. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. Co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. *Brogynlyn, Oswestry; 37, Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. Territorial Army; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. to H.M.; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. A.D.C. to H.M.

1908. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent, Carlton.*
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton.*
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 21st L. (cr. 1289). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1882, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Helen E. D. Astley, d. C. *Mellton Constable, Norfolk; Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Carlton, Bachelors', Turf.*
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. Travellers'.*
- Haversham**, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. E. Eton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A. '59); entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired '66; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Hawarden**, Robert Cornwallis, 6th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1793). Surname Maude. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1908. *Heir*, Mr. Eustace Wyndham Maude, c. *White Hill Chase, West Liss, Hants.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Captain Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire.*
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. *Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath; Virginia Park, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark Allanson, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53, Digby Mansion, Hammersmith; *Aghador House, Killarney; Warley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill**, Stanhope Charles John, and L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. B. 1853, s. 1908. E. Shrewsbury School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (Classical Moderator and Medallist); M.A. '77; called to English Bar Middle Temple '77; Irish Bar '78; K.C. 1906. D.L., J.P. Dublin and Tipperary. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, bro. *Clifton, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. Reform, National, Liberal.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley**, Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northampton (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Major 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxford; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-73; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. 1st premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Tragoyd, Three Cocks S.O. Carlton.*
- Herries**. U.K. Peerage extinct by death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. Scottish barony of Herries passed to his elder daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, and L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878, s. '99. Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; Major Wilts Regt. m. '06, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir*, Hon. William L. F. Holmes a-Court, s. *Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club.*
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq., of Tandrago, Co. Sligo. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, bro. *Leybourne Wood, Borough Green, Kent. Willington.*
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, and L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897; A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. V. Allsopp, s. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire; 52, Mount Street, W. Carlton, Bachelors' and Turf.*
- Holden of Alston**, Angus, 1st Lord (cr. 1908) and 2nd Bart. Surname Holden. B. 1883. E. Wesley College, Sheffield. Mayor of Bradford 78-80 and '86. M.P. E. Bradford, '85-6; Yorks E. Riding, Buckrose D., '92-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Ernest I. Holden. C. *Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. National Liberal, Reform.*

- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton.
- Hood**, Grosvenor A. A., 5th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1868, s. 1907. Major Gren. Guards; served Ashanti '95-6, S. Africa '99-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., bro. C. Travellers'.
- Hotham**, Frederick William, 6th L. and 16th Bart. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1863, s. 1907. I.P.; formerly R.N., served through the Crimea. C. *The Hall, Dalton Holme; Scarbrough House, Beverley, E. Yorks. Carlton.*
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. Brooks's.
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, un.
- Howard of Glossop**, Francis Edward, and L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. White's.
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. Gopsall, *Atherstone; Penn House, Amer-sham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.*
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians). *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Lindley Hall, Nuncaton, Warwickshire; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton, Kildare Street, Ranelagh, Rochampton.*
- Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, bro. *Bachelors'.*
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Hon. Grenville C. D. Gordon, Scots Guards, n. L.U. *Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.*
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park, Radstock.*
- Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, *Exeter. Athenaeum.*
- Iichester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1877-21," "Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W.*
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow. Carlton and Naval and Military.*
- Inverclyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. L.L. Dumbarton, 19-8. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.; Hartfield, Cove, Dumbarlonshire; 17, Park Terrace, Glasgow. Travellers, Western (Glasgow); Royal Yacht Squadron, Ulster (Belfast).*
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P., F.R.S. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, M.P. s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lancs., '85-95; Solicitor-General '73, Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. Refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration as Lord Chancellor because of his views on Home Rule; became one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party; one of the counsel for the *Times* in O'Donnell v. Walter, and before the Parnell Commission; took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet '95-1902; P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; member Judicial Committee P.C. '96. Chairman Royal Commissions on Accidents to Railway Servants and Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905, D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Eicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth.*
- Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. E. Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-1905. *Ford Castle, Cornhill-on-Tweed; Longhurst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; m. '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, ed. 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine



- E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s. (b. 1891). *Killarney House, Killarney; 66, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kensington**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, s. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales.*
- Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Kenyon. C. *Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton.*
- Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. E. Eton and Cambridge. Col. C. Linc. Yeomanry. Served in S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas C. Trollope, n. C. *Casewick, Stamford. Arthur's, Junior Carlton.*
- Killanin**, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. s. of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., etc.; b. 67, s. 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commiss. Nat. Educ. Ireland; Gov. of Univ. Coll., Galway; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Cavan; M.P. Galway 1900-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, bro. C. *Spiddal, Co. Galway; Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Athenaeum, Carlton, Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Kilmaine**, John E. Deane, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1878, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne, s. C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.*
- Kilmorey**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; Knt. of Grace Order of St. John; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Hon. Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav., 1897-1908; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.; Mourne Park, Killeel, Co. Down. Carlton, Garrick, Turf.*
- Kimberley**, John, and E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; Wilton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
- Kingsale**, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname de Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. C. *The Grange, Marie Hill, Cheltenham.*
- Kingston**, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Kinloss**, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. d. laet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
- Kinnaird**, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Late Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Lord High Commissioner Ch. of Scotland 1907-8; Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire;*
- 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenaeum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear**, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull**, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Lt. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie. *Heir*, Lt. Hay of Kinfauns, g.s. *Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire; 6, West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*
- Kinross**, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour, s. L.U. 17, *Heriot Row, Edinburgh.*
- Kintore**, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Lt. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Col. late Lt.-Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and '95-1905; Captain Yeo. of Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal**, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; s. late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; b. 1850; G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82 and Nile Expedition in '84; Gov. of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army 1902-9; Com.-in-Chief Mediterranean 1909; promoted Field-Marshal, Sept. 10th, 1909. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, bro. *United Service, Bachelors'.*
- Knareborough**, Henry Meysey, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Meysey-Thompson. B. 1845; s. as 2nd Bart '74; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Knareborough '80; Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6; Staffs, Handsworth D. '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*
- Knollys**, Francis, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; m. '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, d. of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; private sec. to the King; G.C.B.,

- G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames; St. James' Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford**, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; *e. s.* late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G.; Knight of Justice, Chancellor and Hon. Bailiff of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Trustee of National Portrait Gallery. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. *Pinewood, Willey, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington**, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, and L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1865, s. 1890. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903-7. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. 26, *Wilton Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton.*
- Lanesborough**, Charles John Brinsley, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1865, s. 1905. Major 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Langford**, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Lansdowne**, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; *e. s.* of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India '88-93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; L.L.D. Dublin '99. *Heir, E. of Kerry, M.P., s. L.U. Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; Bowood, Calne, Wilts. Travellers.*
- Lathom**, Edward George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; Commander R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.; s. '98; Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skelmersdale, s. *Lathom House, Ormskirk; 1, Bryansdon Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf, Garrick, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Lauderdale**, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlstane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence**, John Hamilton, and L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord-in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. *Brooks's.*
- Leconfield**, Charles Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.*
- Leeds**, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of Her late Majesty's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leicester**, Thomas William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1848, s. 1909. G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U. *Holkham, Norfolk.*
- Leigh**, Francis Dudley, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Late Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 7th Batts. Royal Warwickshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro.* L.U. 31, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth; Adlestrop House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.*
- Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. 1st premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro.* *Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.*
- Leith of Fyvie**, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; 1, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Naval and Military, Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. Served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro.* *Milford, co. Donegal.*
- Leven and Melville**, John David, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. L. Leslie-Melville, *bro.* *Carlton, Travellers.*
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91. Bishop of Lichfield July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield.*
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro.* C. *Austin House, Broadway, Worcs.*
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Stephen Powys, *bro.* *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.*
- Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- Lincoln**, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindishe, then Leicester, then Dorchester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885; s. of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon.; B.A. '51; M.A. '55; D.D. '73; deacon '54; priest '55; curate of Wheatley '54-8; chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, Principal '63; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford '73; a High Churchman; author of sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons," (78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings were in-

- stituted against him by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment confirming the decision of the Archbishop (Aug. and, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenaeum.*
- Lindley**, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900-6. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *East Carlton, Norwich. Athenaeum.*
- \***Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.*
- Lindsay**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Linthgow**, Victor Alexander John, and M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1887, s. 1908. *Heir*, Lord Charles Melbourne Hope, bro. C. *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B. Carlton.*
- \***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth.*
- \***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork.*
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1827). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Sergeant Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc. Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902; Freedom City of London 1907. 12. *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1859). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1836. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Liverpool**, Arthur William de Brito Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1905 and 1886). Surname Foljambe. B. 1870, s. 1907. Major 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, Steward and Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland 1905-8; Comptroller of the Household 1909. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Foljambe. L. *Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln; 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Naval and Military.*
- Liverpool**, Francis James, and Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St. Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool.*
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of the Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn 45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6. *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff.*
- Langatook**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. T.D. 4th Welsh Brigade Roy. Field Artillery; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, and L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Lochee**, Edmund, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname Robertson. B. '45; E. St. Andrews Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, Univ. Coll., London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); sat for Dundee '85-1908; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5; Sec. of the Admiralty 1905-8; P.C. Dec. 1905. 49a. *Pall Mall; Dudley Lodge, Dulwich, S.E. Reform.*
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; late Hon. Col. and Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. K.C.V.O. 1907. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park. Carlton, Marlboro'.*
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge. Dean of the Chapels Royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co.

- Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-5; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L. Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; M.V.O. 4th class; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; Col. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland*; 44, *Bryanston Sq., W.*
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith*; *Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland*; *Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland*; 14 and 15, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Loreburn**, Robert Threshie, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G. Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor Dec. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907; m. Dec. 3rd, 1907, Violet Elizabeth, *ed.* of Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach. 8, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Kingsdown House, near Dover. Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, *un. Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian*; *Blückling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk*; *Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, *n. C. Carlton*.
- \***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth*.
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beauty, Inverness*; 38, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Lovelace**, Lionel Fortescue, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. C. *Horsley Towers, Leatherhead, Surrey*; *Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire*; 23, *Knightsbridge, S.W. Army and Navy, St. James's.*
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lieut. co. Mayo 1901. *Heir*, Lord Bing-
- ham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines*; *Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.*
- Lucas**, Auberon Thomas, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his *un.* 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler; Under-Sec. for War 1908. *Heiress*, Hon. Nan I. Herbert (*sister*). 7, *Cleveland Row, S.W.*; *Picket Post, Ringwood.*
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital; Treasurer St. Bartholomew's; D.L. Wilts; J.P. Wilts and Northants; L.C.C. 1903-7. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts*; *Lampfort Hall, Northampton*; 27, *Portland Place, W. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s. (b. 1892). L. *Carlton*.
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1883). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s. (b. 1903). *Knebworth, Herts*; 11, *North Audley Street, W.*
- Lyveden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone. National Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims.*
- Maeclesfeld**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un. Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire*; 22, *Down Street, W.*
- \***Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Macdonald of Earnslcliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada. *Earnslcliffe, Ottawa, Canada.*
- MacDonnell of Swinford**, Anthony Patrick, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname MacDonnell. B. 1844. Was Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. Bengal, Lieut.-Gov. N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commr. Oudh; Under-Sec. for Ireland 1902-8; G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. *C. Runkerry, Bushmills, Co. Antrim. Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. *Park House, Marden, Kent.*
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants; M.L.C.C. (Stepney) 1904-5. m. 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe. *Heir*, William James, Viscount Fitz-Harris, s. (b. 1907). C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.*
- \***Manchester**, Edmund Arbuthnot, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847,

- app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. *E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford* (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69; Tutor '75; and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishop's Court, Manchester.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. m. 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L. *Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, Alan David, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod since '95. *Heir*, Lord Scone, s. (b. 1900). *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire.*
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-'95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham; 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. 17, *Dover Street, London, W. Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marchamley of Hawkstone**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname Whiteley. B. 1855. Returned for Stockport as a Conservative '93, but in '96 became an Independent member, and was afterwards elected as a Liberal and sat for Pudsey D. Yorks 1900-8; Patronage Sec. to Treasury 1905-8; P.C. 1907. L. *Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe; 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon.*
- Masham**, Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, bro. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereno and Ferrard**, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. *Heir*, Chichester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Killakee, Rathfurnham, co. Dublin. Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. *Kildare Street (Dublin). Carlton, White's, Marlborough.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Day Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Major and Batt. Gren. Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-'97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton.*
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-'97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; Colonel Scots Guards; Eastern Command 1904-8; General 1905; Commander-in-Chief South Africa, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wills. Guards' and Travellers.*
- Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Methley Park, Leeds; Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- Michelham**, Herbert Stern, 1st L. (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Herman de Stern. E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. *Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, *Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey.*
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Birdsall House, York. Carlton.*
- Midleton**, William St. John Fremantle, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1856, s. 1907. M.P. West Surrey '80-85; Guildford '85-1906; Financial Sec. War Office '86-92; Under Sec. for War '95-8; Foreign Affairs '98-1900; Sec. for War 1900-3; for India 1903-5; P.C. '97; Alderman L.C.C. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. George St. J. Brodrick, s. C. 34, *Portland Place, W.; Paper Harrow, Godalming; Midleton, Ireland. Carlton, Athenaeum.*
- Milltown**, E. of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.*
- Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll.,

- London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81; was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97; Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900-5. In recognition of his public services, he was created a Baron and a Privy Councillor in 1901, and on the conclusion of peace in South Africa was raised to the rank of Viscount in 1902. In Sept. 1903 declined an invitation to join the Cabinet as Col. Sec. in succession to Mr. Chamberlain. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session, and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A public address signed by more than 370,000 people was presented in Aug. 1906, expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) 1906, LL.D. (Cambridge) 1907, Toronto and McGill 1908. *Sturty Court, near Canterbury*; 47, *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.*
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India August 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards, Turf, Brooks's.*
- Molesworth**, George Bagot, 9th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8. *Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Walter's Hall, Monkton, Thanet. Naval and Military.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. Charleville, *Ennis-kerry, Co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Moncreiff**, Robert Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1866 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1843, s. 1909. Clerk in Holy Orders; Vicar of Tamworth since '85. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. FitzHerbert Moncreiff, s.
- Monk Bretton**, John William, and L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex*; 12, *Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War '95; Chm. L.C.C. 1903; introduced Copyright Bills considered by a committee, of which he was chairman; Chairman of
- Royal Commission on Mines 1906. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment, Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. John Rosebery Monson, s. *Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chari Lodge, Seven-oaks.*
- Montagu of Beaulieu**, John W. E., and L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. *Beaulieu, Hants*; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, R.Y.S.*
- Monteagle of Brandon**, Thomas, and L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick*; 8, *Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Moray**, Francis James, 16th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1842, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Morton Gray-Stuart-Gray, bro.
- Morley of Blackburn**, John, 1st Viscount (cr. 1908). Surname Morley. B. at Blackburn 1838; E. Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literar Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83-95; Montrose '96-1908; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; Sec. of State for India since Dec. 1905. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univ.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; O.M. 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; Chancellor Manchester Univ. 1908. *Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.*
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. *Conaglen, Ardour, Argyll. C. Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s.



1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Mount Oashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincs. Inn '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton*.
- Mount Edgumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-'92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletot, s. C. *Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth. Carlton*.
- Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny; Nidd Hall, Ripley; 93, Eaton Square, S.W. Windham, Wellington, Brooks's*.
- \***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). F.L.S., F.R.G.S. Ex-L.C.C.; traveller: late Lieut. R.N.V.R.; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, 18, *Pall Mall, S.W. Junior Carlton, Garrick*.
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace; Brocket Hall, Hatfield*.
- Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, Knarborough*.
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783), Bart. (cr. 1676). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. Served in Crimea. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. Muncaster Caste, Cumberland. *Carlton*.
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 2, *Warwick Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht*.
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlstante, Selkirk, N.B.; 4, Grafton Street, W. New*.
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton*.
- \***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.
- \***Newburgh**, Charles, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1862, s. 1908. S.P.; is Prince Justinian Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome*.
- \***Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John, 4th Bp. of (See created 1882). Surname Straton. B. 1840, app. 1907. E. Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92). D.D. Durham 1908; deacon '65; priest '66; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92-1907, and Dean '95-1907. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. National*.
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1750). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, and L. (cr. 1808). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P. S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, none. *Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle, N.B.; Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton; 36, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, and L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's*.
- \***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, c. *New Hall, Salisbury*.
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and heret. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the City 1900; Postmaster-Gen. 95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London; m. Feb. 15th, 1904, Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, to whom passed the Scottish barony of Herries on the death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. *Heir*, Bernard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91-1907. *Heir*, Russell Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, Yorks*.
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered

- Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6; and Barnsley Div. '89-97. K.G. 1908. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyles, Kington, Warwickshire; 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers.*
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, and L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, and E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Turf.*
- Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. E. Stamford Grammar School; founded *Answers, Daily Mail*, and is one of the proprietors *Evening News, London Magazine, and Observer*; equipped Jackson Arctic Expedition '94; Bart. 1904. 22, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Northcote**, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846; second son 1st E. of Idlesleigh; priv. sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; M.P. Exeter '80-99; Governor of Bombay 1900; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903-8. Bart. '87. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. P.C. 1909. *Heir*, none. C. *Government House, Melbourne and Sydney. Carlton, St. James, Athenaeum, St. Stephen's.*
- Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.; Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
- North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Territorial Decoration; Knight of the Order of Malta. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket. Carlton.*
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Louvaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Leigh, and L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hams Hall, near Birmingham.*
- Norwich**, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. Will retire on Jan. 1st, 1910. *Palace, Norwich.*
- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry Wellesley, and L. (cr. 1066). Surname Wilson. B. 1875, s. 1907. Served in S. Africa, D.S.O. 1900; M.P. Hull West 1906-7; m. e. d. Lord Car-
- lington; L.L. E. Riding, Yorks 1908. *Heir*, a son, b. 1904. *Ferryby Hall, North Ferryby, East Yorks.*
- O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, co. Dublin. Carlton, Athenaeum, Garrick, Kildare Street.*
- O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.A.; J.P. Essex; Lieut. Essex Batt. R.H.A. (T.); was Assist. Priv. Sec. to the First Lord of Admiralty 1906; Lord-in-Waiting since 1907. 2, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.; Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower, Essex.*
- O'Neill**, Edward, and B. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords March 1905. G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford. Carlton.*
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. 12, *Cavendish Place, W.; Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland; Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton, Bachelors.*
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir* (to barony only), Henry Spencer Vade-Walpole, c. *Wolterton Park, Norwich; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors.*
- Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1666). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmorris, Templemore; The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's, Kildare St., Dublin.*
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, and L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1837, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Oxford**, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851, app. 1901. E. Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85; deacon '75, priest '77; Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '78-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to

- the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see; Hon. Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1901. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties for Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way." Chancellor of the Garter. *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*
- Peckover**, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1907). B. 1830; was managing partner Gurney, Peckover & Co., bankers; F.S.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. Camb.; L.L. Cambs. '91-1906. *Bank House, Wisbech.*
- Peel**, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. Athenaeum, United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1851). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Willton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Pennrhyn**, Sholto Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1864, s. 1907. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; entered 1st Life Guards; M.P. S. Northants '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Alan Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Pennrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales. Carlton.*
- Pentland**, John, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Sinclair. B. 1860. Served in Soudan Expedition '85; retired from army as Capt.; M.P. Forfarshire '97-1909; Sec. for Scotland since 1905; Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '95-7. L. 2, *Cambridge Square, W. Brooks's, Army and Navy.*
- \*Perth**, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1603). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro. *Machany House, Machany, Perthshire.*
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glynn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; A.B. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenaeum and United University*
- Petre**, Lionel J. C., 16th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1890, s. 1908.
- Pirrie**, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; K.P. 1908; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '08; L.L.D., D.Sc. Ormiston, Belfast; *Willey Park, Godalming, Surrey; 24, Belgrave Square, London, S.W. Reform; Kildare St., Dublin, and Ulster, Belfast.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). C.V.O. Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Hon. Col. and Highland Brigade R.F.A. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Merley House, Wimborne. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. K.C.V.O. 1903. Formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. Priv. sec. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1901-1904. Governor of New Zealand 1904. K.C.M.G. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth**, Robert George, 1st E. (cr. 1905). Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Viscount Windsor, s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount St., W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Coplestone Richard G. Warwick, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1859, s. 1908. Hon. George, W. Warwick, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- \*Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswells, N.B.*
- \*Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, bro. *Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Calthness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '08; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth; 22, Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905-8. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. L. *Brooks's.*

- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Crewkerne, Raleigh, Pratt's Clubs*.
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough*.
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, Baroness Darcy de Knayth; s. L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1632). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. 14, *Brook Green, W.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf*.
- Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hants*.
- Raglan**, George Fitz Roy Henry, C.B., 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Late Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man. Carlton, Guards*.
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganannon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors', R.Y.S. (Coves)*.
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '80; L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton, Naval and Military, Cavalry, London, Kildare Street Club, Dublin*.
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; L.L.D.; Direc. L. & N.W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon. Carlton*.
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead, Durham; Elington Park, Whittingham, Northumberland. Junior Carlton*.
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman 65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; President Royal Society 1905-8; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Merite"; Officier Legion of Honour; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. Chancellor Camb. Univ. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenaeum*.
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Royal Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; Pres. British Academy 1902-7. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge; L.L.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; British Delegate Hague Peace Conference 1907. *Heir*, Baron E. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlsdon, Berwickshire, N.B.*; *Ophemert, Netherlands*; 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenaeum, St. James's, New Edinburgh*.
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; Trustee of National Gallery and Wallace Collection and Shakespeare's Birthplace; Governor of Wellington College; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron*.
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford*; 1, *Carlton Gardens. Athenaeum, Brooks's*.
- Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. Receiver-Gen. Duchy of Cornwall 1908. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf*.
- Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. and Nat. Portrait Galleries; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks*; 32, *Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's*.
- Richmond**, Lennox and Gordon, Charles Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. Duke of Aubigny in France. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-83, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; A.D.C. to the King; C.B. 1902; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton*.

**Ridley, Matthew White**, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899. Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4.

**Heir**, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Bladon, Cramlington, Northumberland*; 10. *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.* Carlton, Turf.

**Ripon, Frederick Oliver**, 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1852, s. 1909. M.P. Ripon '74-80; K.C.V.O. 1902; Treasurer in Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra 1901.

**Heir**, none. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon*; 9. *Chelsea Embankment, S.W.* Marlborough, *White's*.

**Ripon, William Boyd**, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge; Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Hampton Lecturer in '87. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94; Noble Lecturer, Harvard, U.S.A. 1904 Author of "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," volumes of sermons, "Book of Household Prayers," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," "Religion in the Poets," etc. D.D. and D.C.L. (Oxon.) '89; D.D. Durham, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; D.Litt. (Leeds); Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. *The Palace, Ripon*; 2. *Morpeth Mansions*; "Riversea," *Kingswear. Athelnam*.

**Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh**, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Looshai Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; G.C.S.I. '93; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C. and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to

Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training. Visited Canada to represent the Army at the Quebec Centenary 1908 LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, and Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon. '81; D.Litt. Dublin; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Mary, d. *Athenaum, United Service*.

**\*Rochester, John Reginald**, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83 priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks*.

**\*Roden, William Henry**, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. R.N. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro. *Tullymore Park, co. Down; Dundalk House, co. Louth*.

**Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett**, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Berrington Hall, Leominster. Cardon*.

**Rollo, John Rogerson**, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1866). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenaum*.

**Romilly, William Gaspard Guy**, 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly. *Portlerry, Barry, S. Wales*.

**Romney, Charles**, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn*.

**Rosebery, Archibald Philip**, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828) Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch. Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, Chairman '89-'90 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95; resigned the leadership of the party in order to leave himself a free hand upon the Armenian Question; supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation; urged the country to support the Government during the Transvaal war. He delivered the historic Chesterfield speech Dec. 1901, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. In June 1909, he addressed to the Press a notable communication in which he described Mr. Lloyd-George's Finance Bill as "not a Budget, but a revolution"; and on Sept. 10th,

- having previously tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Liberal League, he vigorously attacked the Budget in a speech delivered to a meeting of business men in Glasgow. He accused the Government of dallying with Socialism. He could not follow them in that course, and although he might think Tariff Reform an evil, Socialism was the end of all, and he found himself at the parting of the ways. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). L.L. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, M.P. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1806). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa; Lieut.-Col. 5th Battn. Royal Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath.*
- Rosse**, William Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1873, s. 1908. Late Major Irish Guards; L.L. King's Co. *Heir*, Laurence M. H., Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County.*
- Rosalyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Roths**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; *d. s.* late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, M.P., s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, bro. *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, and E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. L.C.C., M.I.E.E., Lieut. Army Motor Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. *Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Gordon Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. *Harperslow, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Carlton.*
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Principal private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; Pres. of Leicestershire Terr. Assoc.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 4th Batts. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton Woodhouse, Rowsley; 16, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95. Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-'96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Highams, Woodford Green, Essex. Athenaeum.*
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, bro. *Redbourne, Kilton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Aldwyn**, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1906). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904 and of Royal Commission on Land Transfer, 1908. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and Athenaeum.*
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon. Deacon '74; curate of Llandinag and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenaeum.*
- St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1834. (This sec. founded at an early date, is said to have been originally



- archiepiscopal.) *E. Bottwog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford*; senior mathematical master at *Appleby Grammar School*; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at *St. David's College, Lampeter '79*; Warden and Head-master of *Llandovery College '85-'89*; Dean of *St. Asaph '89*; Principal *Lampeter College '92*, and *Residential Canon at St. Asaph*; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids of Roch Castle**, John Wynford, 1st Lord (cr. 1908). Surname *Phillips*. B. 1860. *E. Felstead and Keble Coll. Called to Bar '86. M.P. Mid Lanark '88-'92 and '92-4, Pembrokehire '08-1908. L. Lydsal Haven; Roch Castle, Pembrokehire; 3. Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. Devonshire, Wellington, National Liberal, and Reform.*
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname *Eliot*. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly *R.N.*, and clerk in *Foreign Office. Heir, Hon. John Granville Cornwallis, s. L.U. Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 17, Grosvenor Gardens, W. Travellers, St. James's, Wellington.*
- St. John of Bletsoe**, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname *St. John*. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the *Army*; *L.L. Bedfordshire. Heir, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards**, Frank Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname *Sugden*. B. 1890, s. 1908. *Heir, Hon. Frank Sugden, c.*
- St. Levan**, John Townshend, and L. (cr. 1887). Surname *St. Aubyn*. B. 1857, s. 1908. Col. commanding *Grenadier Guards. Heir, Major Hon. E. St. Aubyn, bro. L.U. St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, and L. (cr. 1885). Surname *Winn*. B. 1857, s. 1893. *M.P. Pontefract '85-'93*; Capt. *Coldstream Guards*; served in *Soudan Campaign '85. Heir, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Ronald Clarges, 6th V. (cr. 1801). Surname *Jervis*. B. 1859, s. 1908. *Heir, Hon. John C. C. Jervis, s. C. Norton Disney, Newark; Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks.*
- Salisbury**, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname *Wordsworth*. B. 1843; s. late *Bishop of Lincoln. E. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon. Deacon '67*; priest '69; Fellow and College Tutor of *Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father*; Canon of *Rochester '83*, and Fellow of *Oriel*; *Bishop of Salisbury '85. Author of "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion"; a critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White); a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892"; "The Ministry of Grace," 1901; visited the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians; President Anglican and Foreign Church Society, Church Historical Society, and Central Society for Sacred Study; Chairman Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund; Chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Fellow British*
- Academy 1905. Palace, Salisbury; West Lulworth, Wareham; Lollards' Tower, S.E.*
- Salisbury**, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname *Gascoyne-Cecil*. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-'92, and Rochester '93-1903*; served in *South Africa 1900*; Under-Sec. for *Foreign Affairs 1900-03*; Lord *Privy Seal 1903-5*; A.D.C. to the *King*; High *Steward of Westminster 1903*, of *Hertford 1905*; President *Board of Trade Mar.-Dec. 1905. m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th Earl of Arran. Heir, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers, Athenæum.*
- Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname *Fraser*. B. 1851, s. 1886. *S.R.P. Heir, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlton.*
- Sanderson**, Thomas H., 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname *Sanderson*. B. 1841. Junior clerk in *Foreign Office '59*; private secretary to *Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68*; assisted the late *Lord Tenterden* as *H.M.'s Agent at Geneva* with reference to the *Alabama* claims *Nov. '71*; was again private secretary to *Lord Derby* from '74 to '78, and to the late *Earl Granville* April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of *State for Foreign Affairs April '89*; Permanent Under-Sec. *Jan. '94*; retired *Feb. 1st, 1906*; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902; D.C.L. *Oxon. 1907. 65, Wimpole Street. Athenæum, Travellers.*
- Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname *Mansfield*. B. 1855, s. 1876. Late *Coldstream Guards. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.*; a *Lord-in-Waiting '80-85*; Under-Sec. for *War '86*, and '92-'95; Gov. of *Bombay '95-1900*; P.C. 1906. m. 1st, *Lady Victoria Spencer, '81*, who died *March 1906*; 2ndly, *Eleanor Wodehouse*, widow of *Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P.*, and d. of *Matthew Arnold. Heir, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. 60, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Turf, and Garrick.*
- Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname *Montagu*. B. 1839, s. 1884. *M.P. Huntingdon '76-84*; late *Col. Gren. Guards*; Chm. *Hunts C.C.*; *L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. Heir, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. Hinchbrook, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beaconsfield, Dorset; 18, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers, Turf.*
- Sandys**, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname *Sandys*. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, bro. L. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Savile**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname *Lumley-Savile*. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in *Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Rufford Abbey, Ollerston; Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge; Ristworth Lodge, Halifax; Villa Edewiss, Cannes.*
- Says and Sele**, Geoffrey Cecil, 18th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname *Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes*. B. 1858, s. 1907. *Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers. Old Southcote Lodge, Reading; 5, Rosslyn Court, Hampstead, N.*
- Seabrough**, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname *Lumley*. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in *S. Africa 1900* with

- the Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. *Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton.*
- Beardsdale**, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I.P.), s. C. *Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Beafield**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathpey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro. C. *Ballybrough House, Queen's Co. Junior Constitutional.*
- Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro. *Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers.*
- Sefton**, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Selson (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905–Aug. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. *Croxteth, Liverpool.*
- Selborne**, William Waldegrave, K.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. *m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85–92. W. Edinburgh '92–5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95–1903, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900–5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Administrator of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House; K.G. 1909. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.**
- Selby**, James William Herschell, 2nd Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1867, s. 1909. E. Winchester, Balliol Coll., Oxford. M. 1893, Ada Isabel, d. of A. G. Pirie, of Stoneywood House, Aberdeen. The 1st Viscount was Speaker '95–1905, and on retirement was raised to the Peerage and granted £4000 a year for life. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W., Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C. Brooks's, Garrick.*
- Sempill**, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s.
- Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North Irish Horse; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. *St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast; Mortimer House, Halkin, S.W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- Shannon**, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. *Heir*, Viscount Boyle, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Shaw**, Thomas, Baron (cr. 1909). Surname Shaw. B. 1850. M.P. Hawick Burghs '92–1909; K.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '94–5; Lord Advocate 1905–9; Lord of Appeal 1909; P.C. 1905; D.L. Edinburgh; LL.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen. L. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Sheffield**, Lyulph Edward, Baron (cr. 1873). Sits as Lord Stanley of Alderley. B. 1839, s. 1909. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62–69). M.P. Oldham '80–85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Sherard**, Ralph Woodchurch, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1860, s. 1908. I.P.; C. *Glatton, Peterborough.*
- Sherborne**, Edward Lennox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, bro. *Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square, Travellers, Boodle's.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot**, Sir Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. *Ingestre Hall, Stafford. Carlton, White's.*
- Shuttleworth**, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69–80, and Clitheroe '85–1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92–5; Chairman Canals Commn. 1906. L.L. Lancs. 1908; P.C.; K.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. *Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenaeum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63–4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Sinclair**, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; entered the Army '48; retired Colonel '78. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, *Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Sligo**, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51–'86; *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. *Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland.*
- Sodor and Man**, Thomas Wortley, 70th Bp. of. Surname Drury. App. 1907. E. Christ's Coll., Camb., 25th Wrangler, 3rd-class Class. Tripos, 1st-class Theological; Principal C.M.S. College, Islington, '82–90; Principal Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '90–1907; D.D., M.A. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. National Club.*
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1837, s. 1899. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, un. *The Briary, Freshwater, I.W.*
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Tolnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, R.Y. Squadron.*
- Sondes**, Lewis Arthur, 7th E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1866, s. 1907. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. H. A. Milles-Lade, bro. *Lees Court, Faversham, Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors.*
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy, s. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Southesk**, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Late Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton.*
- Southwark**, Edward Stuart, 1st Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E.

- Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-83; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." Acting Dean of Southwark Cathedral 1905. *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. Athenæum.*
- \***Southwell**, Arthur Robert Piers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Sir Wm. Walrond (Lord Waleran). I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. Bachelors', New.*
- \***Southwell**, Edwyn, and Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Bishop's Manor, Southwell.*
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Ex-Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester; Member of Council of Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), and Keeper of the Privy Seal 1901. Freeman of the city of Exeter 1902. App. 1902 Leader of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley. *Heir*, Visct. Althorp, h.-bro. L. Althorp, Northampton. *Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. Fitzlherbert, n., and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, s. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. C. Lockinch, Castle Kennedy, Wiglowshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith.
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, *Sussex Square, W.*
- Stamford**, William, 6th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. M.A. Oxon; formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbados. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham; Llandaff House, Weybridge. *Athenæum.*
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards, and A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District. *Chewenig, Sruenoaks, Kent; 20, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Stanley of Alderley**. See Sheffield, Baron.
- Stanmore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1820. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; private sec. to Prime Minister '52-55; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '51-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, late Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. M.A. Camb.; Col. Comdg. 3rd East Anglian (Howitzer) Brigade R.F.A.; Chm. Suffolk County Terr. Forces Assoc.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O., D.L., J.P. Suffolk; Vice-Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. Henham, *Wangford. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square.*
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archibute, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., D.C.L. Oxon. and Dublin, LL.D. Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Victoria (Manchester), Dublin, Yale, Toronto, Queenstown, Laval, and Ottawa Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. 911, *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Colonsay, N.B.; Debdon Hall, Newport, Essex; 28, Grosvenor Square, W.; 17, Victoria Street, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hartridge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1666). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. Scots Guards, s. Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; *Streatham Castle, Darlington; St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist.

- '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L. U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey*.
- Buffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). (Bart. 1745.) Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting; Hon. Col. 3rd Norfolk Vols. and Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L. U. *Gunton Park, Norwich*; 4, *Manchester Square, W. Marlborough*.
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, s. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury*.
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire*; *Lilleshall, Newport, Salop*; *Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland*; *House of Tongue, Sutherland*; *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, and L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenaeum*.
- Swaythling**, Montagu, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Samuel Montagu. B. 1832. Established and is head of banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., London; Bart. '94; M.P. Whitechapel '85-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Louis Montagu, s. L. *South Stoneham House, Southampton*; *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe. B. 1872, s. 1895. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taaffe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taaffe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia*.
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchinleck House, Ayrshire*; *Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton*.
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '65-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland*; *Thornington House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland*.
- Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *Crossways, Oxford*.
- Templemore**, Arthur Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers', Carlton*.
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol*; *Wotton, Aylesbury*.
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. I.R.F. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim*.
- Tennyson**, Hallam, and L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, Litt. D. Camb., G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenaeum*.
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. E. at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. m. 1906. Elfrida Charlotte, only d. of Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Stuart Anthony Rowland, s. (b. 1909). 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's*.
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Ravensdale House, Ascot. Wellington*.
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L.
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, and L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, B. L. J. Tollemache, g.s. C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*; *Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket*; *Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton*.
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. since '94. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Sandilands, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. Naval and Military*.
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. A minor. *Yoles Court, Maidstone*.
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '99; Hon. L.L.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. Courtenay Morgan, n. C. *Carlton*.
- Trevor**, Arthur William, and L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, h.-bro. C. *Carlton, White's*.
- Trimblestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established (93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron (79); m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard J. Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s.
- Truro**, Charles William, 4th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Stubbs. B. 1845, app. 1906. E. at Liverpool Royal Institution Sch. and Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Mathematical Honours, Le Bas University prizeman. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree '88; Dean of Ely '94; Bishop of Truro 1906. Select

- preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Brython's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Causerie of Things Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems; "The Christ of English Poetry," Hulsean Lectures. *Lis Escop, Truro.*
- Tweddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Travellers'.*
- Twedmouth**, Dudley Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1874, s. 1909. Major Royal Horse Guards; Military Sec. to High Commissioner in S. Africa 1905; D.S.O., M.V.O. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Couits Marjoribanks, u. *Hulton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; 57, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's.*
- \*Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; served in S. Africa with Yeomanry, C.B. 1900, M.V.O. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford; 59, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1808, s. 1898. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, bro. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport.*
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Crespigny Claud Vivian, s. Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall; 20, South Eaton Place, S.W.
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. Ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '90-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenaeum.*
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Ye. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional.*
- Waleran**, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. E. Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. East Devon '80-85, Devon, Tiverton D. '85-1905; s. as and Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902; *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. 44, Hans Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Turf and Garrick.*
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography.)
- \*Wallacourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers'.*
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-'90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. *Merton Hall, Thelford, Norfolk. Carlton, Isthman.*
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.*
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1853, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Past Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Lord-Lieut. of Essex; Col. Warwickshire I.Y. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Easton Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, E. of Tyrone, s. C. *Carlton, Turf, Kildare Street.*
- \*Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. E. Harrow. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby.*
- Weardale**, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip

- Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92, Burnley '93-1900; Leicestershire, Harborough D. 1904-5. *Wear-dale Manor, Braisted Charl, Kent*; 3, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battrn. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants*; *Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. G.C.V.O.; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. Carlton.
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '91-96; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L. U. *Esrick Park, York*; 26, *Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- Wentworth**, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1906, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 13th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (see Lovelace). 57, *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. Carlton.
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. Cheshire. G.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, un. *Eaton Hall, Chester*; 33, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharfedale**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military, Turf.*
- Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. m. 1902, Gladys, and d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Clonmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Willoughby de Broke**, Richard Greville, 19th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Compton Verney, Warwick. Carlton.*
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., s. L. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester**, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. B. 1856; s. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool. M. '83, d. of the late Major-Gen. Adams. E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; Hon. D.D. Oxford 1908; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Camb., '87-1901; Pres. Queens' Coll., Camb., '96-1901; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farnham Castle, Surrey*; *Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester**, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. Late Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. 1st premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.*
- Winchilea and Nottingham**, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton.*
- Winterstoke**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wills. B. 1830. Pro-Chancellor of University of Bristol; Chairman Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Director G.W.R.; M.P. Coventry '80-86, East Bristol '95-1900; Bart. '92. *Bladon, R.S.O., Somerset*; *East Court, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet*; 25, *Hyde Park Gardens, W. Reform, Gresham, National Liberal.*
- Winterton**, Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1883, s. 1907. I.P. M.P. Sussex, Horsham Div. See COMMONS.
- Wolsley**, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolsley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolsley. Served in the second Burmese war, in the Crimea, in India, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount; received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £30,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park



- '88; Commander of the Forces in Ireland '90-95; Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and Gold Stick to the King '96-1908; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M. 1902. *m.* 1867, Louisa, *d.* of Alexander Erskine, Esq. *Heiress* (to the Viscount by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d.* 1, *Gore Street, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Hampton Court Palace. United Service, Athenaeum.*
- **Wolverhampton**, Henry, 1st. V. (cr. 1908). Surname Fowler. B. at Sunderland 1830; E. Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a solicitor '52; Mayor of Wolverhampton '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70; M.P. Wolverhampton '80-85, Wolverhampton East '85-1908; Under-Sec. Home Department '84, Financial Sec. Treasury, and P.C. '86; President Local Government Board '92, and took charge of the Parish Councils Bill; Secretary for India '94, and G.C.S.I. '95; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Dec. 1905; appointed Lord President of the Council 1908; Member of Council of the Duchy of Lancaster; D.L. Staffs.; LL.D. Birmingham 1909; was a prominent member of the Liberal League 1905. *L. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. Reform and Athenaeum.*
- **Wolverton**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's.*
- **Worcester**, Huyshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, *d.* 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.*

- Wrottesley**, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, s. 8 *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Street. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Wynford**, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Major Dorset I.Y.; J.P. Dorset. *m.* 1906, Eva Lillian C. Napier, *d.* of and Lord Napier of Magdala. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, bro. C. *Wynford House, Maiden Newton, Dorset.*
- Yarborough**, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see *Conyers and Fauconberg*). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs.*
- York**, Cosmo Gordon, 89th Archbp. of. Surname Lang. B. 1864. App. 1908. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of the late Dr. Lang, Principal of Aberdeen Univ. E. Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; took 1st class in History; Fellow of All Souls; read for the Bar, but on the eve of being called decided to prepare for the Anglican ministry; deacon '90; priest '91; curate at Leeds '91-3; Fellow of Magdalen and Dean of Divinity '93-6; vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, '94-6; vicar of Portsea '96-1901; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffragan of Stepney 1901-8; unmarried. *Bishopthorpe, York.*
- Zetland**, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. *Turf.*
- Zouche of Haryngworth**, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1908). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. and Vol. Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. *Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.*

### III. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic

priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his heirs and suc-

cessors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

#### **Parliamentary Registration.**

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes

part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

#### **Election of a Member of Parliament.**

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district

borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

### **Parliamentary Procedure.**

The most striking feature in the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the great power vested in the **Speaker**. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. The following have been **Speakers** since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. W. C.

Gully, (the late Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

### **Chairman of Committee.**

The **Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means** is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; and Mr. A. Emmott, elected Feb. 1906.

### **Deputy Chairman.**

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; and in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P.

### **The Serjeant-at-Arms.**

The **Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons** carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

### **The House in Committee.**

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee."

When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply**, while in **Committee of Ways and Means** resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

#### Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in **Committee of Supply**. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates**. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

#### Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill**.

#### Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No

motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

#### Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

#### Principal Officers of House of Commons.

*Clerk of the House*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Clerk Assistant*, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq., C.B.

*Second Ditto*, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

*Principal Clerks*: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; Sir Everard Doyle, Bart., *Committee Office*; G. C. Giffard, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.

*Senior Clerks*: C. V. Frere, G. C. Giffard, S. L. Simcoe, A. I. Dasent, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, and A. H. Ellis, Esqs.

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Fell, R. E. Childers; J. S. Porter, F. C. Bramwell, and W. T. Legge, Esqs.  
*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.  
*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.  
*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.  
*Clerk to Journal Office*, A. A. Taylor, Esq.  
*Clerks in Admission Order Office*, Capt. G. I. Payne, Capt. P. R. Creed.

*Controller Official Debates Staff*, J. Dods Shaw.  
*Librarian*, A. Smyth, Esq.  
*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.  
*Secretary to Speaker*, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.  
*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.  
*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.  
*Assistant Serjeant*, Walter Erskine, Esq.  
*Chaplain*, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.  
*Speaker's Counsel*, Ernest Moon, K.C.

## 1. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Jan. 1906, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Dec. 1st, 1909. A prefixed \* denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, together with the Nos. of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, see pp. 100-12.

- \***Abraham**, W. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, North-East, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; represented co. Limerick, West, '85-92; b. 40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; a Congregationalist; Joint Treas. Irish Parliamentary Party. 26, Ashmount Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
- \***Abraham**, W. (L.), returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '42; E. Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Brynghedw, Pentre, Rhondda, Glamorgan.
- Acland**, Francis Dyke (L.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Richmond D., Jan. 25th, 1906; e. s. A. H. Dyke Acland; b. '74; E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-3; Financial Secretary War Office 1908. Colby Hall, Askrigg, Yorks.; 118, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Travellers, Brooks's*.
- \***Acland-Hood**, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.) elected for Somerset, Wellington D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '53; E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; now principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. St Audries, Bridgwater.
- Adkins**, William Ryland Dent (L.), elected for Lancs., Middleton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '62; E. Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law; C.C. for Northants since '89; J.P. Northampton. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, Whitehall, and Eighty*.
- Agar-Robartes**, Hon. Thomas C. R. (L.), returned unopposed for Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., Feb. 5th, 1908; elected for Bodmin D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, but unseated on petition; e. s. Viscount Clifden; b. '80; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole Hall, Royston. *Bath, Travellers', and St. James's*.
- Agnew**, George William (L.), elected for Salford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. Jan. 19th, '52; E. Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons, of London, Manchester and Liverpool. Roughan Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire*.
- \***Ainsworth**, John Stirling (L.), elected for Argyllshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 28th, 1903; b. '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaisieig, Kilchrenan, Argyll; Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland; 55, Eaton Place, S.W.
- \***Akers-Douglas**, Rt. Hon. A. (C.), elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Kent, East, '80-85; b. '51; E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85. '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902-5, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton*.
- Alden**, Percy (L. and Lab.), elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '65, at Oxford; E. Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A., Litt. Hum.), and Mansfield Coll.; Warden Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; hon. sec. National Unemployed Committee and Settlements Association; author "The Unemployed," and "Housing." Mansfield, Loughton, Essex.
- Allen**, Arthur Acland (L.), elected for Christchurch Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '68 at Prestwich, Manchester; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '99, and Deputy Chairman 1908. Southbourne House, Christchurch. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Allen**, Charles Peter (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '61; E. Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple '88. Farmhill Park, Stroud.
- \***Ambrose**, Dr. Robert (N.), returned unopposed for Mayo, West, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; b. '56; E. Queen's Coll., Cork, and Edin. Univ. (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's Univ., Ireland; practises in London. 1, Mount Place, E.

\***Anson**, Sir William R., Bart. (L.U.), returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Fellow of Eton College since '83; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education. 1902-5. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum*, *Brooks's*, *Travellers'*, and *St. James's*.

**Anstruther-Gray**, Major W. (C.), elected for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* at Eton; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of S. Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square, W. *Naval and Military Bachelors'*, and *Marlborough*.

\***Arkwright**, John Stanhope (C.), elected for Hereford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Newdigate prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister. Lyonshall, Herefordshire, and 56, St. George's Square, S.W.

**Armistage**, Robert (L.), elected for Leeds, Central D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; *E.* Westminster School, Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; Lord Mayor Leeds 1904-5. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal Reform*.

**Ashley**, Wilfrid William (C.), elected for N. Lancs, Blackpool D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud, only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.M.G. The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex; 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers'*, *Brooks's*.

\***Ashton**, T. G. (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, S. or Luton D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; and for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's*, *Reform*, and *New University*.

\***Asquith**, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.), elected for Fife, East, Jan. 26th 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classical Moderations and Litt. Hum., Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. K.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill in '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr.

Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Dec. 1905-8. On the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he was summoned by the King, who was then at Biarritz (April 5th, 1908), and formed a new Cabinet, himself becoming Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905; L.L.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow 1907; Aberdeen 1908; Lord Rector Aberdeen Univ. 1909; an Elder Brother of Trinity House 1909; F.R.S. 10, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Brooks's*, *Athenæum*, *Reform*, and *National Liberal*.

**Asbury**, John Meir (L.), elected for Lancs., Southport D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *E.* Trin. Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.); called to Bar '84; K.C. '95. 16, Grenville Place, S.W. *Reform*, *Ran-lagh*.

\***Atherley-Jones**, L. (L.), elected for Durham, North-West, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906; Henecher Inner Temple 1907; author of "Miners' Manual" ('82), "The Miners' Handbook to the Coal Mines Regulation Act" ('87), "The Fall of Lord Padlocklea," and other novels published anonymously; "Commerce in War," also a Treatise on International Law. Kimbescote, Bray, Berks; 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.; 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage*.

\***Aubrey-Fletcher**, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Horsham '80-85; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; J.P. Surrey and Bucks; J.P. and D.L. Sussex; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6; C.B., P.C. 1901. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex; Dorton House, Thame; 1, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

\***Baker**, J. Allen (L.), elected for Finsbury, Eastern D., June 29th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1852 at Trenton, Ontario, Canada; came to England '76; Chairman Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willcuden; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.

\***Balaorres**, David Lindsay, Lord (C.), elected for the Chorley D. of Lancashire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '95; *e. s.* of Earl of Crawford; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; *m.* 1900, Constance, d. of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 7, Audley Square, W.

**Baldwin**, Stanley (C.), returned unopposed for West Worcestershire, Feb. 28th, 1908.

\***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), elected for the City of London, Feb. 27th, 1906, defeated at Manchester, East, Jan. 13th, 1906; sat for it '85-1905, having previously represented Hertford '74-85; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, d. of Whittingehame (d. '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of and Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord



Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902. When Mr. Chamberlain made his Fiscal proposals, 1903, Mr. Balfour, holding that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food, committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. At the end of 1906 he and his Cabinet resigned. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904, and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901). "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter" (1904). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91, Manchester 1908; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; Elder Brother of Trinity House; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President National Cyclist's Union '96. 4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, S.W.; Whittingehame, Prestonskirk, East Lothian. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenaeum, New Club (Edinburgh)*, and many others.

**Balfour, Robert (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., London and Liverpool; 2, Great St. Helens, E.C. *City of London, Bath, Reform, Ranelagh.*

**\*Banbury, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (C.)** returned unopposed for City of London, June 15th, 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1905; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; baronet 1902. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.

**Baring, Godfrey (L.)**, elected for Hants, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton; Chairman Isle of Wight C.C.; High Sheriff Hants '97, J.P. Hants, D.L. Isle of Wight. Nubia House, Cowes; 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Bachelors', R.Y.S.*

**Baring, Hon. Guy Victor (C.)**, elected for Winchester Jan. 13th, 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa. St. Cross Mill, Winchester. *Guards.*

**Barker, Sir John, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Penryn, Falmouth and Flushing Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1840; *E.* privately; founder and head of John Barker & Co., Kensington. Bart. 1908. The Grange, Bishop's Stortford, Herts; Old Court Mansions, Kensington, W. *Reform, National Liberal.*

**\*Barlow, Sir John Emmott, Bart. (L.)**, elected for the Frome Division of Somerset Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it '92-5 and '95-1905; *b.* '57; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, County Ald. Cheshire; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; Bart. 1907. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. *Brooks's, Devonshire.*

**Barlow, Percy (L.)**, elected for Bedford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and Pemb. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '94); Barrister Inner Temple '93; J.P. Middlesex. Torkington House, Acton, W., and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, Royal Automobile, National Liberal, Eighth.*

**Barnard, Edmund Broughton (L.)**, elected for Kidderminster Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Brighton College and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '79, M.A. '82); Vice-Chairman Herts C.C.; chairman Met. Water Bd. and member Thames and Lea Conservancy Bds. Fair Green House, Sawbridgegworth, Herts. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Barnes, George Nicoll (Lab.)**, elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96-1908; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commissioner to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; was ed. *A.S.E. Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E." 48, Knollis Road, Streatham, London, S.W.

**Barran, Sir John N., Bart. (L.)**, elected for the Hawick District of Burghs March 15th, 1909; *b.* '72; *g.s.* of 1st Bart.; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll. Camb.; is director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sawley Hall, Ripon. *Reform.*

**\*Barran, Rowland Hirst (L.)**, elected for Leeds, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; Governor Leeds Grammar School; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*

**Barrie, Hugh T. (C.)**, elected for Londonderry County, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 1860 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. Manor House, Coleraine. *Constitutional and Glasgow Conservative.*

**\*Barry, E. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, South, Jan. 20th 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

**Barry, Redmond, K.C. (L.)**, elected for Tyrone, North D., March 8th, 1907; *b.* at Cork; called Irish Bar '88; took silk '99; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1905. 72, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin.

**Beale, William Phipson (L.)**, elected for Ayrshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; bencher '92; K.C. Drumlamford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 30, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Saville and Garrick, and National Liberal.*

- Beauchamp**, Edward (L.), elected for Suffolk, N. or Lowestoft D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* for Royal Navy, in which he served as midshipman; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was Chairman 1905. Elderton Lodge, Gunton, Norfolk; 82, Gloucester Place, W. *Union.*
- Beaumont**, Hon. Hubert (L.), elected for Sussex, S. or Eastbourne D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton, Cheltenham, and Oxford; fought King's Lynn '95, N. Bucks 1900, and Barnard Castle 1903. 6, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Garrick.*
- Beck**, Arthur Cecil (L.), elected for Cambs., N. or Wisbech D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '98, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts and Beds; Mayor St. Ives 1905-6. Harrold Hall, Bedford; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform, New Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Beckett**, Hon. William Gervase (C.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Whitby D., Jan. 25th, 1906; fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1905; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Kirkdale Manor, Newton York, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Garrick, and Bachelors.*
- Bell**, Richard (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* at Merthyr '59. At 17 entered the service of the Great Western Railway and soon joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; in '86 went to Swansea as head guard, and became local sec. of the men's society. In '91, owing to his removal from Swansea, he left the G.W.R.; appointed organising secretary '93 and general secretary '97 of the A.S.R.S. Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress; J.P. Middx. 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
- Bellairs**, Lieut. Carlyon Wilfroy (U.), elected as a Liberal for King's Lynn Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* March 15th, '71; s. of Gen. Sir W. Bellairs; *E.* Stubbington House, Fareham, and H.M.S. *Britannia*; naval cadet '84; lieut. '91; retired 1902. Silver medal Society of Arts for lecture on the Coal problem; Lecturer to the Naval War Course 1902-5. 1, Morpeth Terrace, S.W. *Savile.*
- Belloe**, Hilaire Joseph Peter (L.), elected for Salford, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class in History); journalist; author of "The Modern Traveller," "Path to Rome," "Caliban's Guide to Letters," "Hills and the Sea," "Marie Antoinette," etc. Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham, Sussex. *Reform, Savage, Manchester Reform.*
- Benn**, Sir John Williams (L.), elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 1904-Dec. 1905; also represented Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., '92-5; *b.* '50 at Hyde, Cheshire; *E.* privately; trade newspaper proprietor; member of L.C.C., Vice-Chairman '95-6, Chairman 1904-5; knighted 1906. Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.; The Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- Benn**, Wedgwood (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Lycée Condorcet, Paris, Lond. Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); trade newspaper proprietor; Parl. private sec. (unpaid) to Mr. McKenna successively at the Treasury, Board of Education, and Admiralty. Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- Bennett**, Ernest N. (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., Jan. 10th, 1906; J.P. Oxfordshire; Fellow of Hertford Coll., Oxford; three First Classes and Senior University Greek Testament Prize; explored Socotra in '95; was war correspondent in Crete '97, Soudan '98, and served in the S. African War, commanding Oxfordshire Vols. in Orange River Colony 1902; Capt. Terr. Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Hertford College, Oxford. *Bath, National Liberal, Oxford County.*
- Berridge**, Thomas H. Devereux (L.), elected for Warwick and Leamington Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* 1857; *E.* Upholland Gram. School, Lancs; is senior partner in the firm of Burn & Berridge, solicitors, Old Broad Street, London. 49, Rutland Gate, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, Automobile, and Aero.*
- Bertram**, Julius (L.), elected for Herts, N. or Hitchin D., Jan. 25th, 1905; *b.* '66; *E.* Repton and New Coll., Oxford; admitted a solicitor '93. J.P. Herts. Sishes, Stevenage, Herts; 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. *Reform.*
- Bethell**, Sir John Henry (L.), elected for Essex, S. or Romford D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* 1810. T.R. Bethell, M.P.; J.P. Essex; knighted, Nov. 9th, 1906. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.
- Bethell**, T. R. (L.), elected for Essex, E. or Maldon D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; was in business in the City; called to Bar Middle Temple, S.E. Circuit. The First, South Woodford, Essex; 2, Garden Court, Temple.
- Bignold**, Sir Arthur (C.), has sat for Wick Burghs since Oct. 1900. *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B.; entered at the Inner Temple; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.; a founder of the Kennel Club; chosen in 1900 Chief of the Gaelic Society of Scotland; knighted 1904. 2, Curzon Street, Mayfair; Loch Rosque Castle, Ross-shire; Strathbran Lodge and Cabuie Lodge, Ross-shire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Kennel.*
- Birrell**, Right Hon. Augustine (L.), elected for Bristol, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Fife-shire, West D., '89-1900; *b.* '50; s. of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; *E.* Amersham Hall School and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Hon. Fellow since '99; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Benchers Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '96-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex Chairman Liberal Publication Department; President Board of Education Dec. 1905-7; Chief Sec. Ireland, Jan. 1907; carried Irish Universities Act, 1908; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicatae," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenum, New University, and National Liberal.*
- Black**, Arthur William (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '63; lace manufacturer in Nottingham; Sheriff Nottingham '98-9, Mayor 1902-3. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Boland**, John P. (N.), returned unopposed for Kerry, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); Semester at

- Bonn University; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 198, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Bottomley**, Horatio W. (L.), elected for Hackney, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; the well-known financier. Proprietor and editor *John Bull*. 56A, Pall Mall, S.W.; The Dicker, Sussex.
- Boulton**, Alexander Claude Forster (L.), elected for Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *E. Trin. Coll.*; Toronto; J.P. Surrey; member of the Canadian and the English Bar; settled in England '91; joint founder with late Sir Walter Besant of the Atlantic Union; counsel to G.P.O. at the Central Criminal Court, 1906. 5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Hemingford Grey, St. Ives, Hunts. *Eighty*.
- Bowerman**, C. W. (Lab.), elected for Deptford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92, and Parliamentary Sec. 1906; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901. 4, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.
- Bowles**, George Frederic Stewart (C.), elected for Lambeth (Norwood) Jan. 15th, 1906; *s.* Mr. T. Gibson Bowles; *b.* '77; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.* (M.A., Honours in History); was Pres. Camb. Union; served as sub-lit. in R.N.; author "A Gun Room Ditty Box" and "A Stretch off the Land"; called to Bar, but does not practise. 36, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W. *Carlton*.
- Braes**, William (Lab.), elected for Glamorgan-shire, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; agent and vice-president S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Monmouthshire C.C.; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Fields Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- Bradson**, Sir Thomas Arthur (L.), elected for Portsmouth Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it May-Sept. 1900; *b.* '57; admitted a solicitor '78; Coroner of Portsmouth since '84; J.P.; chairman School Board '92-8; knighted 1909. St. Heliers, Elm Grove, Southsea *National Liberal, Royal Portsmouth, and Cornithian Yacht*.
- Branch**, James (L.), elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '45; boot manufacturer Bethnal Green and Northampton; L.C.C. till 1907; Pres. London Federation P.S.A. Societies. 24, Fountayne Road, Stoke Newington, N.
- Bridgeman**, William Clive (C. T. R.), elected for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E. Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb.* (M.A.); was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Carlton*.
- Brigg**, Sir John (L.), elected for Yorkshire, W. Riding, North, Keighley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '34; D.L., J.P. West Riding; Director Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co.; knighted 1909. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- Bright**, John A. (L.), elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Central Birmingham '89-95; *b.* 1848; *s.* of Rt. Hon. John Bright; *E. Grove House School, Tottenham, and Univ. Coll., Lond.*; director John Bright & Brothers, Ltd., L. & N.W. Railway, Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., etc. One Ash, Rochdale. *Reform, Cobden, and Manchester Reform*.
- Brooklehurst**, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E. Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford*; silk manufacturer; Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.
- Brodie**, H. Cunningham (L.), elected for Surrey, South-East or Reigate D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *E. Winchester Coll., and abroad*; partner firm of Findlay, Durham, and Brodie, Colonial merchants; has travelled in America, Canada, and South Africa; Major Middlesex Yeomanry. 9, Little Stanhope Street, Mayfair, W. *Union, Cavalry, and National Liberal*.
- Brooke**, Stopford W. Wentworth (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* of Dr. Stopford Brooke; *b.* '59; *E. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford* (M.A.); was Unitarian minister in Boston, U.S.A.; adopted politics as his profession. 34, De Vere Gardens, Kensington; High Wethersell, Cranleigh, Surrey. *St. James's, Savile, and Bath*.
- \*Brotherton**, Edward Allen (C.), elected for Wakefield Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '56; *E. Owens' College, Manchester*; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.; Allerton Hall, Gledhow, Leeds.
- Brunner**, John Fowler Leese (L.), elected for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '65; *E. Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trin. Hall, Camb.*; managing director of Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd. Sandiway House, Northwich; 43, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Brunner**, Rt. Hon. Sir John T., Bart. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and sat for it '85-6, and '87-1905; *b.* '42; *E.* by his father; chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of Liverpool University, where he endowed the Chairs of Economic Sciences, Physical Chemistry, and Egyptology; J.P. Cheshire; D.L. Lancashire; member Royal Commission Paris Exhibition 1900; member Canals Commission; P.C. 1906. Silverlands, Chertsey, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal*.
- Bryce**, John Annan (L.), elected for Inverness Burghs Jan. 10th, 1906; *bro.* of Right Hon. James Bryce; *E. High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford* (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st class honours in classics); director London and County Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile*.
- \*Buchanan**, Rt. Hon. Thos. Ryburn (L.), elected for East Perthshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; also for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92, Aberdeenshire, East, '92-1900; *b.* '46; *E. High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, and Balliol College, Oxford*; gained Stanhope (history) prize '68; Fellow of All Souls' '71; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Financial Sec. War Office, Dec. 1905; Under Sec. for India 1908-9. 12, South Street, Park Lane, W.
- Buckmaster**, Stanley Owen (L.), elected for Cambridge Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1861; *E. Aldenham and Christ Church, Oxford*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, K.C. 1907. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 1, Por-

- chester Terrace, W. *Reform, Garrick and Flyfishers.*
- \***Bull, Sir William (C.),** has sat for Hammer-smith since 1900; *b.* '63; head of the firm of Bull & Bull, solicitors, London; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905; Hon. Registrar Soc. of Knights Bachelor 474, Uxbridge Road, W.; 3, Stone Building, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 267 and 269, King Street, Hammer-smith, W. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, 1900, and Lictors.*
- \***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (C.),** elected for Westminster Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '51; E. Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- \***Burns, Rt. Hon. John (L. and Lab.),** elected for Battersea Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905. 37, Lavender Gardens, Battersea, S.W.
- \***Burnyeat, William John Dalzell (L.),** elected for Whitehaven Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '74; E. Rugby, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (Exhibitioner at both; two honour schools, M.A. Oxon.); barrister-at-law; J.P. Cumberland; Millgrove, Moresby, Whitehaven. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Burt, Thomas (L.),** elected for Morpeth Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. London address, *Reform Club.*
- \***Butcher, Samuel Henry (C.),** elected for Cambridge Univ. Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '50; E. at Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Senior Classic '73); Fellow Trin. Coll. '74; D.Litt. Oxford, Litt.D. Cambridge, Dublin, and Manchester, LL.D. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Fellow and Lecturer Univ. Coll., Oxford '76-82; Professor of Greek Edinburgh Univ. '82-1903; Trustee Brit. Museum 1908; Hon. Fellow Univ. Coll. Oxford 1903; Lecturer at Harvard 1904; President of British Academy 1909; author, with Mr. A. Lang, of a prose translation of the "Odyssey," '79, of "Aristotle's Theory of Poetry," "Some Aspects of the Greek Genius," "Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects," "Critical Text of Demosthenes." J.P. Co. Kerry, 6, Tavistock Square, London; Danes'ort, Killarney. *Athenaum, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- \***Buxton, Sydney (L.),** elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; E. Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905; established penny post to U.S.A. 1908, and the Canadian magazine post 1907; acquired the wireless station for the Post Office, 1909. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenaum and Brooks's.*
- \***Byles, William Pollard (L.),** elected for Salford, North D., Jan. 13th, 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; *b.* at Bradford '39; E. privately; ex-proprietor Bradford Observer, 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal, and Reform Club, Manchester.*
- \***Caldwell, James (L.),** elected for Lanarkshire, Mid, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '94; was M.P. for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-92; *b.* at Kilmarnock '39; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Univ.; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; became calico printer (now retired); Deputy Chairman of Committees, 1906, 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- \***Cameron, Robert (L.),** elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '25; E. Forthgall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- \***Campbell, James Henry Mussen (C.),** returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; E. Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor General for Ireland 1901-5; P.C. Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. *University (Dublin).*
- \***Carlile, E. Hildred (C.),** elected for Herts, St. Albans D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '52; E. privately and on the Continent; formerly a director of J. & P. Coats, Ltd.; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. West Riding Regiment; J.P. Herts and W. Riding Yorks. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton.*
- \***Carr-Gomm, Hubert William Culling (L.),** elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., Jan. 17th, 1906; Assis. Parl. Sec. to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; E. Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford (M.A.); formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt.; J.P. Bucks. 130, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- \***Carson, Right Hon. Sir Edward (C.),** returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; E. Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *Hon. causa;*

- called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Bench of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; P.C. England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Kottlingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors', and University (Dublin).*
- Castlereagh**, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (C.), elected for Maidstone Jan. 17th, 1906; *e. s.* of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; *m.* Edith, *d.* of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf.*
- Causton**, Right Hon. R. K. (L.), elected for Southwark, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88, and for Colchester '80-85; *b.* '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinner's Co. (77-8); Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—June '95; a Liberal Whip '92-1905; Paymaster-General Dec. 1905; P.C. 1906; one of H.M. Lieuts. for City of London. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham.*
- Cave**, George (C.), elected for Surrey, Kingston D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple '80; K.C. 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Carlton and Union.*
- Cawley**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), Jan. 30th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Cecil**, Evelyn (C.), elected for Aston Manor Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; assist. priv. sec. to Prime Minister '95-1902; Chairman Steamship Subsidies Committee 1901-2; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress 1905. 10, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cecil**, Lord E. A. Robert (C.), elected for East Marylebone, Jan. 15th, 1906; 3rd s. late Lord Salisbury; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Oxford; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87; K.C. '90; acted as private sec. to his father at Foreign Office for some years. 25, Grove End Road, N.W.
- Chamberlain**, Rt. Hon. Joseph (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '95 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. His 70th birthday and completion of 30 years' service as M.P. for Birmingham were celebrated on July 7th, 1906. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenaeum and Devonshire.*
- Chamberlain**, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (L.U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; *m.* 1906, Ivy Muriel, *d.* Col. H. L. Dundas; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903—Dec. 1905.

- 9, Egerton Place, S.W.; Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.
- \***Chance**, Frederick William (L.), elected for Carlisle July 14th, 1905, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; *b.* '55; head Ferguson Bros., cotton manufacturers; Mayor Carlisle 1904; Director Carlisle and Cumberland Bank, Morton, Carlisle.
- \***Channing**, Sir Francis A., Bart. (L.), elected for Northamptonshire, East, Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since '85; *E.* Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, Univ. Coll., Oxford; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. Northants; member Agricultural Commission '93; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and National Liberal.*
- \***Chaplin**, Rt. Hon. Henry (C.), elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., May 14th, 1907; sat for Mid Lincolnshire, afterwards known as the Sleaford Div. '68-1906; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of Board of Agriculture '86-92; member Agricultural Commissions '81 and '97, the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, etc.; President of Local Govt. Board '95-1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Act in 1900; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. '90. Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.
- \***Chestham**, John Frederick (L.), elected for Stalybridge Jan. 13th, 1906, and Jan. 7th, 1905; M.P. N. Derbyshire '80-'85; J.P. Cheshire and Lancs.; Governor Victoria Univ., Manchester. Eastwood, Stalybridge. *Athenaeum and Brooks's.*
- Cherry**, Richard R. (L.), elected for Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1859; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '79, LL.D. '88; Gold Medallist Mental Science, and History and Political Science); called Irish Bar '81; Professor Criminal and Constitutional Law, Dublin Univ. '87-94; took silk '96; Bencher King's Inns, Dublin, 1906; P.C. Ireland 1905; appointed Attorney-General for Ireland Dec. 1905. 92, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform.*
- \***Churchill**, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for Dundee, May 9th, 1903; sat for North-West Manchester Jan. 13th, 1906-8, Oldham 1900-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the South African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Author "Story of Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," "Ian Hamilton's March," and a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parliamentary Under Sec. Colonial Office Dec. 1905; visited British East Africa autumn 1907. On appointment as President of the Board of Trade,
- April 1908, was defeated at Manchester, but returned at Dundee, his campaigns at both places attracting the keen interest of the whole country. Married Miss Clementine Hozier Sept. 12th, 1908. 33, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- \***Clancy**, J. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. Royal University of Ireland, Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of Queen's College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-'85; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin.
- Clark**, George (C.), elected for Belfast, North, April 17th, 1907; partner Workman & Clark, Ltd., Belfast.
- Cleland**, James William (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1874; *E.* Glasgow Acad. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., B.C.L.); a barrister; Inns of Court Rifles. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Union, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Olive**, Capt. Percy Archer (U.), elected for Herefordshire, Ross D., Jan. 31st, 1908; *b.* '73. Whitfield, Allensmore, Hereford; 21, Chester Street, London, S.W. *Guards.*
- Clough**, William (L.), elected for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate; worsted manufacturer until '92; C.C. Oakworth Div. W. Riding Yorks. Whitley Head, Steeton, near Keighley.
- Clyde**, James A., K.C. (U.), returned unopposed for Edinburgh, West D., May 17th, 1909; *b.* '63; *E.* Edin. Acad. and Univ.; Scottish Bar '87; Sol.-Gen. Scotland 1905; contested unsuccessfully Clackmannan and Kinross in Unionist interest 1906; J.P. and D.L. Kinross. 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh; Briglands, Fassoway, Kinross-shire. *Savile, University, Edinburgh.*
- Clynes**, J. R. (Lab.), elected for Manchester, North-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec. Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- \***Coates**, Major Edward Feetham (U.), elected for Lewisham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53. Member of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey; J.P. Surrey and N. Riding. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, and R.Y.S.*
- Cobbold**, Felix Thornley (L.) elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906; M.P. Stowmarket D. '85-6; *b.* '41; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Senior Fellow); called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '68. The Lodge, Felixstowe, and 3, Whitehall Court, W. *Reform, New Univ.*
- \***Cochrane**, Hon. Thomas (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. Fife; Under-Secretary for the Home Department 1905; D.L. Renfrewshire; saw active service in S. Africa 1900. Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife.
- \***Collings**, Right Hon. Jesse (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Ipswich '80-86; *b.* Littleham, Devon, '31; J.P. and Ald.



- Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural Labourers' League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional*.
- Collins, Stephen (L.)**, elected for Lambeth (Kennington), Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. for Kennington 1901-7; a Congregationalist and temperance worker. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- Collins, Sir William Job (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Vice-Chancellor 1907-9; Fellow, member of Senate, scholar, and gold medalist Lond. Univ.; a surgeon and a specialist in diseases of the eyes; member Royal Commission on Vivisection; senior surgeon to Royal Eye Hospital; Chairman L.C.C. 97-8, and member '92-1906; knighted 1902; Chairman Select Committee on Hop Industry 1908; M.D., M.S., B.Sc.Lond.; F.R.C.S., J.P., D.L.; 1, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park; Meads End, Eastbourne. *Reform*.
- \***Compton-Rickett, Sir J. (L.)**, elected for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgoldcross D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "Origins and Faith," "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks. N. Riding; knighted 1907; Chairman Congregational Union 1907. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal*.
- \***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Tipperary, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- \***Corbett, A. Cameron (L.)**, has sat for Glasgow, Tradeston D., since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Corbett, Charles Henry (L.)**, elected for Sussex, N. or E. Grinstead D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Marlborough and New Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.); barrister; J.P. Sussex, Danehill, Sussex, and 75, Victoria Street, S.W.
- \***Corbett, Thomas Lorimer (C.)**, elected for Down, North D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. L.C.C. '89-92 and since '95; J.P. Co. London. 57, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. (L.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. since '92 (chairman 1905-6); chief Progressive Whip 8 years, chairman Parliamentary Committee 3 years; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kingsway, 1905. First Mayor of Fulham 1901; D.L. and J.P. London; member Port of London Authority; Vice-Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., Lond.; an Officer of the Legion of Honour. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Oaklands, Horley, Surrey. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Cory, Sir Clifford John, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners, S. Wales; director Barry Railway; member S. Wales Conciliation Board; High Sheriff Monmouth 1905; C.C. Glamorganshire; J.P.; Bart. 1907. Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire; 98, Mount Street, W. *Isthmian, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.
- Cotton, Sir Henry (L.)**, elected for Nottingham East Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1845; *E.* Brighton Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; entered Indian Civil Service '65; Sec. Revenue Dept., Bengal Govt., '88; Financial Dept. '89; Chief Sec. Bengal Govt. '91-6; Acting Home Sec. to Govt. of India, '96; Chief Commr. Assam '96-1902, when he retired. K.C.S.I. 1902. 45, St. John's Wood Park, N.W. *Savile and National Liberal*.
- Courthope, George Loyd (C. T.R.)**, elected for Sussex, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. Cinque Ports; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law. Chairman Central Chamber of Agriculture. Fair View, Hawkhurst, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath*.
- Cowan, William Henry (L.)**, elected for Surrey, Guildford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. and B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal*.
- Cox, Harold (L.)**, elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Tonbridge School and Jesus Coll., Camb.; was Pres. Camb. Union; lectured for Camb. Univ. Extension Soc.; was Professor of Mathematics at the Mohammedan Coll., Aligarh; sec. Cobden Club '99-1904; author of "Land Nationalization," etc. Leigh, Tonbridge, and 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. *National Liberal*.
- \***Craig, Charles Curtis (C.)**, returned unopposed for South Antrim Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '69; *E.* Clifton College. 55, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster*.
- Craig, Herbert James (L.)**, elected for Tynemouth Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1869; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth. *Reform*.
- Craig, Captain James (C.)**, elected for Down, East, Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; Captain 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; Hon. Captain in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, co. Down. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Craig, Sir Henry (C.)**, elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, Feb. 7th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D. (Glasgow and St. Andrews); author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," "A Century of Scottish History," etc. 5A, Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenaeum and Caledonian*.
- \***Crean, E. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, South-East D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. Knockree Villas, Cork.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION

# **“HAZELL’S ANNUAL”**

**Guide to the**

# **New House of Commons**

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WILL BE ON SALE AT ALL BOOKSELLERS’  
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- Crooks, Wm. (Lab.)**, elected for Woolwich Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar since '92; Mayor of Poplar 1901-81, Gough Street, Poplar.
- Crosfield, Arthur H. (L.)**, elected for Warrington Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Uppingham; Director Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap and chemical manufacturers; won French Golf Championship 1905; Captain Cannes Golf Club; has travelled much. 39, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform, Royal and Ancient Golf, St. Andrews.*
- Cross, Alex. (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Cam-lachie D., Jan. 18th, 1906, as a L.U., and has sat for it since '92; succeeded from Unionist party 1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Glasgow Univ.; partner Alexander Cross & Sons, Ltd., seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow; Marchbankwood, Beattock, Dumfriesshire, and 44, Queen's Gate, Gardens, W. *National Liberal, Edinburgh, and Reform, London.*
- Crossley, Sir William J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Ireland and Germany; engineer; Freeman City of Manchester; J.P. Manchester and Cheshire; Bart. 1909. Glenfield, Altrincham; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. Clarendon, Union, Reform, Manchester, Reform, and National Liberal.
- Oullinan, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Tipperary, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirlas Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- Curran, Pete Francis (Lab.)**, elected for Durham (Jarrow), July 4th, 1907; *b.* at Glasgow 1860; worked as a hammerman; General Organiser Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union '91; Chairman General Federation Trade Unions.
- Dalmeny, Albert Edward H. M. A., Lord (L.)**, elected for Edinburghshire (Midlothian) Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '82; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; late and Lieut. Grenadier Guards; capt. Surrey Cricket Club. Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.
- Dalrymple, John James, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Wigtownshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *c.s.* Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith; 17, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards'.*
- Dalziel, Sir Henry James (L.)**, elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs March 1892, and has sat for them ever since; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgeue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., Lond.; newspaper proprietor; knighted 1908. Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex; 8, Temple Avenue, E.C. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Davies, David (L.)**, returned unopposed for Montgomeryshire Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); landed proprietor; Chairman Ocean and Wilson's Company, Deputy Chairman Cambrian Railways, and Director Barry Railway Co.; Capt. 7th Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; has a pack of hounds at Llandinam. Plas Dinam, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh Reform, Bath, and Royal Societies.*
- Davies, Ellis W. (L.)**, returned unopposed June 5th, 1906, for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifion D.; *b.* 1871; *E.* private school and Liverpool Coll.; solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Bodiondeb, Carnarvon. *National Liberal.*
- Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.)**, elected for Cardiganshire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Davies, Timothy (L.)**, elected for Fulham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1857 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham 1901-7; Mayor of Fulham 1901-2. Pantycelyn, 34, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Davies, Sir W. Howell (L.)**, elected for Bristol, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95, Alderman '97; chairman City Finance; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Knighted 1908. Down House, Stoke Bishop; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal.*
- Delany, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's Co., Ossory D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; a farmer. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; elected also and decided to sit for Belfast, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '65; a journalist. Albert Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Dewar, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh South, Jan. 16th, 1906; re-elected March 4th, 1909; sat for it '99-1900; *b.* 1860; *E.* Perth Academy and Edin. Univ.; K.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland 1909. 24, Walker Street, Edinburgh. *Liberal and University, Edinburgh, Reform and National Liberal.*
- Dewar, Sir John Alexander, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Inverness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; twice Lord Provost of Perth. Abercairny, Crieff, Perthshire.
- Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *New University and National Liberal.*
- Dickson, Rt. Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (U.)**, elected for Glasgow, Central D., March 2nd, 1909; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh; Scottish Bar '77; M.P. Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900-5; Advocate Depute '92-5; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '96-1903; Lord-Avocate 1903-6. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. *Carlton.*
- Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir A. C. Dickson, R.N.; J.P. Wilts; went on active service in South Africa and acted as A.D.C. to Gen. Lord Methuen. Formerly a C., but joined L. party in 1900-5 Parliament. Hartham, Corsham; Hilmarton Manor, Calne; 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Turf and Marlborough.*
- Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W., Bart. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Gloucestershire, Forest

- of Dean D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92, M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C.; lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80; President Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80-85. Chairman Royal Commission for tariff negotiations with France '80-82; Chairman Royal Commission on Housing of Working Class '84-5. He is proprietor of the *Athenaeum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Author of "Greater Britain," "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," "Problems of Greater Britain," '90, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. '76, Sloane Street, S.W.; Pyrford Rough, Woking; Dockett Eddy, Shepperton.
- Dillon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Evesham '80-85; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; Lieut. City of London; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman '94-1903 Thames Conservancy; J.P.; Alderman Middx. C.C. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- Dobson, Thomas William (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Congregational School, Hackney; timber and coal merchant, Croydon; J.P. Croydon; twenty years member of Croydon C.C.; Congregationalist. 124, George Street, Croydon. *National Liberal.*
- Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- Doughty, Sir George (L.U.)**, elected for Great Grimsby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904. *m.* 1907, Eugenia Bertrance, *d.* of John Stone, Melbourne. Waltham Hall, Lincs. *Carlton, Devonshire.*
- Duckworth, Sir James (L.)**, elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Lancs. (Middleton) '97-1900; *b.* 1840; began life at six in a cotton mill; served in the Marines; took up tea trade and became provision merchant; Chairman of J. Duckworth, Ltd., Director of Boots, Ltd., Belfield, Ltd., etc.; Mayor Rochdale '91-2; Pres. United Methodist Free Churches '94. Knighted 1908. Castlefield, Rochdale. *National Liberal.*
- Du Cros, Arthur Philip (C.)**, elected for Hastings, March 3rd, 1908; *b.* '71; entered Civil Service, and later became managing director Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., etc.; *m.* 1895, Maude, *d.* of William Gooding, Esq., Coventry; J.P. for the County of Middlesex; Hon. Col. 8th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. Canons Park, Edgware. *Carlton, Raleigh.*
- Duffy, W. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmore, Lough Rea, co. Galway.
- Dumphreys, J. (C.)**, elected for Southwark (Bermondsey) Oct. 28th, 1903; in early life worked as a leather shaver; contested W. Birmingham in '85 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain; formerly member L.S.B. and L.C.C.
- Duncon, Charles (Lab.)**, elected for Barrow-in-Furness Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1865; an engineer by trade; Middlesbrough Guardian and Town Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life abstainer. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- Duncan, James Hastings (L.)**, elected for Yorks, Otley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- Duncan, R. (C.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow High School, Acad. and Univ.; Walker prize-man; member Inst. C.E.; senior partner Ross & Duncan, marine engineers, Whitefield, Govan; founder and editor *Britannia*, organ of Imperial unity movement. Whitefield, Govan; Rodona, Dumbreck, Glasgow; 9, Inverness Terrace, London, W.
- Dunn, Albert Edward (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, N.W. or Camborne D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Hallam Hall Coll., Clevedon; admitted solicitor '87; Mayor Exeter 1900-2; Hon. Town Clerk 1905; a Congregationalist. 70, Victoria Street, S.W.; Mount Radford, Exeter; The Battery, Portreath, Cornwall. *National Liberal, Eighth.*
- Dunne, Major Edward Marten (L.)**, elected for Walsall Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1864; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; served in the Border Regt. '84-96, then left the Army; appointed to Staff Aldershot Command 1900; Brigade-Major Bedford Vol. Brigade. 23, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Gatley Park, Kingsland R.S.O., Herefordshire. *Naval and Military.*
- Edwards, Allen Clement (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Denbigh District Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; trades union official, journalist, author, barrister-at-law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal.*
- Edwards, E. (Lab.)**, elected for Hanley Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1852; a collier; sec. N. Staffs Miners' Association since '77; went to Burslem '84; ex-Mayor and Alderman; Staffs C.C.; ex-Pres. Midland Miners' Association, and Pres. Miners' Federation Great Britain. Miners' Offices, Burslem.
- Edwards, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Radnorshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat '92-5, and 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Ellbank, Master of.** See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.
- Ellis, Rt. Hon. John E. (L.)**, elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends'

- School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees; J.P. Nottingham and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. North Riding; a Chairman of Standing Committees; Parl. Under-Sec. India Office Dec. 1905-6; P.C. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 37, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform*.
- \***Eumott**, Rt. Hon. Alfred (L.), elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; b. '58; E. Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; appointed Chairman Ways and Means 1906; P.C. 1908. J.P. Lancs. and Oldham. 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform*.
- Erakine**, David (L.), elected for Perthshire, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '66; E. Harrow and in France and Germany; was on the staff of Earl of Aberdeen in Canada '93-8; sec. '97-8. Linlathen, Broughty Ferry, N.B. *Brooks's, New and Scottish Liberal, Edinburgh*.
- \***Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for North Wexford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; b. '62; ex-Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh, Gorey, co. Wexford.
- Eslemont**, George Birnie (L.); elected for Aberdeen, South D., Feb. 20th, 1907; a merchant in Aberdeen, and President Liberal Association there '99 1907. J.P. Kingsacre, Aberdeen.
- Essex**, Richard Walter (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '57; E. privately; wall-paper printer, J.P. Gloucestershire. Streatham Park, S.W., and Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire. *National Liberal and Eighth*.
- \***Evans**, Sir Samuel T. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Mid, since '90; Hon. LL.D. Univ. of Wales; solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91; K.C. 1901; Bencher 1901; J.P. Glamorganshire and Breconshire; Hon. Freeman County Borough of Swansea and Borough of Neath; Recorder of Swansea 1906-8; Solicitor-General and knighted 1908. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 11, Lancaster Gate, W.
- \***Everett**, Robert Lacey (L.), elected for Suffolk, Woodbridge D., Dec. 1905; sat for it '85-6 and '92-5; b. '33; yeoman farmer at Rushmere; Town Councillor Ipswich 9 years; Alderman Suffolk C.C.; J.P. Rushmere, Ipswich.
- Faber**, Captain Walter Vavasour (C.), elected for Hants, West or Andover D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '57; E. Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '90; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military*.
- \***Faber**, George Denison (C.), elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '52; E. Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; J.P. Oxfordshire. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Faber**, George Henry (L.), elected for Boston Jan. 13th, 1906; b. '39; E. preparatory school, Camberwell, Merchant Taylors' School, and Paris; underwriting member of Lloyd's; "Kinloch," Foxgrove Road, Beckenham. *Thatched House, Junior Athenaeum*.
- Falconer**, J. (L.), elected for Forfarshire, March 1st, 1909; principal partner in Gordon, Falconer & Fairweather, W.S., Edinburgh; hon. sec. Scottish Liberal Association.
- \***Fardell**, Sir T. George (C.), elected for Paddington, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; b. '33; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; J.P. Ely; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative*.
- \***Farrell**, J. P. (N.), returned unopposed for N. Longford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; and for Cavan, West, '95-1900; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- Fell**, Arthur (C.), elected for Yarmouth Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '50; E. King's Coll., Lond., St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golfers*.
- \***Fenwick**, C. (L. and Lab.), b. '50; E. two or three years at a colliery school; a working miner from the age of nine to thirty-five, when elected for Wansbeck D.; Member Northumberland Miners Trade Union since its formation in '62, and of its Wages Board since its establishment; Sec. Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress '90-94; served three Royal Commissions—Coal Trade, Secondary Education (England and Wales), and Railway Accidents; Member Home Office Departmental Committee on Use of Electricity in Mines; Labour Member. 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *National Liberal*.
- Ferens**, Thomas Robinson (L.), elected for Hull East Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '47; E. Belvedere Academy, Bishop Auckland; has been for many years director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; director Star Life Assurance Society. Holderness House, Hull. *National Liberal*.
- Fetherstonhaugh**, Godfrey (U.), elected for North Fermanagh Jan. 19th, 1906; b. '59; E. Chard Grammar School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '80, M.A. '83, 1st in Classics, and in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83, to English Bar '95; K.C. '98; Bencher of King's Inn 1900; practises on Connaught Circuit. 51, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin), Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London)*.
- \***Ffrench**, Peter (N.), returned unopposed for Wexford, South, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; b. '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal*.
- \***Field**, W. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' League; Member Agricultural Council, Vice-President and Governor Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fiennes**, Hon. Eustace (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury D., Jan. 17th, 1906; s. of Lord Saye and Sele; b. '64; E. Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Re-



- bellion, Canada, also in Egypt and S. African War; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of the Stock Exchange. Erleigh House, Earley, Berks. *Orleans*.
- \***Findlay, Alexander (L.)**, elected for North-East Lanark Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 10th, 1904; *b.* 1844; founded Alex. Findlay & Co., Bridge Steel and Roof Works, Motherwell, in '88; Provost of Motherwell 1901-4. President British Iron Trade Association, 1908. Bellfield House, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
- \***Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for North Kerry Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '96; *b.* '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- \***Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** elected for Hampstead Oct. 26th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1841; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '80-8. Virginia Water, Surrey; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Fletcher, Sir H. Aubrey**. See *Aubrey-Fletcher*.
- \***Flynn, J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; merchant; imprisoned under the Coercion Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- \***Forster, H. W. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D. Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-5. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- Foster, Philip S. (U.)**, elected for Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., May 4th, 1909; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; M.P. Stratford Div. 1901-5; director of John Foster & Son, Ltd., worsted spinners and manufacturers, Queensbury, Yorks. Canwell Hall, Sutton Coldfield. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, White's*
- \***Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and has sat for it since '87, and for Chester City '85-6; *E.* Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medalist for distinguished merit, and Vice-President British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. Warwickshire; Sec. Local Government Board '92-5; President Allotments Association. Knighted '86; P.C. 1906. 39, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Fox, George Richard Lane (U.)**, elected for Yorks. W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leitrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors', and Carlton*.
- \***Freeman-Thomas, Freeman (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., July 24th, 1906; sat for Hastings 1900-5; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. *m.* '92, Marie Adelaide, d. Lord Brassey. Junior Lord of the Treasury 1901. Ratton, Willingdon, Sussex; 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- \***Fuller, John M. Fleetwood (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Wiltshire, Major Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) Feb. 1906-7; Vice-Chamberlain H.M. Household March 1907. Jaggard's House, Corsham, Wiltshire; 47, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Brooks's, White's*.
- Fullerton, Hugh (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, W. or Egremont D., Jan. 24th, 1906; J.P. Cumberland and Manchester. Brackenhow, Sale, Cheshire. *National Liberal, Manchester Reform*.
- \***Furness, Sir Christopher, Kt. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Hartlepool Jan. 12th, 1906, and sat for it '91-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, ironworks, and collieries in the north of England. J.P., D.L. co. Durham and N. Riding Yorks. Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; and 23, Upper Brook Street, W.
- \***Gardner, Ernest (C.)**, elected for Berks, Wokingham D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; *b.* '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.
- Gibb, James (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '44; a member of Lloyd's; a Congregationalist. 51, Ladbroke Grove, W.
- Gibbs, George Abraham (C.)**, elected for Bristol, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Y.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East. 35, Wilton Place, S.W.; Tyntesfield, Bristol. *White's and Carlton*.
- Gibson, Sir James P., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, East D., April 16th, 1909; *b.* 1849; *E.* private schools in Edinburgh; head of firm of R. & T. Gibson, provision merchants, Edinburgh; Lord Provost Edinburgh 1906.
- \***Gilhooley, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, West, Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- Gill, Alfred Henry (Lab.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '96; General Sec. since '97; J.P. Bolton '99; member Committee British Cotton Growing Association and United Textile Factory Workers Association. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.
- Ginnell, Laurence (N.)**, returned unopposed for Westmeath, N., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland," "Land and Liberty"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London. Kilbride, Mullingar.
- \***Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Leeds '80-85; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (first class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner Board of Works '85; Financial Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commissioner of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905. 9, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Sandycroft, Littlestone-on-Sea. *National Liberal, Bath, and Reform*.
- Glen-Coats, Sir Thomas G., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Renfrewshire West Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Queenwood Coll., Hants; Hon. Col.

- 2nd Vol. Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L. L. Renfrewshire, 1908; director J. & P. Coats, Ltd.; Bart. '94. Ferguslie Park, Paisley; 29, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Gleadowing**, Robert G. (L.), describes himself as a "Liberal Unionist," but defeated Mr. W. Moore, K.C., the sitting C. member, elected for Antrim N. Jan. 26th, 1906; linen merchant in Belfast, and in America. *Glen-gyle, Windsor Avenue, Belfast. Ulster Reform, Belfast.*
- Glover**, T. (Lab.), elected for St. Helens Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '52; a miner at Blackbrook; began work at 9 years; agent St. Helens District of Miners '84; founder and treasurer Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; J.P. St. Helens '92. 108, Prescott Road, St. Helens, Lancs.; 6, Brook Street, Kennington.
- Goddard**, Sir Daniel Ford (L.), elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '50; F.R.H.S.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec. Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '91; J.P. Ipswich; founded and built the Ipswich Social Settlement at a cost of £11,000; knighted 1907; has travelled extensively in Palestine and Syria; Alderman for Ipswich since '95. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Gooch**, George Peabody (L.), elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '73; E. King's Coll., Lond.; Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., 1st-class History and Univ. Essay Prize); has worked at Toynbee Hall; author "English Democratic Ideas in the XVIIth century," "Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899," etc. South Villa, Campden Hill Road, W. *National Liberal.*
- Gooch**, Henry Cubitt (C.), elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., March 24th, 1908; b. '71; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to Bar '94; L.C.C. Dulwich; J.P. Co. London. 17, Oxford Square, W.; Inholmes, Hungerford, Berks.
- Gordon**, John (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '49; B.A., L.L.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bench of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- Goulding**, Edward Alfred (C.), elected for Worcester Feb. 7th, 1908, and sat for Wilts, Devizes D., '95-1906; b. '63; E. St. John's Coll., Camb.; J.P. County of London and D.L. Co. Cork; called to Bar Inner Temple '87; Chairman Organisation Committee Tariff Reform League.
- Grant**, Corrie (R.), elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; b. '50; E. City of London School. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77, North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 1906. 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.; 26, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
- Grayson**, Victor (Soc.), elected for Yorks, Colne Valley D., July 18th, 1907; b. at Liverpool 1882; apprenticed to engineering; studied for ministry; took up economics at Owens College, Manchester, and lived in Ancoats working as a journalist; co-editor "New Age." Crescent Lodge, Stockwell Park Road, S.W.
- Greenwood**, Granville George (L.), elected for Peterborough Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '50; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873), B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. *United University, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- Greenwood**, Hamar (L.), elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906; b. Whithy, Ontario, Canada '70; E. Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95); was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. King's Colonials' Imperial Yeomanry, formed 1902; Parl. Sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple, and St. James's Court, S.W. *Eighty, National Liberal, and Reform.*
- Gretton**, John (C.), elected for Rutlandshire June 11th, 1907; M.P. for South Derbyshire '95-1906; b. 1867; a director of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; Col. 6th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray; Burton-on-Trent.
- Grey**, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. 62; E. Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League, in strong sympathy with Lord Rosebery; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. Lady Grey died Feb. 4th, 1906, from results of a driving accident. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- Griffith**, Ellis J. (L.), elected for Anglesey Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '60; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Recorder of Birkenhead, and then returned unopposed; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Bryn-siencyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- Grove**, Thomas Newcomen Archibald (L.), elected for Northants, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat for West Ham, North, '92-5; E. privately and Oriol Coll., Oxford (double honours); educated for the Bar; founded *New Review*, and edited it till '94; has travelled extensively. Pollards Park, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. *White's.*
- Guest**, Hon. Ivor Churchill (L.), elected for Cardiff, Jan. 12th, 1906, and sat for Plymouth 1900-5; e. s. and heir of Lord Wimborne; b. '73; E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa; was a Conservative, but joined the Liberal party during the Fiscal controversy. Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby; 57, Seymour Street, W.
- Guinness**, Hon. Rupert E. C. L. (C.), elected for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., Aug. 1st, 1908; e. s. Lord Iveagh; b. '74; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; won Diamond Sculls, Henley, '95; served South African War in Irish Hospital; C.M.G. 1901; commands London Division R.N. Vol. Reserve; L.C.C. for Haggerston.
- Guinness**, Hon. Walter Edward (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds Aug. 24th, 1907; 3rd son Viscount Iveagh; b. 1880; E. Eton; served as Captain I.Y. in S. Africa; Major Suffolk I.Y.; L.C.C. 11, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Gulland**, John William (L.), elected for Dumfries Burghs Jan. 17th, 1906; re-elected July 20th, 1909; b. '64; E. Edinburgh Royal High School and University; corn merchant; Junior

- Lord of the Treasury 1909, and Scottish Whip; Pres. Young Scots Society; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed." 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), National Liberal (London), and Glasgow Liberal.*
- \***Gurdon**, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Brampton (L.), elected for Norfolk, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '99; b. '40; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; obtained by competition a Treasury appointment '63, was private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '65-6 and '68-74; retired from Treasury '85; C.B., K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Selection Committee. L.L. Suffolk. P.C. Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- Gwynn**, Stephen L. (N.), elected for Galway City, Nov. 3rd, 1906; b. '64; E. St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author.
- Haddock**, George B. (C. T.R.), elected for N. Lancs., North Lonsdale D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '63; E. Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. *Bath, Carlton.*
- \***Haldane**, Right Hon. Richard Burdon (L.), elected for Haddingtonshire Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '56; E. Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, L.L.D. '98), L.L.D. Camb. 1907, and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 79; K.C. '93; Benchers '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906. Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, 28, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's, Athenaeum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- \***Hall**, Fred (L. and Lab.), returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), Nov. 27th, 1905 and Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '55; worked in a Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- \***Hamilton**, Marquis of (C.), returned unopposed for Londonderry City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *s. Duke of Abercorn*; b. '69; E. Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of Household Oct. 1903-5. Coates House, Fittleworth, Sussex.
- Hancock**, John G. (L. and Lab.), elected for Derbyshire, Mid. D., July 16th, 1909; b. '38; self-educated; has been a collier; member of Nottingham City Council; is a local preacher of the United Methodist Free Church and an active Temperance worker.
- \***Harcourt**, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it March 1904-Dec. 1905; b. '63; E. at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905; joined the Cabinet March 1907; piloted Small Holdings Bill through the House 1907. Nuneham Park, Oxon; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- Harcourt**, Robert Vernon (L.), elected for Montrose Burghs May 12th, 1908; and s. of the late Sir William Harcourt; b. '78; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; honours in historical tripos. After five years in the Foreign Office he became Parliamentary and political correspondent of the *Tribune*; author of two comedies, "An Angel Unawares," and "A Question of Age"; Parliamentary private sec. to Rt. Hon. H. Gladstone, 1908. Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants; Fishery Lodge, Maidenhead. *Bachelors', St. James's, and National Liberal.*
- \***Hardie**, James Keir (Ind. Lab.), elected for Merthyr Tydvil Jan. 18th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for West Ham 92-5; b. '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; Chairman of Labour Party in the House 1906-8. 14, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.; Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.
- Hardy**, George A. (L.), elected for Suffolk, Mid or Stowmarket D., Jan. 20th, 1906; b. '52; E. private schools; London manufacturer and merchant; L.C.C. Dulwich '98-1907; director L.M.S.; trustee Cheshunt Coll.; Committee R.T.S.; J.P. County of London; Cheshunt House, Champion Hill, S.E. *National Liberal.*
- \***Hardy**, Laurence (C.), elected for Kent, Ashford D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '54; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grad. Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- \***Harmood-Banner**, John Sutherland (C.), elected for Liverpool (Everton D.), Feb. 22nd, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; b. 1847; E. at Radley, and in 1865 entered his father's firm, Harmood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; Chairman Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
- Harmworth**, Cecil Bisshopp (L.), elected for Worcestershire, Mid or Droitwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '69; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; (B.A., Senior Moderator in Mod. Literature, Stewart Scholar in Literature). 28, Montagu Square, W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- \***Harmworth**, R. Leicester (L.), elected for Caithness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '70. 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.
- \***Harrington**, T. C. (P.), elected for Dublin, Harbour D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; was M.P. for Westmeath '83-5; b. '51; Sec. Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Lord Mayor of Dublin 1901-3. 70, Harcourt Street, Dublin.
- Harrison-Broadley**, Col. Henry B. (C.), elected for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., Jan. 26th, 1906; b. '53; E. Brackenbury's, Wimbledon; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors'.*
- Harris**, F. Leverton (C.), elected for Stepney May 10th, 1907; sat for Tynemouth 1900-1906; b. 1864; E. Winchester and Cambridge; member Tariff Commission. 70, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Hart-Davies**, T. (L.), elected for Hackney North Jan. 17th, 1906; b. 1849; E. Marlborough and

- Lincoln Coll., Oxford; entered Indian Civil Service '69; served in various Departments and was Judge at Karrachee. 16, St. James's Square, S.W. *Reform, East India, United Service, Savile, National Liberal.*
- Harvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.)**, elected for Rochdale Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform.*
- Harvey, W. E. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, North East D., Jan. 30th, 1907; Financial Sec. Derbyshire Miners' Association. 98, Saltergate, Chesterfield. London Westminster Palace Hotel. *National Liberal.*
- Harwood, George (L.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '45; *E.* Owens Coll., Manchester; M.A. Lond. Univ.; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc.; member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6. Hill Top, Bolton, and 79, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenium, Reform.*
- Haslam, James (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 30 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress (now Chairman); J.P. Chesterfield '91, and for County 1908. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- Haslam, Lewis (L.)**, elected for Monmouth District Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 8, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.)**, returned opposed for King's Co., Tullamore D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 70, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- Haworth, Arthur Adlington (L.)**, elected for Manchester, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Bowdon Coll. and Rugby School; cotton yarn agent; Chairman Council of Congregational Union; J.P. Chester and Salop; President of '95 Club. Normanby, Altrincham. *Reform (Manchester), Reform and National Liberal (London).*
- Hay, Hon. Claude G. (C.)**, elected for Shore-ditch, Hoxton D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Radley College and abroad; was one of the founders of the Primrose League. *Carlton.*
- Hayden, John Patrick (N.)**, returned opposed for Roscommon, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*. *Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.
- Hazel, Alfred E. W. (L.)**, elected for West Bromwich Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; M.A., B.C.L. Oxon., B.A., LL.D. Dublin; Fellow and Dean of Jesus Coll., Lecturer of Queen's and Pembroke Colls.; practises as a barrister on the Oxford Circuit. Victoria Street, West Bromwich. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- Hazleton, Richard (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, North, Feb. 28th, 1906.
- Healy, Maurice (I.N.)**, elected for Cork City, May 2nd, 1909; *b.* '59; is a solicitor; M.P. Cork City '85-1900. Ashten Lawn, Cork. *National Liberal.*
- Healy, Timothy M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Louth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6, Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in America in '80. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Benchers King's Inns 1905. Glenuaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- Heaton, J. Henniker (C.)**, elected for Canterbury, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '48; part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; represented Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; carried Imperial Penny Postage '98; carried Penny Postage to and from United States of America, Oct. 1908; received freedom of Canterbury and of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84. Declined K.C.M.G. on four occasions. 33, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland and Savage.*
- Heaton-Armstrong, William Charles (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; *m.* Sept. 7th, '85, the Baroness Zois-Edelstein; merchant and banker in the City; has travelled extensively; F.R.A.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.S.S., etc. 30, Portland Place, London, W. *National Liberal, Union, Automobile.*
- Hedges, Alfred Paget (L.)**, elected for Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* at Milton; managing director Benson & Hedges, Ltd., London, New York, and Montreal; a Wesleyan; J.P. Kent. Leigh, near Tonbridge. *Reform, Eighty.*
- Helme, Norval Watson (L.)**, elected for Lancaster, Lancaster D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; Alderman and J.P. County of Lancaster, and Alderman Borough of Lancaster; Chairman Lancashire Asylums Board, and President County Borough Association. Springfield Hall, Lancaster; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Helmsley, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *g.s.* and *hair* Earl of Feversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Capt. Yorks Hussars (I.Y.). The Grange, Nawton, Yorks. *Bachelors, Carlton, and Turf.*
- Hemmerde, E. G. (L.)**, elected for Denbighshire, East D., Aug. 14th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; Northern Circuit;

- won the Diamond Sculls 1900; K.C. 1908; Recorder of Liverpool 1909. 23, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- \***Henderson, Arthur (Lab.)**, elected for Durham (Barnard Castle) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4. Represents the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Labour Whip 1906; Chairman Labour Party 1908 and 1909. Teesdale, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
- Henderson, J. McD. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeenshire West Jan. 18th, 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Felixstowe.
- Henry, Charles Solomon (L.)**, elected for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., Jan. 24th, 1906; b. '60; E. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School and University of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co. Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire; 5, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and Automobile.*
- Herbert, Colonel Sir Ivor John Caradoc, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; b. '51; E. St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition 84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. '99-1901; Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, '85-90; commanded Canadian local forces '90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '98-9; C.B., C.M.G. Bart. 1907. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- Herbert, Thomas Arnold (L.)**, elected for Bucks, S. or Wycombe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '63; E. Mill Hill School, Owens Coll., Manchester, and St. John's Coll., Camb. (B.A., LL.B., double first in Classics and Law); called to Bar, Inner Temple; Chancery barrister; J.P. Bucks; a Congregationalist. 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 12, Kensington Park Gardens, W.; Wymers, Marlow, Bucks. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Hermion-Hodge, Sir Robert T., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Croydon, March 29th, 1909; b. '51; E. Clifton and Worcester Coll., Oxford; M.P. Lancashire, Accrington D., '86-92; Oxfordshire, South, '95-1906; Bart. 1902; Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's, Carlton, Cavalry.*
- Hicks-Beach, Hon. Michael Hugh (C.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '77; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. 4th Battn. Gloucestershire Regt. Militia; acted as assistant private secretary to his father 1901-2, and to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Glos., and 81, Eaton Place, S.W. *Bachelors' and Carlton.*
- \***Higham, J. S. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; b. '57; Mayor of Accrington 1899, 1900-1901; head of Highams, Ltd., cotton spinners; J.P. Accrington. Birkdale, Southport; 14, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd (C.)**, elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '45; E. Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87. 13, Chesterfield Street, W. *St. James's and Travellers'.*
- Hills, John Waller (L.U. and T.R.)**, elected for Durham Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '67; E. Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; and class Lit. Hum. '89; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster; J.P. Cumberland. Highhead Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*
- Hobart, Sir Robert Henry (L.)**, elected for Hants, New Forest D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; E. Charterhouse and Trin. Hall, Camb.; was private secretary to the late Duke of Devonshire '63-85; C.B. '85; secretary to the Earl Marshal for the purposes of the Coronation; K.C.V.O. 1902; Verderer New Forest 1907. 54, Chester Square, S.W., and Langdown Hythe, Southampton. *National Liberal and Travellers'.*
- \***Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. (L.)**, elected for Bristol, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; sat for East Wilts '92-5; b. '62; E. Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; Lieut.-Col. commanding 6th Territorial Glouc. Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906; Under-Sec. for India Jan. 1907; Financial Secretary to Treasury 1908; P.C. 1909. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- Hodge, John (Lab.)**, elected for S.E. Lancs, Gorton D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; b. '55; E. Motherwell Ironworks School, and Huchestown Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Trades Congress '92; City Council, Manchester, '98-1901; Pres. L.R.C. 1903-4; a Wesleyan Methodist. Ormond Mansions, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.; private address, Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, S.E.
- Hogan, M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Tipperary, North, Jan. 17th, 1906; Vice-Chairman Birr Board of Guardians. Lisballyard House, Rathcabbin, Birr, King's Co., and 70, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, S.E.
- Holden, Sir Edward H., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, S.E., Heywood D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; b. '48; E. Owens' Coll. and Victoria Univ.; entered Manchester & Co. Bank, Bolton; accountant Birmingham and Midland Bank, then inspector, then secretary, then assist. manager, and joint gen. manager London and Midland Bank, then general manager; managing director London City and Midland Bank, then chairman and managing director; Bart. 1909. 5, Threadneedle Street, E.C. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- \***Holland, Sir W. H., Bart. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Yorkshire, West Riding, Rotherham D., Jan. 15th, 1906; has sat for it since '99; M.P. for North Salford '92-5; Temporary Chairman of Ways and Means; b. '49; Chairman Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd.; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom 1904-7; knighted 1902. 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Holt, Richard Durning (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., March 27th, 1907; b. '68; member of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool; J.P. Lancashire. 54, Ullet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- Hooper, Arthur G. (L.)**, elected for Dudley Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '57, at Birmingham; E. King Edward's Grammar School; solicitor, in practice as a notary public, Birmingham; J.P. Worcestershire; Governor Dudley Grammar School; a Congregationalist; Director Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., and

- of the Central Insurance Co., Ltd. Selborne, Dudley.
- \***Hope, John Deans** (L.), elected for Fifeshire, West D., Oct. 1900, re-elected Jan. 1906; *b.* '60; *E. Fettes Coll.*; chartered accountant and stockbroker. 16, Princes St., Edinburgh.
- \***Hope, J. F. (C.)**, returned unopposed for Sheffield, Central D., April 21st, 1908; *b.* '70; M.P. for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1905-5; J.P. Sussex; has been private sec. to several ministers; author of "A History of the 1900 Parliament." Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- \***Hope, W. H. Bateman** (L.), elected for Somerset, North, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A., LL.B.)*; called to Bar '91; landowner and farmer in Somerset; member Somerset C.C. since '98. Eastwood, East Harptree, Bristol. *Reform.*
- \***Hornby, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; head W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director L. & Y. Railway; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; baronet '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- Horniman, Emslie John** (L.), elected for Chelsea Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; s. of late F. J. Horniman, ex-M.P. for Falmouth; *E. privately*; chairman of W. H. and F. J. Horniman & Co., Ltd.; has travelled much; J.P. London; L.C.C. '98-1907; member of Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. "Lowicks," Frensham, Surrey, and 13, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. *City Liberal, Eighty, and National Liberal.*
- Horridge, Thomas Gardner** (L.), elected for Manchester, East D. (Mr. A. J. Balfour being his opponent), Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E. Nassau School, Barnes*; called to Bar Middle Temple June '84; appointed K.C. Jan. 1901. 41, Rutland Gate, London, W. *Reform.*
- \***Houston, R. P. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '53; *E. Liverpool Coll.*; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Howard, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon** (L.), elected for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., Jan. 19th, 1906; 3rd s. Earl of Carlisle; *b.* '77; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History and Law, M.A.)*. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.; Naworth Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Bachelors'.*
- Hudson, W. (Lab.)**, elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '32; joined N.E.R., and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S. '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.
- \***Hunt, Rowland** (U.), elected for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '58; *E. Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.*; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreaton Park, Salop.
- \***Hutton, A. E. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Morley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '65; *E. Mill Hill School and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '90)*. Crowhees, Rawdon, near Leeds, and 12, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Brooks's and Devonshire.*
- Hyde, Clarendon Golding** (L.), elected for Wednesbury Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E. Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and King's Coll., London (F.S.S.)*; Barrister-at-Law Middle Temple '81, but does not practise; Vice-President of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., contractors. 75, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; "Lyndhurst," Wednesbury. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal.*
- Idris, Thomas Howell Williams** (L.), elected for Flint District Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E. privately*; mineral water manufacturer and chemist; F.C.S.; ex-Mayor St. Pancras; L.C.C. '89-1907; Pres. Brit. Pharmaceutical Conference 1903-4; a Baptist. Millfield; Dolycae, Cader Idris; 14, West Hill, Highgate, London, N. *National Liberal.*
- Iltingworth, Percy Holden** (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69, at Bradford; *E. Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.)*; Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons 1.Y.; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906. Bradford, and 102, Lancaster Gate, W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and Union.*
- \***Isaacs, Rufus Daniel** (L.), elected for Reading Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E. Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover*; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Park Lane, W. *Reform, Garrick, Savage, and National Liberal.*
- Jackson, Richard Stephens** (L.), elected for Greenwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Elm House School, Sittingbourne*; went to sea; solicitor '72; practises at Greenwich, Sittingbourne and London; an examiner in Admiralty; Mayor Greenwich 1902-3; L.C.C. '89-95 and '98-1907. Stobcross Lodge, Crooms Hill, Greenwich. *National Liberal.*
- Jardine, Sir John** (L.), elected for Roxburghshire Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E. Christ Coll., Camb. (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse)*; Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applegarth, Godingalring. *Reform and Scottish Liberal.*
- Jenkins, J. (Lab.)**, elected for Chatham Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '52, at Pembroke Dock; apprenticed to shipbuilding; ex-President Cardiff Shipbuilding Society; J.P. '93; President Trade Union Congress, Cardiff, '95; Mayor of Cardiff 1903; a Wesleyan. Cardiff.
- \***Johnson, John** (Lab.), elected for Gateshead Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '50; went into the pits at an early age; member Exec. Committee, Durham Miners Association '83, Treasurer '90, and Financial Sec. '97. Durham.
- Johnson, William** (L. and Lab.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council; J.P. County of Warwick; Governor of the Nicholas Chamberlain Charity; Member County Police Committee; Guardian of Poor and District



- Councillor. Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.
- Joicey-Cecil**, Lord John Pakenham (C., T.R.), elected for Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford D., Jan. 19th, 1906; s. 3rd Marquess of Exeter; b. '67; E. Eton; was Lieut. Grenadier Guards; Col. 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; J.P. Peterborough. Chute Lodge, Andover; Newton Hall, Stokesfield-on-Tyne. *Junior Carlton and Carlton*.
- \***Jones**, Sir D. Brynmor (L.), returned unopposed for Swansea District Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; b. '52; E. Univ. Coll., London (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Bench Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906. 27, Brynaston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform; Devonshire*.
- \***Jones**, Leif (L.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it March and to Dec. 1905; b. 1862; brother of Sir D. Brynmor Jones; E. Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's; Pres. U.K. Alliance, 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Reform*.
- \***Jones**, William (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales; studied at Aberystwith Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- \***Jordan**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Fermanagh, South, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; b. '30; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- Jowett**, Frederick William (Lab.), elected for Bradford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully 1900; b. '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager; gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer. 10, Grantham Terrace, Bradford.
- \***Joyce**, Michael (N.), returned unopposed for Limerick Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 66, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.
- Joynson-Hicks**, William (C.), elected for Manchester, N.W., April 24th, 1908; b. '65; E. Merchant Taylors' School; Solicitor, and head of firm of Joynson-Hicks, Hunt, Moore & Cardew, London; Treasurer C.E.T.S., Canterbury Diocese; Chairman Motor Union. 26A, Brynaston Square, W.; Holmbury, Dorking. *Carlton*.
- Kavanagh**, William McM. (N.), returned unopposed for Carlow County Feb. 3rd, 1908.
- \***Kearley**, Rt. Hon. Sir Hudson Ewanke, Bart. (L.), re-elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '56; Sec. Board of Trade Jan. 1905-9; Bart. 1908; P.C. 1909; Chairman London Port Authority 1909. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Gwyllfa Hiraethog, Denbigh; and Wittington, Marlow. *Reform*.
- Keating**, Matthew (N.), returned unopposed for S. Kilkenny Aug. 10th, 1909. Manufacturer's agent.
- Kekewich**, Sir George W. (L.), elected for Exeter Jan. 17th, 1906; b. 1841; E. Eton and Balliol Coll.; Examiner Education Department '67; Senior Examiner '71; Sec. Education Department '90-1900, and Board of Education 1900-3; K.C.B. '95; Hon. D.C.L., Durham '97. Retired 1903. "St. Albans," Feltham, Middlesex; hon. member (the only one) of the National Union of Teachers. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Kelley**, George D. (Lab.), elected for Manchester, South-West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. at Ruskington, Lincs; apprenticed to lithographic printing at York, and became Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers '79; Sec. National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; J.P. Manchester '91. 70, Cecil Street, Whitworth Park, Manchester.
- \***Keenaway**, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devon, Honiton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Devon, East, '70-85; b. '37; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st-class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. Devon; Hon. Col. 4th Batt Devon Regt. '94. P.C., C.B. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenaeum and National*.
- \***Kennedy**, Vincent (N.), returned unopposed for Cavan, West, Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '76; E. Clongowes Wood Coll., Kildare; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in cos. of Cavan, Longford, and Leitrim, and the High Court; Cavan Urban Councillor. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin)*.
- Kerry**, Lord (L.U.), returned unopposed for Derbyshire, West D., April 15th, 1908; b. '72; E. Oxford Univ.; served in Grenadier Guards and Irish Guards (Major); gained D.S.O. in S. Africa. Shan Falls, Kenmare; 18, Gloucester Place, W.
- \***Keewick**, W. (C.), elected for Surrey, Epsom D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; b. '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Ltd.), China and Japan; and Matheson & Co., 3, Lombard Street, E.C.; chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton*.
- Kettle**, T. M. (N.), elected for Tyrone East, July 26th, 1906; barrister-at-law and writer.
- \***Kilbride**, Denis (N.), returned unopposed for Kildare, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since 1903; b. '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- \***Kimber**, Sir Henry, Bart. (C.), elected for Wandsworth Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; b. '34; solicitor, '88; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Pondicherry Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton*, St. Stephen's, City Carlton, Royal Automobile.
- King**, Alfred John (L.), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., Jan. 20th, 1906; b. '59; E. Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, Owens' College, Manchester (B.Sc. London and Victoria); F.C.S.; a bleacher and finisher; member Society of Friends. Rock Bank, Bollington, near Macclesfield. *Reform (Manchester), National Liberal, Devonshire*.
- \***King**, Sir H. S. (C.), elected for Hull, Central, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; b. '52;

- E.** Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- Laidlaw, Sir Robert (L.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906; b. '56; Chairman Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, India, and China; British Delegate International Opium Commission at Shanghai, 1909; knighted 1909. Warren House, Hayes, Kent. *Reform, National Liberal, Cobden, City Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Lamb, Edmund George (L.)**, elected for Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '63; E. Oratory School, Merton Coll., Oxford, and Univ. Coll., Lond. (M.A., F.C.S.); colliery proprietor in Northumberland. Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants; Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, N. Oxford and Cambridge, Union, and Bath.
- Lamb, Ernest Henry (L.)**, elected for Rochester Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '76, at Hornsea; E. Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse; electrical engineer, Assoc. Inst. Elect. Engineers; Chairman New System Private Telephone Co., Ltd.; member Common Council of London 1903; C.M.G. 1907; J.P. 1907; a Wesleyan; has to a large extent relinquished electrical engineering for the carrying trade; is deputy chairman and managing director of Foster's Parcels and Goods Express, Ltd. 82, Fore Street, E.C.; Pembury, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham, Kent. *National Liberal, New Reform, Eighthly.*
- Lambert, G. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Devonshire, South Molton D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '66; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Capt. 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '99-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Lambton, Hon. Frederick William (L.U. Free Trader)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; represented the South D. '80-85; b. '55; E. Eton; twin brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Durham; Lieut. Coldstream Guards '74-80; member Jockey Club; D.L. and J.P. Northumberland. Fenton Wooler, Northumberland, and 72, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
- Lamont, Norman (L.)**, has sat for Buteshire since Mar. 4th, 1905; s. of Mr. James Lamont, M.P. for Buteshire 1865-8; b. 1869; E. Winchester and Downton Agricultural College; F.S.A.; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill; was assist. private sec. (unpaid) to Prime Minister Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Knocknow, Toward, Argyllshire; Palmiste, Trinidad, B.W.I.; 4, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
- Lardner, James Carrige Rush (N.)**, returned unopposed for N. Monaghan, June 30th, 1907; b. '79; E. Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan, and Clongowes Wood College; solicitor 1901. Church Square, Monaghan; 25, Henry Street, Dublin. *Leinster, Dublin.*
- Law, Andrew Bonar (C.)**, elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., May 15th, 1906; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; b. '58; E. New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902-5. Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, W.
- Law, Hugh A. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, West D., Jan. 30th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; E. Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. *Bath and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- Layland-Barratt, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '60; E. Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall; Commodore Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. Bart. 1908. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Austell, Cornwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Lea, Hugh Cecil (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '69; E. abroad. Has served in British and U.S. armies. 60, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- Lee, Arthur Hamilton (C.)**, elected for Hants, Fareham D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '68; E. Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5; Alderman Hants C.C. 1906. Chequers Court, Bucks; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, Hurlingham, Burlington Fine Arts, and Beafest.*
- Leese, Sir Joseph Francis, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '45; B.A. Lond.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95; Bart. 1908. Sutton Park Cottage, Guildford; 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- Lehmans, Rudolf Chambers (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., Jan. 25th, 1906; b. '56; E. Highgate School; Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. '78 (Classical Tripos); M.A. '81; Hon. A.M. Harvard (U.S.A.) '97; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; oarsman, journalist, and author; member *Punch* staff since '90; editor *Daily News* 1901; High Sheriff Bucks, 1901. Fieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks; 59, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Athenaeum, Sports.*
- Lever, Arthur Levy (L.)**, elected for Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; s. of the late Joseph Levy, of Leicester; b. '60; E. Univ. Coll. School, Lond., and privately; m. '96, Beatrice, 3rd d. of the late Philip Falk, when added the name of Lever for family reasons; Major and V.B. Royal Fusiliers, retired; member Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation; J.P. Essex. 20, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Lever, William Hesketh (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., Jan. 24th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully in 1900, and Birkenhead three times; b. '51; E. Bolton Church Institute; entered his father's business in Bolton '67; commenced business in Wigan '77, Warrington '86, and Port Sunlight '89; head of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight; Congregationalist. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire. *Devonshire, Reform, Automobile.*
- Levy, Sir Maurice (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Knighted 1907; J.P. County of Leicester. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

- \***Lewis, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Flintshire Jan. 27th, 1906; sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; b. '58; E. Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1909. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire. 23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Lloyd-George, Rt. Hon. D. (L.)**, elected for Carnarvon District Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; b. '63; E. Llanystumdwyn National Schools and privately; admitted a solicitor '84; practised in London; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905-8; settled railway dispute 1907; Chancellor of Exchequer 1908; had charge of Old Age Pensions Bill; Constable Carnarvon Castle; LL.D. Wales. Llŷs Owen, Criccieth; and 11, Downing Street, London.
- \***Lockwood, Lieut.-Colonel Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (C.)**, elected for Essex, West or Epping D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '47; E. Eton; Coldstream Guards '66, retired '83; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905; C.V.O. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- \***Long, Colonel C. W. (C.)**, elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '95; b. '42; Royal Artillery '60-86; J.P. and D.L. Worcestershire. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- \***Long, Right Hon. W. H. (C.)**, elected for Dublin, County South Jan. 26th, 1906, after being defeated at Bristol South Jan. 15th; sat for Wiltshire North '80-85, Devizes D. '85-97, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; b. '54; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. 51, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf*.
- \***Lonsdale, John Brownlee (C.)**, returned unopposed for Mid Armagh Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 1900; b. '49; J.P. co. Armagh. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, and Conservative*.
- \***Lough, Rt. Hon. Thomas, (L.)**, elected for Islington West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '50; Sec. Board of Education 1905-8; P.C. 1908; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and Statistical Society; L.L. Cavan. Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, Nat. Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin)*.
- \***Lowe, Sir Francis William (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; b. '52; E. Birmingham Gram. School and London Univ.; solicitor '76, but has retired. Knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham*.
- \***Lowther, Right Hon. J. W. (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; M.P. for Rutland '83-5; b. '55; E. Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 13th, 1906; P.C. '98; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; received freedom of Carlisle 1908. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton and Athenaeum*.
- Lundon, Thomas (N.)**, elected for Limerick, East, June 12th, 1909.
- Lupton, Arnold (L.)**, elected for Lincs., Sleaford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; civil and mining engineer; M.I.C.E., F.G.S., etc. 7, Victoria Street, S.W. *Leeds, National Liberal*.
- Luttrell, Hugh Courtenay Fownes (L.)**, elected for Devon, W. or Tavistock D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; b. '57; E. Cheltenham Coll.; was Capt. Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to Lords Cowper and Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland, and to Sir J. Adye when Governor of Gibraltar. Ward House, Bere Alston, Devon.
- \***Lyall, Charles H. (L.)**, elected for E. Dorset Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it Mar. 16th, 1904 to Dec. 1905; b. in London '75; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History); resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; Parl. private sec. to Sir Edward Grey 1906-48, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform*.
- Lynch, Arthur (N.)**, returned unopposed for Clare, West, Sept. 3rd, 1909; physician and author. While member-elect for Galway in 1900 served with the Boer forces, and took part against the British in an engagement at Sundays River Bridge, near Elandslaagte. Charged with high treason, he was sentenced to death on Jan. 23rd, 1903. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and Mr. Lynch was released on licence on Jan. 23rd of the following year. He received a free pardon from the King on June 10th, 1907.
- Lynch, Henry Finnis Blossie (L.)**, elected for West Riding Yorks, E., Ripon D., Jan. 26th, 1906; b. '62; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1st-class classical honours); merchant and shipowner; author of "Armenia," 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.). 33, Pont Street, S.W.; Wardington House, Banbury. *Athenaeum*.
- \***Lyttleton, Rt. Hon. Alfred (L.U.)**, returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square D., June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; b. '57; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '91-4, and of Oxford since '94; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's*.
- \***Macdonald, John Archibald Murray (L.)**, elected for Falkirk Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Bow and Bromley '92-5; b. '54; E. Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; member of London School Board '97-1902.

- 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.; Brown's Copse, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.
- Macdonald, James Ramsay (Lab.)**, elected for Leicester Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1900; editor "Socialist Library"; Sec. Parliamentary Labour Party 1906-8. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- Macdonald, Frederick Coleridge (L.)**, elected for Berks. S. or Newbury D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *s.* of the late Bishop of Oxford; *E.* Marlborough and Keble Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Middle Temple '79; Advocate of Supreme Court, Cape Colony '82; Recorder of Newbury '94-1904; late Professor Roman-Dutch Law Univ. Coll. London. 21, Montpelier Square, S.W.
- Maclean, Donald (L.)**, elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; *E.* privately; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; one of the founders of N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian. 16, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.; 12, Park Place, Cardiff. *Bath, Royal Societies, and National Liberal.*
- Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (L.)**, elected for Camberwell, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96, and received a testimonial from the Union 1907; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board Jan. 1907; Parl. Sec. Admiralty 1908; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews; M.A. Oxford. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.
- MacNeill, J. G. Swift (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- Macpherson, John T. (Lab.)**, elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '72, at London; organising sec. Steel Smelters' Society since '96. Stirling House, Billingham Avenue, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.
- Maddison, Fred (Lab.)**, elected for Burnley Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., '97-1900; *b.* '56, at Boston; compositor by trade; President Trade Union Congress '86; editor *Railway Review*, official organ of the A.S.R.S., till '97; offered a post in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade 1902; Sec. International Arbitration League. 12, Acris Street, Wandsworth, London, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Magnus, Sir Philip (C.)**, elected for London University Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Univ. Coll., London, and Berlin Univ.; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Board '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow Lond. Univ.; author "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Tangle Hill, Chilworth, Surrey' *Athenium.*
- Mallet, Charles Edward (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* Dec. 2nd, '62; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A. (1st class in History, '85); barrister; J.P. Hants; Director Nisbet & Co., publishers, The Green, Wimbledon Common, S.W. *Athenium.*
- Manfield, Harry (L.)**, elected for Mid Northamptonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '55; *M.* 1909, Louisa, *d.* of the late Sir John Barran, Bt.; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal.*
- Mansfield, Horace Rendall (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; J.P. Derbyshire; manufacturer of clay goods. Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Broom Leys, Coalville, near Leicester.
- Markham, Arthur B. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Notts, Mansfield D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield, Notts. *Reform and Pall Mall.*
- Marks, George Croydon (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of London, Birmingham and Manchester; a Congregationalist; J.P. Surrey and Aberystwyth. 53, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey; Penarvor, Bude, N. Cornwall. *Reform and Royal Societies.*
- Marks, Harry H. (C.)**, elected for Kent (Isle of Thanet) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; M.P. St. George, Tower Hamlets, '95-1900; *E.* Univ. Coll. London and Brussels; editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; J.P. Kent; ex-L.C.C. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet; 6, Cavendish Square, London, W. *Carlton.*
- Marnham, F. J. (L.)**, elected for Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; retired member Stock Exchange; Gov. Royal Holloway Coll. Crouch Oak, Addlestone, near Chertsey. *National Liberal.*
- Mason, Alfred E. Woodley (L.)**, elected for Coventry Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Dulwich, and Trin. Coll., Oxford; "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," '96, brought him fame as a novelist, and he has published many novels since—"The Four Feathers," etc. His play, "Colonel Smith," was produced at the St. James's Theatre, 1909. 17, Stratton Street, W. *Garriek.*
- Mason, James Francis (C.)**, elected for Windsor Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Director Alfred Hickman, Ltd.; and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers, Marlborough, White's, Bachelors, Carlton.*
- Massie, John (L.)**, elected for Wilts, Cricklade D., Jan. 27th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Atherstone Gram. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. Camb. and Oxon., Hon. D.D. Yale; was Classical and New Testament Professor Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham '69-86; Yates Professor New Testament Exegesis, Mans-

- field Coll. '86-1903; Assistant Commissioner Sec. Education '94; large contributor to Dr. Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible and the *Expositor*, and author of a commentary on Corinthians; leading Congregationalist; Chairman Protestant Dissenting Deputies; treasurer National Liberal Federation 1903-6; Chairman of Executive of National Education Association. 101, Banbury Road, Oxford. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (L.)**, elected for West Ham, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *m.* June 2nd, 1908, Lucy Blanche, d. of Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G.C.B.; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Camb. (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll. 1900; author and journalist; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1908; Under-Sec. Home Office 1909; author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss," "Life of F. D. Maurice," "The Conditions of England." 46, Gillingham Street, Eccleston Square, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- \*Mr. Arthur, Charles (C.)**, elected for Liverpool (Kirkdale D.) Sept. 27th, 1907; sat for Liverpool (Exchange D.) '97-1905; *b.* 1814; *E.* Bristol Gram. Sch.; past Chairman Association Average Adjusters U.K. 13, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool; 13, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.; 25, Army and Navy Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
- McCallum, John M. (L.)**, elected for Paisley Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* John Neilson Institution, Paisley; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire. Southdene, Paisley. *National Liberal, Reform (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal.*
- \*McCalmont, Colonel J. M. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, East, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton.*
- McCaw, W. I. MacGeagh, F.R.G.S. (C.)**, elected for West Down March 20th, 1908; has large interests in India. 194, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
- \*McKean, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Monaghan, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5. *E.* St. Macarther's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medallist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnamreina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown.
- \*McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, North, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '63; *E.* privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat, 1887, and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905-7; President Board of Education Feb. 1907; First Lord of the Admiralty 1908. Admiralty House, Whitehall. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- McLaren, Henry Duncan (L.)**, elected for Staffs., West D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1879; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Barrister Lincoln's Inn; director Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. and other companies. 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- \*McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles B. Bright, Bart., (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '92, and for Stafford '80-86; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; baronet 1902. P.C. 1908. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycafn; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal.*
- McMicking, Major Gilbert (L.)**, elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* R.M.A., Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.). o. Cheyne Place, S.W. *Reform, Naval and Military.*
- \*McVaugh, Jeremiah (N.)**, elected for Down, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; journalist. 2, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.
- McVeigh, Charles (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '49 at Gortnavern; emigrated to Australia '68, and amassed considerable wealth at the gold-fields; returned to Ireland '90, and lived at Letterkenny; went back to Australia '96 and again engaged in mining; J.P. Donegal. Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
- Meagher, Michael (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North, March 3rd, 1906; *b.* 46; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll. Mount Rath; took part in Fenian rising '67; a farmer in Kilkenny.
- Meehan, Francis Edward (N.)**, elected for Leitrim, North, Feb. 21st, 1908; *b.* '68; *E.* Manorhamilton Classical School, and St. John's Seminary, Sligo; merchant and farmer; belongs to very old Leitrim family. Manorhamilton.
- Meehan, Patrick Aloysius (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's County Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.
- Menzies, Sir Walter, Kt. (L.)**, elected for South Lanarkshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High Sch.; retired tube manufacturer; knighted 1909. Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- Keysey-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (L.U.)**, elected for Staffs, Handsworth D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars; Chairman Liberal Unionist Federation, Yorks. Spellow Hill, Staveley, Leeds. *Bachelors'.*
- Mickletham, Nathaniel (L.)**, elected for Herts, West or Watford D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Mill Hill School, Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.), London (B.A., LL.B.); was Pres. Oxford Union; called to Equity Bar, '81; K.C. 1920; a Congregationalist. Northridge, Boxmoor. *National Liberal.*
- Middlebrook, William (L.)**, elected for Leeds, South, Feb. 13th, 1908; *b.* '51; solicitor '73, practising at Leeds and Morley; Mayor Morley '96 and 1904; Treasurer Wesleyan General Chapel Committee and Leeds Wesleyan Mission; J.P. West Riding, Yorks. Thornfield, Morley, Leeds. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \*Middlemore, J. T. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon,

- but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes. Forelands, Bromsgrove.
- \***Mildmay, F. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); *J.P.* Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, *W. Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Mitchell-Thomson, William (C. and T.R.)**, elected for North-West Lanarkshire Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Winchester (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh, LL.B.; Advocate 1903; engaged in West India business; has travelled in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member Royal Scottish Archers. St. James's Court, S.W. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Molteno, Percy Alport (L.)**, elected for Dumfriesshire Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Cape-town and Camb. Univs.; M.A.; LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners. 10, Palace Court, W.; and Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *Reform, National Liberal, New Reform.*
- Mond, Alfred (L.)**, elected for Chester Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* Dr. Ludwig Mond; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; F.R.S.; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Money, L. G. Chiozza (L.)**, elected for Paddington, North, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1870; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protection," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," "Riches and Poverty," "100 Points for Free Trade," and "The Fiscal A.B.C."; F.R. Stat. Soc. "Tyhurst," Chaldon, Surrey. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Montagu, Edwin S. (L.)**, elected for Cambs., W. or Chesterton D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Lord Lucas of "Canada and the Empire"; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty.*
- Montgomery, Henry Greville (L.)**, elected for Somerset, Bridgewater D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Westminster Coll. School; founder "British Clayworker," organ of the Brick and Tile Trades, and of the Clayworkers' Institute. 2, Edinburgh Mansions, London, S.W.; Thornfalcon Cottage, near Taunton. *National Liberal, Savage.*
- \***Mooney, J. J. (N.)**, elected for Newry Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E.* Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901. J.P. co. Dublin. Carrickmoleen, Killiney, co. Dublin. *Leinster and National Liberal.*
- Moore, William (C.)**, elected for Armagh, North D., Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E.* Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; North-Eastern Circuit. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Kilrea. *Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster (Belfast).*
- Morgan, George Hay (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Truro D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (B.Sc.); barrister. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- \***Morgan, J. Lloyd (L.)**, returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and again on his appointment as Recorder of Swansea, Feb. 26th, 1908, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '61; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; South Wales Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Swansea 1908. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C.; 105, Pall Mall, S.W.; King Street, Carmarthen.
- \***Morpeth, Viscount (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 26th, 1904; *e.* s. of the Earl of Carlisle; *b.* Mar. 8th, '67; *E.* at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d.* of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.; served with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade in South Africa; D.L. and J.P. Cumberland. Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle; 115, Eaton Place, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Morrell, Philip (L.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A.; admitted a solicitor '97. 44, Bedford Square, *Savile, National Liberal.*
- Morrison-Bell, Capt. Ernest FitzRoy (C.)**, elected for Devon, Ashburton or Mid D., Jan. 17th, 1908; *b.* '71; entered 9th Lancers, and as Adjutant served in South Africa '99-1902; Tariff Reformer. Pitt House, Chudleigh.
- Morse, Levi Lapper (L.)**, elected for Wilts, S. or Wilton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* High School, Swindon; Chairman of Morse's, Ltd., Swindon; Vice-President Primitive Methodist Conference '06; J.P. Wilts. The Croft, Swindon. *Nat. Liberal and Reform.*
- Morton, Alpheus C. (L.)**, elected for Sutherlandshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E.* privately in Canada; architect and surveyor; member Corporation of London since '82; member City and Guilds Institute; Lieut. City of London; Governor St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Guardian City of London. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*
- Muldoon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for E. Wicklow July 29th, 1907; barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin. 7, Herbert Place, Dublin; 6, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London.
- \***Munro-Ferguson, R. C. (L.)**, elected for Leith Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for them since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fifeshire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- \***Murnaghan, George (A.P.)**, returned unopposed for Tyrone Mid, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '47; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; Chairman Omagh R.D.C. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- \***Murphy, John (N.)**, elected for Kerry, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '71; sec. United Irish League; chairman Gaelic



- Athletic Club. Henn Street, Killarney, co. Kerry.
- \***Murray**, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, elected for Peebles and Selkirk Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Midlothian 1900-1905; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; was assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and to Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905; Junior Liberal Whip 1908; Under-Sec. for India 1909. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebles-shire.
- \***Murray**, Capt. Hon. Arthur Cecil (L.), elected for Kincardineshire April 26th, 1903; *b.* '79; 4th S. Lord Elibank; entered Army '98; and Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers; China Medal; Parliamentary private sec. to Under-Sec. of State for India, 1909. 18, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebleshire. *Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- \***Murray**, James (L.), returned unopposed for East Aberdeenshire, Feb. 28th, 1906; hide and tallow merchant, Aberdeen. Glenburnie Park, Aberdeen; 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform and Arts.*
- \***Myer**, Horatio (L.), elected for Lambeth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50, at Hereford; Chairman of Horatio Myer & Co., Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. '89. 64, Maida Vale, W. *National Liberal.*
- \***Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, College Green D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer *Dublin Freeman's Journal*; ex-Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor Dublin 1906-7. 2, St. Anne's Villas, Dollymont, Dublin; 16, Burnley Road, Stockwell, London.
- \***Napier**, Thomas B. (L.), elected for Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* at Preston, Lancs.; LL.D.; Fellow London Univ.; barrister practising at Chancery Bar; L.C.C. '93-1907, and chairman Parliamentary Committee; J.P. Middlesex. 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- \***Newdgate**, Francis A. N. (C.), returned unopposed for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., Jan. 17th, 1909; *b.* '62; E. Eton and Sandhurst; M.P. Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '92-1905; alderman Warwickshire C.C.; J.P., D.L. Warwickshire; D.L. Derbyshire. Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. *Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- \***Newnes**, Frank Hillyard (L.), elected for Notts, Bassetlaw D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '76; E. Clare Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar; director "The Westminster Gazette" Ltd. and George Newnes, Ltd.; also a director of "Country Life," Ltd. 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Devonshire.*
- \***Newnes**, Sir George, Bart. (L.), elected for Swansea Town Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for Cambs., Newmarket D., '85-95; *b.* '51; E. Silcoats Hall, Wakefield, Warwickshire, and City of London School; at the age of 16 entered upon a commercial career; Chairman George Newnes, Ltd., and Weldons, Ltd.; J.P. Devonshire; baronet '95. Hollerday, Lynton, North Devon; Wildcroft, Putney Heath, S.W.
- \***Nicholls**, George (Lab.), elected for Northants, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Whittlesea; farm lad at eight; navy '83; then worked at Whittlesea gravel pits; lay pastor Congregational Church, Chatteris, '94-1902.
- \***Nicholson**, Charles Norris (L.), elected for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '57; E. Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times chairman Shoreditch Bd. of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee. 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's.*
- \***Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '97; *b.* '62; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Col. commanding 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- \***Nield**, H. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Ealing D., Jan. 17th, 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; Ald. and J.P. Middlesex. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. Bishop's Mead, The Bishop's Avenue, N. *St. Stephens.*
- \***Nolan**, Joseph (N.), returned unopposed for Louth, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for North Louth '85-86.
- \***Norman**, Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '58; E. France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1908); Hon. Sec. Budget League 1909; knighted Nov. 9th, 1905. Honeyhanger, Haslemere, Savile, Devonshire, Royal Automobile, Ranelagh.
- \***Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, Jan. 13th, 1906, and returned unopposed on appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury; has sat for it since '92; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst, and Staff College; served in the 5th Lancers and as Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905. 2, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- \***Nugent**, Sir Walter, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for S. Westmeath, April 13th, 1907; *b.* 1865; Westmeath C.C. Donore, Multifarnham, co. Westmeath. *Reform.*
- \***Nussey**, Sir Thomas W., Bart. (L.), elected for Pontefract Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '68; called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks; Bart. 1909. The Rushwood, East Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's.*
- \***Nuttall**, H. (L.), elected for Lancs., S.E. or Stretford D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '49; E. privately and at Owens' Coll., Manchester; F.R.G.S.; J.P. Cheshire and Manchester; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905. Raynor Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform.*
- \***O'Brien**, Kendal (N.), returned unopposed for Mid Tipperary Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; J.P.; farmer. Golden Hills, Cashel.
- \***O'Brien**, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Kilkenny City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- \***O'Connor**, James (N.), returned unopposed for Wicklow, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '36; journalist.
- \***O'Connor**, John (N.), returned unopposed for North Kildare, Jan. 16th, 1906, and Feb. 14th,

- 1905; M.P. co. Tipperary '80-85, S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister.
- \***O'Connor, T. P. (N.)**, elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Galway Borough '80-85; b. Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's University; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," "Life of Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, and *P.T.O.* 1906. 5, Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C. *National Liberal, Bath, and Garrick*.
- Oddy, J. J. (C.)**, elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., June 20th, 1908.
- \***O'Doherty, Philip (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, North, Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '71; *E. St. Columb's Coll.*, Derry City; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- \***O'Donnell, C. J. O'C. (L.)**, elected for Newington, Walworth D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. '50; *E. Royal Univ.*, Ireland (M.A.); entered Indian Civil Service '70, assist. Director-General of Statistics under Sir W. W. Hunter, and Commissioner in Bengal '98. Great Copse House, Eversley, Hants, and 24, Parkside, Albert Gate, S.W. *Wellington and Ranelagh*.
- \***O'Donnell, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, South D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; b. '70; first organiser of the United Irish League, and first Sec. to Directory of the League; imprisoned under the Coercion Act seven times; founder and editor of *Connaught Champion*. Galway, Ireland.
- \***O'Donnell, T. (N.)**, returned unopposed for West Kerry Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '72; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- \***O'Dowd, John (N.)**, returned unopposed first for North Sligo, Jan. 1900. At General Election same year (1900) was returned unopposed for South Sligo, thus enjoying the unique distinction of having been returned unopposed for two different constituencies in his native county on two different occasions within one year; returned unopposed also in 1906; b. '58; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo." Dathi House, Bunnagadden, co. Sligo.
- \***O'Grady, James (Lab.)**, elected for Leeds, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '66, at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association; president of Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 26, Kryle Road, Clapham Common.
- \***O'Kelly, Conor (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '73; Chairman Mayo C.C. and J.P. co. Mayo. Claremorris, co. Mayo.
- \***O'Kelly, J. (P.)**, returned unopposed for Roscommon, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; b. '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- \***O'Malley, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, Connemara D., Jan. 10th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905; b. '57; late business manager *Star*; founder and conductor of *Chic*. 21, Marine Square, Brighton, and St. Ermin's Hotel, St. James's Park, S.W.
- \***O'Neill, Charles, M.D. (N.)**, elected for S. Armagh, Nov. 5th, 1909; b. '44; *E. Glasgow Univ.*; at one time member of Coatbridge Town Council. Coatbridge, near Glasgow.
- \***O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, Mid, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '45; *E. Harrow and Brasenose Coll.*, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. Antrim; J.P. and D.L. co. Londonderry. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.
- \***O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Limerick, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '72; Law student. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- \***O'Shea, James John (N.)**, has sat for West Waterford since Sept. 12th, 1895; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Bellevue Place, Clonmel.
- \***Parker, Sir Gilbert (C.)**, elected for Gravesend Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; b. '62; *E. Trin. Coll.*, Toronto (D.C.L.); sometime associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald*; author of several plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," "The Weavers," "Northern Lights," etc.; knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Curlton and Garrick*.
- Parker, James (Lab.)**, elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906; fought same constit. unsuccessfully in 1900; b. '63 at Awethorpe; *E. Louth Wesleyan School* and Bramhope School; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- \***Parke, E. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '48; ironmaster; member City Council and J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston. *Constitutional*.
- \***Partington, Oswald (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, Jan. 25th, 1906; re-elected July 23rd, 1909; sat for it 1900-5; *E. Rossall School*; m. Hon. Clara I. Murray, d. of 10th Lord Elibank; J.P. Derbyshire; Junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid) 1909. Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, and 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors, Marlborough*.
- Paul, Herbert Woodfield (L.)**, elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906; M.P. S. Edinburgh '92-5; b. '53; *E. Eton* and *Corpus Christi Coll.*, Oxford; President of the Union; barrister Lincoln's Inn '78; author of *Lives of Gladstone*, *Matthew Arnold*, *Froude*, and *Lord Acton*, and "History of Modern England." 13, Lite St., Chelsea, and Cherry Orchard, Forest Row, Sussex. *Reform*.
- \***Paulton, J. M. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., Jan. 25th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; b. '57; *E. London International Coll.* and Trin. Hall, Camb. (honours in Classical Tripos '79). Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 2, Delahay Street, Westminster. *Brooks's*.
- Pearce, Robert (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Leek D., Jan. 26th, 1906; b. '40; *E. Ipswich Gram. School*; admitted a solicitor '65; head of London firm; solicitor to City Parochial

- Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beechcroft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- Pearce, William (L.),** elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* School of Mines and Royal College of Science; F.C.S., director Spencer, Chapman, & Messel, Ltd., and William Pearce & Son, Ltd., chemical manufacturers. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. *Reform.*
- \*Pearson, Sir W. D., Bart. (L.),** elected for Colchester Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; *b.* '56; President S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; baronet May '94. Cowdray Park, Midhurst; Paddockhurst, Sussex; 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pearson, Weetman Harold Miller (L.),** elected for Suffolk, Eye D., April 6th, 1906; *b.* '82; *e.s.* Sir Weetman Pearson; Lieut. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. 6, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Bachelors'.*
- \*Pease, Herbert Pike (L.U.),** elected for Darlington Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- \*Pease, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert (L.),** elected for Essex, Saffron Walden D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; also represented Northumberland, Tyneside D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks.; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905-8; Parliamentary Secretary to Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip 1908; P.C. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf, National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- \*Peel, Hon. William R. W. (C.),** elected for Taunton, Feb. 23rd, 1909; *b.* '67; *e.s.* of Viscount Peel; *E.* Harrow and Balliol; Inner Temple '93; M.P. Manchester, South, 1900-5; leader of Municipal Reform Party in L.C.C. 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; 52, Grosvenor Street, W.; Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. *Carlton, Brooks's, White's.*
- \*Percy, Earl (C.),** elected for South Kensington Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *s.* of 7th Duke of Northumberland; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92); Under Sec. India 1902; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1903-5. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \*Perks, Sir Robert W., Bart. (L.),** elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '49; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, King's Coll., London, and Lond. Univ.; partner C. H. Walker & Co., Ltd., contractors; Deputy Chairman Metropolitan District Railway; Treasurer Liberal League; Bart. 1908. Littlestone, Kent; Wykhams Park, Banbury; Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Phillips, Lieut.-Col. Ivor (L.),** elected for Southampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felsted School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major 1901; Lieut.-Col. Pembroke I.Y. Cosheston Hall, Pembroke, and Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W. *United Service and National Liberal.*
- Phillips, John (N.),** returned unopposed for Longford, South D., Sept. 6th, 1907; Chairman Longford C.C.
- Phillips, Sir Owen (L.),** elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Newton Coll., S. Devon; chairman and managing director Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; High Sheriff Pembroke-shire 1904; Member Shipping Rings Commission 1907; Chairman Departmental Committee on Distressed Colonial and Indian Subjects; Vice-Chairman Port of London Authority; K.C.M.G. 1909. Amroth Castle, Pembroke-shire; 76, Eaton Square, S.W. *Wellington and Reform.*
- Pickersgill, Edward H. (L.),** elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, Jan. 16th, 1906; and sat for it '85-1900; *b.* '50; *E.* St. Peter's School, York, King's Coll., and London Univ. (B.A.); entered Civil Service; barrister '84; great advocate of Equalisation of Rates Act, Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases, etc.; was chairman London Central Committee Penrhyn Quarrymen's Fund. 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- \*Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.),** elected for North Aberdeen Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Caskeiben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal.*
- Pointer, J. (Lab.),** elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., May 4th, 1909.
- Pollard, Sir George H. (L.),** elected for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., Jan. 24th, 1906; contested Southport D. '92, Radcliffe D. '95; *b.* '64; *E.* Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; Mayor of Southport '97; J.P. Sundown, Southport; 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H. (L.),** elected for Stirling Burghs May 22nd, 1908; *b.* '71; a page of honour to Queen Victoria '82-87; 9 years in Diplomatic Service; private sec. to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman when Premier; *m.* '98 Dorothea, *d.* of Sir Hubert Parry, Bart. Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
- \*Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.),** elected for Wigan Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. same constit. '57-9, Cambridge Borough '63-8, and N. West Riding, Yorks, '72-4; does not seek re-election; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb. (Classical and Mathematical honours '50, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; D.L. for W. Riding, Yorks; baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- \*Power, P. J. (N.),** returned unopposed for Waterford, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- \*Pretymann, Ernest G. (C.),** elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., Dec. 2nd, 1908; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton, and Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; Royal Artillery '80-9; M.P. Suffolk, Woodbridge D., '95-1905; Civil Lord of Admiralty 1900-3; Sec. to Admiralty 1903-6. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Rigby Grove, Grimsby; 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, Wellington.*

**Price, Charles Edward (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; was partner in the firm of McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh and London, retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, and 133, Harley Street, W. *Scottish Liberal, Reform, and National Liberal*.

\***Price, Sir Robert John (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, East, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '54; E. Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Mid. Temple, '83; knighted 1908. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk; and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.

\***Priestley, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Grantham Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Hungerton Hall, Grantham.

**Priestley, Sir William Edwin Briggs (L.)**, elected for Bradford, East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; chairman of directors Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P.; Mayor of Bradford 1904-5; knighted 1909. Rosemount House, Bradford, and Littledale Hall, Caton, near Lancaster. *Reform*.

**Pullar, Sir Robert (L.)**, returned unopposed for Perth, Feb. 12th, 1907; b. '28; head of the firm of Pullar & Sons, Dyers, Perth. Knighted '95. Tayside, Bridgend, Perth.

**Radford, George Heynes (L.)**, elected for Islington, East, Jan. 14th, 1906; b. '51; E. Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.). Solicitor in practice in London; L.C.C. '95-1907; J.P. for Surrey. Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, and Reform*.

**Rainy, Adami Rolland (L.)**, elected for Kilmarnock Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906; son of late Principal Rainy, D.D.; b. '61; E. Edinburgh Acad. and Univ., Berlin, and Vienna; M.A., M.B., C.M.; practised as surgeon-oculist in London '87 till he entered on political work; spent 18 months in New Zealand and Australia; elder Presbyterian Church of England, and member Presbytery and Synod. 29, Lower Seymour Street, W. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal*.

\***Randles, Sir John Scurrah (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., Aug. 3rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '57; chairman Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; J.P. Cumberland; a leading Wesleyan; knighted 1905. Stilecroft, Workington, and Fircroft, Surbiton.

**Raphael, Herbert Henry (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, South, Jan. 20th, 1906; b. '59; E. Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire. 5, Cavendish Square, London; Allestree Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire*.

\***Ratcliff, Robert F. (L.U.)**, elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, and Grettton, Ld.; Lt.-Col. 6th Batt. North Staffs Regt. Burton-on-Trent.

**Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel (C.)**, elected for Cambridge University Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '60; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos '82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97; Bencher Inner Temple. 5, Crown

Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, and Isthmian*.

\***Rea, Rt. Hon. Russell (L.)**, elected for Gloucester Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; shipowner and merchant; b. '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. and J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; Chairman Departmental Committee appointed to consider the economic effect of an 8-hour day for miners, 1906; Chairman of Joint Committee on Port of London Bill 1908; Chairman of Departmental Committee on Railway Amalgamation, 1909; Chairman Liberal Publications Dept. 1908; P.C. 1909. 22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.

**Rea, Walter Russell (L.)**, elected for Scarborough Jan. 13th, 1906; s. the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; b. '73; E. Univ. Coll. School and abroad; shipowner. 17, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead; 7, The Crescent, Scarborough. *Reform and National Liberal*.

\***Reddy, M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for King's co., Birr D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; farmer; J.P. King's Co.

\***Redmond, John E. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Waterford City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; b. '56; E. Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability. Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.

\***Redmond, William (P.)**, returned unopposed for Clare, East, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; b. '61; E. Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Glenbrook, Delgany, co. Wicklow.

**Rees, John David (L.)**, elected for Montgomery District Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '54; E. Cheltenham Coll.; entered Indian Civil Service; was Under Sec. to Government of Madras, and British Resident in Travancore and Cochin; Additional Member of Viceroy of India's Council; C.V.O. 1908; C.I.E. '90. Chairman British Central Africa Co.; Director South Indian, Bengal, Doorass, Shire Highlands, and Central of Chubut Railways, Port Madryn (Argentina) Co., Ltd., British Columbia Fruit Farm Co., Ltd., Champion Reef and Oregon Gold Mining Companies of India, Ltd.; author of "The Mahomedans," "The Real India," "Tours in India," etc. 14, Pall Mall, S.W.; Northwick Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Travellers', Bachelors', and Hurlingham*.

\***Remnant, James Farquharson (C.)**, elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '63; E. Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906; V.P. since March 1909; Thames Conservancy '95-1900. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, United, and Constitutional*.

**Rendall, Athelstan (L.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., Jan. 26th, 1906; b. '71; E. Univ. Coll. School, London; solicitor.

- tor, Yeovil, since '95; member Fabian Society and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal*.
- Renton**, Major Leslie (L.U.), elected for Lincs., W. Lindsey or Gainsborough D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; Major Northants I.Y.; formerly in Royal Scots Greys; served in S. African War, mentioned in despatches (medal and 3 clasps); elected as Liberal but changed parties. Naseby Hall, Northants. *Brooks's, Naval and Military, and Cavalry*.
- Renwick**, George (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Sept. 24th, 1903; *b.* '50; steamship owner; Chairman Manchester Dry Docks Co. Ltd.; J.P. Tynemouth and Newcastle City and County. Springhill, Morpeth.
- \*Richards**, T. (Lab.), elected unopposed for West Monmouthshire Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Nov. 3rd, 1904; *b.* at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales Miners' Federation; C.C. Monmouthshire. Tycendil, Beaufort, Mon.
- Richards**, Thomas Frederick (Lab.), elected for Wolverhampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '63 at Wednesbury; assistant to a boiler maker at Birmingham '76-80; worked at boot trade in Leicester from '82; Leicester Town Councillor 9 years; member Management Committee of Federation of Trades Unions; permanently employed official of Shoe Trades Union '93 to present date. 115, Knollys Road, Streatham, S.W.
- Richardson**, Arthur (Lab.), elected for Nottingham, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* National School, E. Bridford, and Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent; apprenticed as grocer '77, and afterwards took over business of E. Swann & Co., Nottingham. 6, Friar Yard, Nottingham.
- Ridgale**, Edward Aurelian (L.), elected for Brighton Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Royal School of Mines; A.R.S.M. and F.G.S.; member London Stock Exchange; retired 1904. 7, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., and Waterwynch, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. *Reform and Nat. Liberal*.
- Roberts**, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Lincoln Jan. 15th, 1906; *E.* Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll. (Schol.), Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. *Brooks's, National Liberal*.
- Roberts**, George Henry (Lab.), elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* day and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich; printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 42, Whitehall Road, Norwich.
- \*Roberts**, Sir John Herbert, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed for Denbighshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History, 48); J.P. Denbighshire; Bart. 1908. Bryngwenallt, Abergelle, Denbighshire. *Reform*.
- \*Roberts**, Samuel (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Robertson**, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.), elected for Bradford, Central D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '52 in London; *E.* Westminster Hospital Medical School; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; East Park Farm, Handcross, Sussex. *Athenaeum, Savile, National Liberal, and Burlington Fine Arts*.
- Robertson**, John Mackinnon (L.), elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Stirling; journalist; author of "Essays in Sociology," "Introduction to English Politics," "Trade and Tariffs," "Montaigne and Shakespeare," etc., etc. Viewhurst, Westerham, Kent. *National Liberal and Newcastle Liberal*.
- Robinson**, Sidney (L.) elected for Brecknockshire Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire. Ashley House, Box, Wilts. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Robson**, Sir W. S. (L.), elected for South Shields Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; represented Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (M.A.); D.C.L. Durham 1906; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Benchers Inner Temple 1920; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905; Attorney-General 1908. 26, Eaton Square, S.W. and 5, Paper Bldgs, Temple. *Brooks's and Reform*.
- Roeb**, W. (L.), elected for Pembrokeshire, July 16th, 1908.
- \*Roche**, Augustine (N.), returned unopposed for Cork City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 14th-Dec. 1905.
- \*Roche**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, East, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- \*Roe**, Sir Thomas (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it '83-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Rogers**, Francis Edward Newman (L.), elected for Wilts, East or Devizes D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (classical honours); Vice-Chairman Wilts C.C.; Vice-Chairman Education Committee; has travelled in India and Japan. Rainscombe, Pewsey, Wilts. *Brooks's*.
- Ronaldshay**, Earl of (C.), returned unopposed for Middlesex, Hornsey D., June 5th, 1907; *b.* s. Marquis of Zetland; *b.* '76; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India; author "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky" (1902); "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" (1904); and "A Wandering Student in the Far East" (1908). 38, Grosvenor Street, W.
- \*Ropner**, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.), elected for Stockton-on-Tees Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '38; *E.* Germany; the largest owner of steam-vessels in Hartlepool, and has a large shipbuilding yard at Stockton; V.D.; D.L. Durham; knighted 1902; Bart. 1904. Preston Hall, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, and Skutterskelfe Hall, Hutton Rudby, Yorks. *Carlton and Constitutional*.

- \***Rose**, Sir Charles D., Bart. (L.), elected for Cambridgeshire, Eastern D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; member Jockey Club; Bart. 1909. Hardwick House, Whitchurch, Oxon; Suffolk House, Newmarket.
- \***Rothschild**, Hon. L. W. (L.U.), elected for Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '68; *E.* Bonn and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; late Major Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cav., Lieut. City of London; possesses the finest existing private zoological collection; D.Sc. Giessen '99. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.
- Rowlands**, James (L. and Lab.), elected for Kent, N.W. or Dartford D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Finsbury, East, '86-95; *b.* '51; was a watchcase maker; freeman Goldsmiths Co.; sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Assoc.; hon. sec. Land Law Reform Assoc. 119, Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N. *Nat. Liberal.*
- \***Runciman**, Rt. Hon. Walter (L.), elected for Dewsbury April 23rd, 1908, and has sat for it since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A.) '96; *Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905-7; Financial Sec. Treasury 1907-8; Pres. Board of Education 1908.* Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland; 8, Barton Street, Westminster, S.W. *Athenaeum, Brooks's and Reform.*
- \***Russell**, Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace (L.), elected for Tyrone, South, Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar; went to Ireland '59; J.P. co. Dublin; Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board '95-Nov. 1900; advocated during the General Election of 1900 a large scheme of Irish land purchase; joined the Liberal party; Vice-Pres. Dept. of Agriculture, Ireland, May 1907. P.C. (Ireland) 1908. Olney, Terenure, Co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- \***Rutherford**, J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn; Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly, W.
- Rutherford**, Vickerman Henzell (L.), elected for Middlesex, Brentford D., Jan. 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (M.A., M.B.); Assistant Physician St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London. 6, Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- \***Rutherford**, William Watson (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor '75; Lord Mayor Liverpool 1902-3; chief partner Messrs. Rutherfords, Liverpool, and 24, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 2, Esplanade, Waterloo, near Liverpool; 37, St. Stephen's Mansions, Church Street, Westminster.
- Salter**, Arthur Clavell (C.), elected for Hants, Basingstoke D., March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904. 26, Montagu Square, W.
- \***Samuel**, Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks., Cleveland D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '70; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; *Parl. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1905; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1909; P.C.* 1908. 88, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
- \***Samuel**, Stuart Montagu (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.; Chelwood Vetchery, Nutley, Sussex.
- \***Sandys**, Colonel T. M. (C.), elected for Lancs., S.W., Bootle D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny; formerly Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers; afterwards Lieut.-Col. Commandant 3rd (Militia) Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.; retired with hon. rank of Colonel '97; D.L. and J.P. Lancs. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*
- \***Sassoon**, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.), elected for Hythe Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905; *b.* '56; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London Univ.; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial cables. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.
- Scanlon**, Thomas (N.), returned unopposed for Sligo, North, Aug. 5th, 1909; is a native of Sligo; practises as a solicitor in Glasgow.
- Scarabrick**, Sir Tom T. L., Bart. (L.), elected for Dorset, South, Jan. 17th 1906; *s.* of Sir Charles Scarabrick; landed proprietor; was Mayor of Southport 1902-3; Bart. 1909. 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Schwann**, Charles Duncan (L.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); journalist in Provinces and London 1901-4; called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1904; a keen shot and fisherman. 13, Cadogan Court, S.W. *Ranelagh, Reform.*
- \***Schwann**, Sir C. E., Bart. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; Bart. 1906; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- Scott**, Alfred Henry (L.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* in Manchester June 24th, '68; *E.* Altrincham, Tideswell, and Lichfield grammar schools; director Messrs. Burgons, Ltd., grocers and provision merchants, Manchester; Manchester City Councillor 9 years; a Congregationalist; Vice-Pres. Municipal Corporations Association. 108, Westbourne Terrace, London, W.
- \***Scott**, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C.), elected for the Western D. of Marylebone Jan. 15th, 1906 and sat for it '98-1905; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; served in South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.
- Sears**, John Edward (L.), elected for Cheltenham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '57 at Walsworth; *s.* late Rev. James Sears, Baptist minister;



- architect and F.R.I.B.A.; L.C.C. 1901-7. Rydal Mount, Holder's Hill, Hendon, N.W.
- Seaverns**, Joel Herbert (L.) elected for Brixton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Boston, U.S.A., '60; *E.* Harvard Univ.; settled in London '84; head of Henry W. Peabody & Co., Colonial merchants, London and Liverpool. 25, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Seddon**, James Andrew (Lab.), elected for Lancashire, S.W., Newton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* elementary schools Huyton and Prescott; grocer's assistant and commercial traveller; 16 years behind the counter; Pres. Shop-Assistants' Union 1902. Laurel Dene, St. Helens.
- Seely**, Col. Rt. Hon. John E. B., D.S.O. (L.), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Isle of Wight 1900-5; *b.* '68; Col. Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned, but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); afterwards joined the Liberal party. Under-Sec. for Colonies, 1908; P.C. 1909. 29, Chester Square, S.W. *Cavalry, White's.*
- Shackleton**, David James (Lab.), elected for Lances, N.E., Clitheroe D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '63; *E.* elementary schools, Haslingden; a cotton operative; J.P. Accrington and Lances; president Northern Counties' Weavers' Amalgamation; member Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress. 350, Great Western Street, Rusholme, Manchester.
- Shaw**, Sir Charles E. (L.), elected for Stafford Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '59; head of the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, Wolverhampton; Bart. 1903. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton. *Bath, Reform.*
- Sheehan**, Daniel D. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, Mid D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and, after resignation, on Dec. 31st, 1906; sat for it 1901-5; *b.* '74; journalist; formerly edited *Catholic News* and *Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement; Law Student, King's Inn, Dublin; Law Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Univ. Coll., Cork, 1903-9.
- Sheehy**, David (N.), returned unopposed for Meath, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5 and for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official Irish League. 2, Belvidere Place, Dublin.
- Sheffield**, Sir Berkeley D. G., Bart. (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, Brigg D., Feb. 26th, 1907; *b.* '76; succeeded as Bart. '86; was attaché Paris Embassy '97, and served in Yeomanry and 4th Batt. Lincoln Regt.; County Alderman Lindsey C.C.; a J.P.; Director of the G.C.R.; D.L. Lincoln; High Sheriff 1906. Normanby Park, Doncaster; 8, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, Turf, Orleans, Arthurs'.*
- Sherwell**, A. J. (L.), elected for Huddersfield, Nov. 28th, 1906; author of "Life in West London"; joint author with J. Rowntree of "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," "The Taxation of the Liquor Trade," "Public Control of the Liquor Traffic," and many other works. 57, Great Russell Street, W.C.
- Shipman**, John Greenwood (L.), elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '48; *E.* New Coll., Oxford; B.C.L., M.A. ('79), Vinerian Law Scholar; I.L.D. (Lond.) '95. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple '78; Studentship, '77; Inner Temple Common Law Scholarship, '78; Midland Circuit. Templemore, Dallington, Northampton.
- Silcock**, Thomas Ball (L.), elected for Somerset, Wells D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Bristol Grammar School; B.Sc. Lond. Univ.; senior partner Silcock & Reay, architects and surveyors of Bath and London; Mayor of Bath 1900-1; a Congregationalist. Walden, Bath. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Simon**, John Allsebrook (L.), elected for Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford; Pres. Union Society '96; Fellow All Souls'; Barstow Law Scholar; barrister Inner Temple; K.C. 1908; one of British counsel in Alaska Arbitration case. 57, Kensington Court, W. *Reform, Garrick, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- Sloan**, Thomas H. (Ind. Protestant), elected for Belfast, South D. Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; was operative in shipbuilding trade; public lecturer under the Belfast Protestant Association. Belfast.
- Smeaton**, Donald Mackenzie (L.), elected for Stirlingshire Jan. 26th, 1906; *E.* private school, and St. Andrews Univ. (M.A.); Indian Civil Service '67-8; N.W. Provinces till '79; Settlement Sec. to Chief Commissioner, Burma, till '84; Chief Sec. in Burma till '89; Commissioner in Upper Burma till '91; Financial Commissioner '91, and acting Chief Commissioner '92 and '96; M.L.C. Burma '98; member Viceroy's Legislative Council '99-1902; retired; C.S.I.; K.J.H. Lawbrook, Gomshall, Surrey. *Reform, Liberal (Glasgow).*
- Smith**, Abel H. (C.), elected for Herts, E. or Hertford D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for Christchurch '92-1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. Herts. Woodhall Park, Hertford.
- Smith**, Frederick Edwin (C., T.R.), elected for Liverpool, Walton D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Birkenhead School; Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar); Pres. Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94; Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford '99-1900; K.C.; Bench of Gray's Inn 1908; author of "International Law," "Newfoundland," "Toryism until 1837," '70, Eccleston Square, S.W.; 4, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.; Charlton, near Banbury. *Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton.*
- Smith**, Hon. W. F. D. (C.), elected for Strand Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; partner W. H. Smith & Son '90. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- Smyth**, Thomas Francis (N.), returned unopposed for Leitrim, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford; auctioneer, etc.; a teetotaler. Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.
- Snawden**, Philip (Lab.), elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Cowling, Yorks.; entered Inland Revenue Department '86; retired through bicycle accident '93; journalist and author of Labour and Socialist pamphlets, etc.; Chairman I.L.P. 1903-6; member Canals Commission. 10, Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, W.
- Soames**, Arthur Wellesley (L.), elected for Norfolk, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it

- '98-1905; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- \***Soares, Ernest Joseph (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., LL.D.; solicitor '88; formerly partner Allen, Prestage, & Soares, Manchester. Represents Charity Commissioners in the House, 1908. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Hackney, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Monmouth District '92-1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill, and at Heidelberg; member firm Jas. Spicer & Sons, wholesale stationers; Treasurer L.M.S.; ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W. (twice); President London Chamber of Commerce; Bart. 1906. Member Commercial Intelligence Advisory Committee 1907. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.; 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, City Liberal, and National Liberal.*
- Stanger, Henry Yorke (L.)**, elected for Kensington North Jan. 17th, 1906; unsuccessfully contested Newark, Notts (bye-election), Jan. 1900, and Nottingham South 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Lincoln Coll., Oxford (B.A., 2nd Class Classical Mods., 1st Class Final Classical School, Tancred Law Student); called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '74; Revising Barrister '92-94; took silk '95; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '98; on Bar Council 1902-5 and since 1907. New Court, Temple, E.C.; Hill Brow, Northwood. *Reform.*
- Stanier, Beville (C.)**, elected for Shropshire, North, May 14th, 1908; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and at Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; has travelled largely, and farmed in South Africa and Worcestershire; owns Peplow Estates, Shropshire; J.P. and C.C. for Shropshire; Correspondent Board of Agriculture; Deputy Chairman N. Staffs. Railway, etc.
- Stanley, Albert (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Staffs, North-West D., July 31st, 1907; *b.* '62; early went to mines; agent Cannock Chase Miners' Association '84; Sec. Midland Miners' Federation '90; Staffs C.C.
- \***Stanley, Hon. Arthur (C.)**, elected for Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; M.V.O. 50, Upper Brook Street, W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- Stanley, Hon. Arthur Lylph (L.)**, elected for Cheshire (Eddisbury) Jan. 18th, 1906; *s.* Lord Sheffield; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A.); barrister Inner Temple 1902; served in S. Africa 1900-1. 26, St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Starkey, John Ralph (C.)**, elected for Notts, Newark D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L.; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer. Hill House, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton.*
- \***Staveley-Hill, Henry Staveley (C.)**, elected for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), July 3rd, 1905; re-elected Jan. 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903; J.P. Staffs. 6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton. *Carlton.*
- Steadman, William Chas. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Finsbury, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Stepney '98-1900; *b.* '51; apprenticed to the barge-building trade, and worked at it till '92, becoming sec. of the Barge Builders' Trade Union. President Workmen's National Housing Council; President Trade Union Congress 1902; elected Secretary 1905. 29, Wilmington Gardens, Barking, Essex.
- Stewart, Halley (L.)**, elected for Greenock Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Spalding '87-95; *b.* '38; Chairman B. J. Forder & Son, Ltd., cement manufacturers, etc.; Chairman Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town. The Red House, Harpenden. *National Liberal.*
- Stewart-Smith, Dudley (L.)**, elected for Westmorland, South or Kendal D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (LL.B. Lond.); admitted solicitor '79; called to Bar '86; K.C. 1902. 31, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Junior Athenaeum.*
- \***Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '38; High Steward Sutton Coldfield; J.P. co. Warwick, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield; Fellow Antiquaries, Linnean, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; eminent amateur photographer; "Grand Prize" for his photos of "English National Life," St. Louis Exhibition 1904. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- \***Strachey, Sir Edward, 4th Bart. (L.)**, elected for Somerset, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset; Treasurer of H.M. Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons since 1905; member of the Court of Bristol Univ. 1909. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- Straus, Bertram Stuart (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and abroad; member L.C.C. '98 to 1907; Chairman Bridges Committee; on Marylebone Borough Council; President League of Mercy for Mile End 99. 8, Hyde Park Mansions, W. *Eighty, National Liberal.*
- Strauss, Edward Anthony (L.)**, elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has travelled extensively; J.P. County of London and County of Berks. 49, Grosvenor Square, London, W., and Kingston House, Abingdon, Berks. *Reform, Devonshire, National Liberal, Bath, and Royal Automobile.*
- Stuart, Rt. Hon. James (L.)**, elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Hackney '84, Shoreditch, Hoxton, '85-1900; *b.* '43; *E.* St. Andrews and Camb. Univs.; 3rd Wrangler '66, Fellow Trin. Coll. '67; M.A., LL.D.; Professor of Mechanism, Cambridge, '75-89; manufacturer; Lord Rector St. Andrews Univ., '98-1901; P.C. 1900. 24, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., and Carrow Abbey, Norwich. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Summerbell, Thomas (Lab.)**, elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* National School, Seaham Harbour; printer; ex-Secre-

- tary Trades Council; Sunderland Town Councillor. 14, St. Vincent St., Sunderland.
- \***Sutherland, J. E. (L.)**, elected for Elgin Burghs Sept. 8th, 1905; re-elected Jan. 26th, 1906. Durn House, Portsoy.
- \***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Chichester D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '94, but does not seek re-election; *b.* '55; *bro.* of Duke of Norfolk; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec. 1905. *Naval and Military, Carlton, and White's.*
- \***Talbot, Right Hon. J. G. (C.)**, returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '78, but does not seek re-election; M.P. for Kent, West, '68-78; *b.* '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; Alderman Kent; J.P. Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions since '67; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George St., S.W. *Carlton and Travellers.*
- \***Taylor, Austin (L.)**, elected for Liverpool, East 'Tenth D., 1902, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; *b.* '38; *E.* Liverpool Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; steamship owner; head Hugh Evans & Co., Liverpool. 30, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- Taylor, J. W. (Lab.)**, elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Diction Colliery; sec. Durham Mechanics' Association; C.C. Durham.
- \***Taylor, Theodore Cooke (L.)**, elected for Lancs., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '50; Chairman and Managing Director of profit-sharing firm J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley; takes a leading part in the Anti-Opium movement. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *Nat. Liberal.*
- Tennant, Sir Edward P., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Salisbury Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '59; M.A. Cambridge; studied law at Inner Temple; assistant-sec. to Sir George Trevelyan when Secretary for Scotland; Bart. 1907; J.P. Wiltshire and Peeblesshire; Lord-Lieutenant Peebleshire 1900. Wilsford House, Salisbury; Glen, Innerleithen, N.B.; 34, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- \***Tennant, Harold John (L.)**, elected for Berwickshire Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since March '94; *b.* '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; Chairman Fisheries Investigation Committee and many Parliamentary Committees; Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade 1909. 33, Bruton Street, W.; Maytham, Great Rolvenden; Edinglassie, Strathdon, N.B. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- \***Thomas, Abel (L.)**, returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '90; K.C.; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and Lond. Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; Bench; S. Wales Circuit. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- \***Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; retired merchant of Cardiff; D.L. and J.P. Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Chairman Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; knighted 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*
- \***Thomas, D. A. (L.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydfil Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88; *b.* '56; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; Mathematical Scholar; M.A. '83; senior partner Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. Monmouthshire. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Thomasson, Franklin (L.)**, elected for Leicester March 30th, 1906; *b.* '73; a Lancashire cotton-spinner; J.P., Lancashire. 36, Gloucester Square, W.; Hallsteads, Penrith. *Reform, National Liberal, and Ranelagh.*
- Thompson, John William Howard (L.)**, elected for East Somerset Jan. 26th, 1906; *E.* Carshalton and Whitgift School, Croydon; is a London solicitor, of the firm of Gustavus Thompson & Sons, Devereux Court, Temple. 2, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W. *Boodle's, National Liberal.*
- Thomson, W. M.** See Mitchell-Thomson, W.
- Thorne, George Rennie (L.)**, elected for Wolverhampton, East, May 5th, 1908; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton; solicitor at Wolverhampton and London; Alderman Wolverhampton County Borough; Mayor 1902-3; Chairman Health Committee, and also of South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board.
- Thorne, William James (Lab.)**, elected for West Ham, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57 at Birmingham; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee; Socialist. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- \***Thornton, P. M. (C.)**, elected for Clapham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Jesus Coll., Camb. (LL.B. '64); author "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School," "The Brunswick Accession," "The Stuart Dynasty," "Continental Rulers of the Nineteenth Century." 30, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. *Carlton, United University and St. Stephen's.*
- \***Tillett, Louis J. (L.)**, elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 15th, 1904-1905; solicitor, Norwich; *b.* '65; a member Norwich Town Council; J.P. Norfolk. Catton, Norfolk.
- \***Tomkinson, Rt. Hon. James (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '40; *E.* Rugby and Oxford (B.A.); landowner of Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry; retired; Church Estates Commissioner, March 1907. P.C. 1909. Willington Hall, Larporet, Cheshire.
- \***Toulmin, George (L.)**, elected for Bury Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston. 127, Fishergate, Preston; 1,

- Priors Oak, Penwortham, Preston. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- \***Yorvelyan**, Charles Philips (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '70; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education 1908. Cambo, Northumberland, and 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- \***Tuke**, Sir John Batty (C.), elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities Feb. 8th, 1906, and sat for them 1900-5; *b.* '35; *E.* Edin. Academy and Univ., of which he is M.D.; L.L.D.; F.R.C.P.; Hon. D.Sc. Dublin Univ. (Trin. Coll.); ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; President Neurological Society of the United Kingdom; specialist in mental diseases. 20, Charlotte Square, and Balgreen, Gorgie, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Savile, Royal Societies', Edinburgh University, and Scottish Conservative*.
- Ure**, Rt. Hon. Alex. (L.), elected for Linlithgowshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History Glasgow Univ.; Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905; Lord-Advocate Jan. 1903; L.L.D. Glasgow 1907. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- \***Valentia**, Rt. Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.), elected for Oxford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '95; *b.* '43; *E.* Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa (despatches, C.B.) 1900. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; 59, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf*.
- Verney**, Frederick William (L.), elected for Bucks, N. or Buckingham D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Harrow, Christ Church (M.A.) Oxford; called to the Bar '73; Midland Circuit; Admiralty Court; appointed Secretary of Legation to Siamese Legation '83; subsequently Councillor. 12, Connaught Place, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, National Liberal*.
- \***Villiers**, Ernest Amherst (L.), elected for Brighton April 5th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Peterhouse, Cambridge; n. of Lord Amherst of Hackney. m. Elaine Gucst, d. of Lord Wimborne. 22, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. *Arthur's*.
- Vivian**, Henry (L.), elected for Birkenhead Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '69; became a carpenter, first in his father's shop at Cornwood, Dartmoor then at Plymouth, and later in London: joined Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners; Sec. Labour Co-partnership Association since '90; Chairman Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council, and Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd. 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Wadsworth**, John (L. and Lab.), elected for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '50; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- \***Waldron**, Laurence Ambrose (I.N.), elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '58; Dublin stockbroker; Chairman Grand Canal Co.; Gov. National Gallery, Ireland; Commr. of National Education in Ireland. Marino, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; 10, Fitzwilliam Square E., Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal Irish Yacht*.
- Walker**, H. de R. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, E. for Melton D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '88); clerk in Foreign Office '89-92. 28, Hornorton Court, Kensington, W.; Melton Lodge, Swanage.
- \***Walker**, Col. W. Hall (C.), elected for Lancashire, Widnes D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- Walrond**, Hon. Lionel (C.), elected for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '76; s. of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father.
- Walsh**, Stephen (Lab.), elected for S.W. Lincs., Ince D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lincs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; ex-member Exec. Committee Miners' Federation and Conciliation Board 1905. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- Walters**, J. Tudor (L.), elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Clitheroe Grammar School; an architect and surveyor: Leicester Town Councillor; chairman Education Committee; President Education Association E. and W.; a Wesleyan. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Granville House, Leicester.
- \***Walton**, Joseph (L.), returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '97; *b.* '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis." Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform*.
- Ward**, John (Lab.), elected for Stoke-on-Trent Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66; worked as navy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded Navvies' Union '89; member Executive Council National Democratic League. 129, Elmsleigh Road, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- Ward**, W. Dudley (L.), elected for Southampton, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1877; *g.s.* late Lord Esher; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham*.
- \***Warde**, Colonel C. E. (C.), elected Kent, Medway D., Jan. 19th, 1905; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; J.P. and D.L. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham*.
- Wardle**, George James (Lab.), elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway 80-98; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.

**Waring, Capt. Walter (L.)**, elected for Banffshire, Feb. 17th, 1907; *b.* '76; served in S. Africa; Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1906-7; Capt. Lothian and Border Horse. Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire; 9, Grosvenor place, S.W.

\***Warner, Thomas Courtenay Theydon, C.B. (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Lichfield D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it '96-1905, and for North Somerset '92-5; *b.* '57; Col. 3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, and National Liberal.*

\***Wason, Rt. Hon. Eugene (L.)**, elected for Clackmannan and Kinross Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905, and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '46; *E. Rugby* and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70; P.C. 1907. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*

\***Wason, John Cathcart (L.)**, elected for Orkney and Shetland Feb. 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '48; *E. Rugby*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902. 40, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire; and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*

**Waterlow, David Sydney (L.)**, elected for Islington, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E. Northampton* and Lausanne, Switzerland; Director till '98 of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., printers; a pioneer of housing movement; Director Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd.; L.C.C. since '98. 38, Cornwall Gardens. *National Liberal, Reform.*

**Watt, Harry Anderson (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, College D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E. Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.)*; Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*

**Wedgwood, Josiah Clement (L.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E. Clifton Coll., Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar)*; Assistant Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; President English League for the Taxation of Land Values; is a great-great-grandson of the celebrated potter. Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent. *National Liberal.*

\***Weir, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Ross and Cromarty Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '30; interested in crofters; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*

**Whitbread, Samuel Howard (L.)**, elected for Hunts, S. or Huntingdon D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for S. Beds '92-95; *e. s.* Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Southill, Beds.; *b.* 1858; *E. Eton* and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; Deputy-Chairman Beds Quarter Sessions, Beds C.C. and Terr. Force Assoc., Chairman Beds Education Committee and Licensing Committee. 11, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Brooks's, Travellers'.*

\***White, Sir George (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North-West D. Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it

1900-5; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich; Knighted 1907. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*

**White, James Dundas (L.)**, elected for Dumbartonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby* and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.); barrister-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, "Economic Ideals," "Island Economy," "Land and Labour," etc. 50, Clanricarde Gardens, W., and 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and Glasgow Liberal.*

\***White, Sir Luke (L.)**, elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffild; Coroner E. Riding, Yorks. Knighted 1908. Driffild, East Yorks.

\***White, Patrick (N.)**, returned unopposed for Meath, North D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; member Dublin Corporation. Clonahoy, Balbriggan.

**Whitehead, Rowland E. (L.)**, elected for Essex, South-East D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; and s. Sir James Whitehead, Bart.; *b.* '63; *E. Clifton* and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in history); called to Bar '88; lectured for Incorp. Law Society; practises in Chancery Court and Railway and Canal Commission Court; D.L. City Lond.; Parliamentary Sec. (unpaid) 1906-9 to Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Home Dept., and since 1909 to the Attorney-General. 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

\***Whitley, John Henry (L.)**, elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; Junior Lord of the Treasury March 1907, returned unopposed. Brantwood, Halifax; 61, Burton Court, Chelsea.

\***Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; chairman and managing director of Life Insurance Institution; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9; prominent in his advocacy of the Licensing Bill 1908; knighted 1906. P.C. 1908. 13, Tavitten Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*

**Wiles, Thomas (L.)**, elected for Islington, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61 at St. Albans; *E. Amersham Hall*; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, Catherine Court, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green '99-1907; Progressive Whip; Parliamentary Sec. to Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs; J.P. Oxfordshire. 2, Catherine Court, E.C.; Satwell Spinneys, Greys, Oxon. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.)**, elected for Dundee Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Leven* public school; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Associated Shipwrights Society; member L.R.C.; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Williams, J. (Lab.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, West or Gower D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society South Wales Colliery Workers, '90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea, and Sketitz, near Swansea.

- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bart. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Merionethshire Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1909; *b.* '49; *E. Eton*; *Bart.* 1909; Lord-Lieut. Merioneth and Constable of Harlech Castle. Castell Deudraeth, Penrhynedeudraeth, Merionethshire. *Reform and Brooks's*.
- Williams, Colonel R. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, West, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford; *D.L.* London; *J.P.* and *D.L.* Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester.
- Williams, W. L. (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen District Jan. 17th, 1906; *B.C.L.*; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; *S. Wales* and Chester Circuit. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Elgin and Nairn Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E. Craigmount School* and *Edin. Univ.*; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Royal Insurance Co. *Bart.* 1909. Allerton Tower, Woolton, near Liverpool; Glenogil, Forfarshire. *Reform, Bath, Automobile*.
- Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '94; *e.s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E. Eton* and Trin. Coll., Camb.; *J.P.* Lincs. and Rutland; Hon. Col. Lincs. Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stamford, and 6, Audley Square, W. *Carlton*.
- Wills, Arthur Walters (L.)**, elected for North Dorset Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 26th to Dec. 1905; elected Jan. 1906; *s.* of G. Wills, Esq., of Pepperton, Moretonhampstead, Devon; *b.* '68; *E. Harrow* and Trin. Coll., Camb.; honours in the Law Tripos; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '94; Western Circuit. Margin House, Wimbledon Common, S.W. *Reform, Flyfishers, etc.*
- Wilson, Arthur Stanley (C.)**, elected for Yorks, Holderness D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; *E. Eton* and Cambridge. 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Raywell, Hull.
- Wilson, Hon. Guy Greville (L.)**, returned for Hull, West, Nov. 29th, 1907; *b.* '77; served in S. African War, D.S.O.; Director Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull.
- Wilson, Henry J. (Rad.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; *J.P.* W. Riding, Yorks. and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- Wilson, J. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Durham, Mid, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *b.* '37; from the age of 12 worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- Wilson, John William (L.)**, elected for Worcestershire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 95-1906; *b.* '58; *E. privately* and *Lond. Univ.*; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; *J.P.* Worcestershire, Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and Bath*.
- Wilson, Joseph Havelock (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Middlesbrough Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '58 at Sunderland; became a seaman, and founded National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87; was imprisoned during Cardiff strike '91. Maritime Hall, West India Dock Road, London, E.
- Wilson, Philip Whitwell (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E. Kendal Grammar School* and *Clare Coll., Cambridge*; was President of the Union and editor of the *Granta*; Parliamentary correspondent *Daily News*; author of "Why We Believe"; "Liberty and Religion." The Red Gable, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W. *National Liberal*.
- Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.)**, elected for Lancs., S.E. or Westhoughton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders of Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906. 98, Morningson Road, Bolton.
- Winfrey, Richard (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, S.W. D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '58; managing director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; chairman Lincolnshire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association; Parliamentary private secretary to President of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough, and Hunstanton-on-Sea. *National Liberal*.
- Winterton, Edward, 6th Earl (C.)**, elected as Viscount Turnour for Sussex (Horsham D.), Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it Nov. 11th, 1904, to Dec. 1905; *b.* April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; succeeded to Earldom Sept. 5th, 1907. 49, Mount Street, W.; Shillinglee Park, Petworth.
- Wodehouse, Lord John (L.)**, elected for Mid Norfolk Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '83; *e.s.* 2nd Earl of Kimberley; *E. Eton* and Trin. Hall, Camb. Wetton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk. *Bath, Bachelors'.*
- Wolf, G. W. (C.)**, elected for Belfast, East Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92, *b.* '34; *E. Hamburg* and *Liverpool College*; formerly partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 42, Park Street, London, W.
- Wood, Thomas McKinnon (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '55; *E. Mill Hill School*, Univ. Coll., London; *B.A.* Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews, L.C.C. since '92; chairman L.C.C. '98-99; appointed first Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908; *D.L.* London. 16, Portland Place, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal*.
- Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. Sheffield '83-85; *b.* '51; *E. Rugby* and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1905, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; Director Great Central Railway. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak*.



**\*Wyndham, Right Hon. George (C.)**, elected for Dover Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lt.-Col. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned March 1905. Lord Rector Glasgow 1902; Lord Rector of Edinburgh 1908; D.C.L. Oxon. 1904; LL.D. Glasgow 1907; LL.D. Edinburgh 1909. Saughton Grange, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*

**\*Young, Samuel (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cavan, East, Jan. 10th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, was member Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*

**Younger, George (C.)**, elected for Ayr Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannanshire; J.P. Stirlingshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. Brit. and Merc. Insurance Co. Leckie, Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative.*

**\*Yoxall, Sir James H. (L.)**, elected for Nottingham, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Château Royal," "Beyond the Wall," "The Rommany Stone," "Alain Tanger's Wife," and "The Wander Years"; M.A. Camb. and M.A. Oxon; J.P.; knighted 1909. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*

## 2. REGISTERED ELECTORS 1909 AND POLLINGS JAN. 1906-NOV. 1909.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1909:—

|                                 | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Population 1901 . . . . .       | 32,527,843         | 4,472,103 | 4,458,775 | 41,458,721      |
| Inhabited Houses 1901 . . . . . | 6,260,852          | 926,914   | 858,158   | 8,045,924       |
| County Electors:                |                    |           |           |                 |
| Owners . . . . .                | 531,027            | 62,958    | 8,229     | 602,214         |
| Occupiers . . . . .             | 2,915,099          | 360,020   | 555,711   | 3,860,830       |
| Lodgers . . . . .               | 83,968             | 18,486    | 3,561     | 106,015         |
| Total County . . . . .          | 3,560,094          | 441,464   | 567,501   | 4,569,059       |
| Borough Electors:               |                    |           |           |                 |
| Occupiers . . . . .             | 2,442,652          | 255,766   | 110,977   | 2,808,495       |
| Lodgers . . . . .               | 110,740            | 20,774    | 2,457     | 133,971         |
| Freemen, etc. . . . .           | 23,264             | 30,821    | 2,583     | 56,668          |
| Total Borough . . . . .         | 2,576,656          | 307,361   | 115,117   | 2,999,134       |
| University Electors . . . . .   | 19,691             | 22,563    | 4,971     | 47,225          |
| Grand Total 1909. . . . .       | 6,156,441          | 771,388   | 687,609   | 7,615,438       |

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of 1906, and at all subsequent bye-elections up to Dec. 1st, 1909. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., are not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the 1909 returns.

**Aberdeen (N.)** [10,460].  
D. V. Pirie (L) . . . . . 4848  
T. Kennedy (Soc) . . . . . 1934  
M. M. Barrie (C) . . . . . 931

**Aberdeen (S.)** [13,157].  
J. Bryce (L) . . . . . 6778  
J. Black (L U) . . . . . 2334  
On the retirement of Mr. Bryce, when appointed Ambassador to the U.S.A. (polling Feb. 20th, 1907):

G. B. Esslemont (L) . . . . . 3779  
R. McNeill (C) . . . . . 3412  
F. Bramley (Lab Soc) . . . . . 1740

**Aberdeenshire (E.)** [12,501].

J. Annand (L) . . . . . 6149  
A. W. Maconochie (L U) . . . . . 4319  
On the death of Mr. Annand, Mr. James Murray (L) was returned unopposed, Feb. 23th, 1906.

**Aberdeenshire (W.)** [10,753].

J. McD Henderson (L) . . . . . 5949  
R. McNeill (C) . . . . . 2791

**Anglesey** [10,266].

Ellis J. Griffith (L) . . . . . 5166  
C. F. Priestley (C) . . . . . 2638  
On appointment as Recorder of Birkenhead E. J. Griffith was (Aug. 21st, 1907) returned unopposed.

|                                    |                                           |                                            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Antrim (E.)</b> [8837].         | <b>Beds (N. or Biggleswade)</b> [14,110]. | <b>Bolton (2)</b> [21,361].                |
| Col. J. M'Calmont (C) - 4496       | A. W. Black (L) - 6902                    | G. Harwood (L) - 10953                     |
| Major Beddoes (L) - 2145           | Lord A. F. Compton (L U) 4293             | A. H. Gill (Lab) - 10416                   |
| <b>Antrim (Mid)</b> [7273].        | <b>Beds (S. or Luton)</b> [16,127].       | Hon. G. J. Goschen (C, FT) 6693            |
| Hon. R. T. O'Neill (C) - 3357      | T. G. Ashton (L) - 7240                   | <b>Boston</b> [4007].                      |
| Col. Verschoyle (Ind U) - 2577     | Dr. A. Hillier (C) - 5387                 | G. H. Faber (L) - 1801                     |
| <b>Antrim (N.)</b> [7616].         | <b>Belfast (E.)</b> [16,643].             | W. Garfit (C) - 1694                       |
| R. Glendinning (L) - 3757          | G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.                    | <b>Bradford (Cent.)</b> [10,910].          |
| W. Moore, K.C. (C) - 2969          | <b>Belfast (N.)</b> [12,448].             | Sir G. S. Robertson (L) - 4954             |
| <b>Antrim (S.)</b> [9883].         | Sir Daniel Dixon (C) - 4907               | Hon. V. Gibbs (C) - 3614                   |
| C. C. Craig (C) unopp.             | W. Walker (Lab) - 4616                    | <b>Bradford (E.)</b> [15,853].             |
| <b>Argyllshire</b> [10,932].       | On the death of Sir Daniel                | W. E. B. Priestley (L) - 6185              |
| J. S. Ainsworth (L) - 4507         | Dixon (polling April 17th, 1907):         | Sir V. H. Caillard (C) - 4277              |
| G. A. Clark-Hutchison (C) 3012     | George Clark (C) - 621                    | E. R. Hartley (Soc) - 3690                 |
| <b>Armagh (Mid)</b> [7103].        | W. Walker (Lab) - 4194                    | <b>Bradford (W.)</b> [14,972].             |
| J. B. Lonsdale (C) unopp.          | <b>Belfast (S.)</b> [10,288].             | F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 4957                  |
| <b>Armagh (N.)</b> [7471].         | Thomas H. Sloan (Ind C) - 4450            | Sir E. Flower (C) - 4147                   |
| Col. E. J. Saunderson (C) unopp.   | Lord A. W. Hill (C) - 3634                | W. Claridge (L) - 3580                     |
| On the death of Colonel            | <b>Belfast (W.)</b> [9236].               | <b>Brecknockshire</b> [12,840].            |
| Saunderson (polling Nov. 16th,     | J. Devlin (N) - 4138                      | S. Robinson (L) - 5776                     |
| 1906):                             | Capt. J. R. Smiley (L U) - 4122           | Hon. R. C. Devereux (C) - 3499             |
| W. Moore, K. C. (C) - 4229         | A. M. Carlisle (L) - 153                  | <b>Brighton (2)</b> [21,366].              |
| R. Crawford (Ind U) - 1433         | <b>Berks (N. or Abingdon)</b> [9163].     | E. A. Villiers (L) - 9062                  |
| <b>Armagh (S.)</b> [7024].         | E. A. Strauss (L) - 3943                  | E. A. Ridsdale (L) - 8919                  |
| W. McKillop (N) unopp.             | Capt. H. G. Henderson (C) 3767            | E. G. C. Tryon (C) - 8188                  |
| On the death of Mr. McKillop       | <b>Berks (S. or Newbury)</b> [12,834].    | Hon. J. E. Gordon (C) - 8176               |
| (polling Nov. 5th, 1909):          | F. C. Mackarness (L) - 5338               | <b>Bristol (E.)</b> [15,167].              |
| Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - 3160          | W. A. Mount (C) - 4936                    | C. E. H. Hobbouse (L) - 7935               |
| R. Best (C) - 1628                 | <b>Berks (E. or Wokingham)</b> [14,064].  | T. B. Johnston (C) - 3129                  |
| <b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> [8597].   | Ernest Gardner (C) - 6075                 | <b>Bristol (N.)</b> [13,463].              |
| A. H. Scott (L) - 4310             | Lord Haddo (L) - 4750                     | A. Birrell, K.C. (L) - 6953                |
| H. J. Whiteley (C) - 3342          | <b>Berwickshire</b> [5591].               | J. A. Foote, K.C. (L U) - 4011             |
| <b>Aston Manor</b> [11,821].       | Harold John Tennant (L) - 2975            | <b>Bristol (S.)</b> [16,131].              |
| Evelyn Cecil (C) - 7134            | F. Bell (C) - 1624                        | W. H. Davies (L) - 7964                    |
| J. A. Richardson (L) - 2431        | <b>Bethnal Green (N.E.)</b> [8669].       | W. H. Long (C) - 5272                      |
| <b>Ayr Burghs</b> [7963].          | Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 4127             | <b>Bristol (W.)</b> [10,082].              |
| George Younger (C) - 3766          | Sir M. Bhownagree (C) - 2130              | G. A. Gibbs (C) - 4267                     |
| Joseph Dobbie (L) - 3505           | <b>Bethnal Green (S.W.)</b> [7789].       | T. J. Lennard (L) - 3902                   |
| <b>Ayrshire (N.)</b> [16,014].     | E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 3542              | <b>Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury)</b> [11,962]. |
| Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5603     | F. S. Ridley (C) - 2064                   | Hon. L. W. Rothschild (L U) 5675           |
| A. M. Anderson (L) - 4587          | <b>Birkenhead</b> [17,953].               | Silas K. Hocking (L) - 4493                |
| James Brown (Lab) - 2584           | Henry Vivian (L) - 7074                   | <b>Bucks (N. or Buckingham)</b> [12,864].  |
| <b>Ayrshire (S.)</b> [17,878].     | Sir Elliott Lees (C) - 5171               | F. W. Verney (L) - 6253                    |
| W. P. Beale, K.C. (L) - 7853       | J. A. Kensit (Prot.) - 2118               | Hon. T. F. Fremantle (C) 4673              |
| J. Bell, jun. (C) - 6611           | <b>Birmingham (Bordeale)</b> [17,225].    | <b>Bucks (S. or Wycombe)</b> [15,921].     |
| <b>Banffshire</b> [8189].          | J. Collings (L U) - 7763                  | T. A. Herbert (L) - 6839                   |
| A. W. Black (L) - 4101             | J. Bruce Glasier (Lab) - 3976             | A. S. Cripps (C) - 5626                    |
| J. A. Grant (C) - 1901             | <b>Birmingham (Central)</b> [10,086].     | <b>Burnley</b> [17,083].                   |
| On the death of Mr. A. W.          | E. Parkes (L U) - 5684                    | F. Maddison (Lab) - 5788                   |
| Black (polling Feb. 16th, 1907):   | T. G. Lee (L) - 2075                      | G. Arbutnot (C) - 4964                     |
| Capt. W. Waring (L) - 3001         | <b>Birmingham (E.)</b> [14,987].          | H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 4932                 |
| W. Whitelaw (C) - 1892             | Sir J. B. Stone (C) - 5928                | <b>Bury (Lancs)</b> [9579].                |
| <b>Barrow-in-Furness</b> [10,228]. | J. Holmes (Lab) - 5343                    | George Toulmin (L) - 4626                  |
| C. Duncan (Lab.) - 5167            | <b>Birmingham (Edgbaston)</b> [13,423].   | R. J. Lucas (C) - 3499                     |
| Sir C. W. Cayzer (C) - 3395        | Sir F. W. Lowe (C) - 7263                 | <b>Bury St. Edmunds</b> [2795].            |
| <b>Bath (2)</b> [7919].            | Hon. L. Holland (L) - 3103                | Capt. F. W. F. Hervey (C) 1481             |
| D. Maclean (L) - 4102              | <b>Birmingham (N.)</b> [8630].            | W. B. Yates (L) - 1047                     |
| G. P. Gooch (L) - 4069             | J. T. Middlemore (L U) - 5172             | On the accession to the Peerage            |
| Lord A. G. Thynne (L U) - 3123     | J. Hood (L) - 1275                        | of Capt. Hervey (polling                   |
| Sir C. W. Murray (C) - 3088        | <b>Birmingham (S.)</b> [11,296].          | Aug. 24th, 1907):                          |
| <b>Battersea</b> [18,475].         | J. G. Stevens (Lab) - 2641                | Hon. W. Guinness (C) - 1631                |
| John Burns (Lab) - 7387            | <b>Birmingham (W.)</b> [12,339].          | W. B. Yates (L) - 741                      |
| A. S. Benn (C) - 5787              | J. Chamberlain (L U) - 7173               | <b>Buteshire</b> [3612].                   |
| <b>Bedford</b> [6014].             | R. L. Outhwaite (L) - 2094                | N. Lamont (L) - 1617                       |
| Percy Barlow (L) - 2771            | <b>Blackburn (2)</b> [22,477].            | Guy Speir (C) - 1517                       |
| C. G. Pym (C) - 2278               | Sir W. H. Hornby (C) - 10291              | <b>Caithness-shire</b> [3864].             |
|                                    | P. Snowden (Lab.) - 10282                 | R. L. Harnsworth (L) - 2686                |
|                                    | G. Drage (C) - 8932                       | Sir K. A. Fraser (C) - 433                 |
|                                    | E. Hamer (L) - 8892                       |                                            |

**Camberwell (Dulwich)** [17,712].  
 Dr. F. R. Harris (C) - - 6639  
 D. Williamson (L) - - 6282  
 On the resignation of Dr.  
 Harris (polling May 15th, 1906):  
 A. Bonar Law (C) - - 6709  
 D. Williamson (L) - - 5430

**Camberwell (N.)** [13,980].  
 Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 6314  
 C. H. Hoare (C) - - 3497

**Camberwell (Peckham)** [14,943].  
 C. G. Clark (L) - - 5903  
 Sir F. G. Banbury (C) - 3564  
 On the death of Mr. Clark  
 (polling March 24th, 1908):  
 H. C. Gooch (C) - - 6970  
 T. Gautrey (L) - - 4476  
 (C gain)

**Cambridge** [9441].  
 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4232  
 A. H. Paget (C) - - 3924

**Cambs. (W. or Chesterton)** [10,673].  
 E. S. Montagu (L) - - 4829  
 Major W. R. Greene (C) - 4316

**Cambs. (E. or Newmarket)** [10,269].  
 C. D. Rose (L) - - 4666  
 G. H. Verrall (C) - - 3883

**Cambs. (N. or Wisbech)** [11,518].  
 A. Cecil Beck (L) - - 5125  
 T. C. Garfit (C) - - 4080

**Cambridge Univ. (2)** [7137].  
 Prof. S. H. Butcher (L U) 3050  
 J. F. P. Rawlinson (C) - 2976  
 Sir J. E. Gorst (Ind. C) - 1653

**Canterbury** [3887].  
 Sir J. Henniker Heaton (C) 2210  
 W. J. Fisher (L) - - 1262

**Cardiff** [28,882].  
 Hon. Ivor Guest (L) - - 12,434  
 Sir F. Flannery (L U) - 9429

**Cardiganshire** [13,926].  
 M. Vaughan Davies (L) - 5829  
 C. M. Richardson (C) - 2960

**Carlisle** [7433].  
 F. W. Chance (L) unopp.

**Carlisle** [7433].  
 F. W. Chance (L) unopp.  
**Carlow Co.** [5924].  
 J. Hammond (N) unopp.  
 On the death of Mr. Hammond  
 Mr. W. McM. Kavanagh (N) was  
 returned unopposed (Feb. 3rd,  
 1908).

**Cardmarth Dist.** [6716].  
 W. L. Williams (L) - - 3992  
 Hon. V. Ponsonby (L U) - 1808

**Cardmarthenshire (E.)** [11,794].  
 Abel Thomas, K.C. (L) unopp.

**Cardmarthenshire (W.)** [9456].  
 J. Lloyd Morgan (L) unopp.  
 On his appointment as Re-  
 corder of Swansea returned  
 unopposed (Feb. 26th, 1908).

**Cardarvon (Dist.)** [5611].  
 D. Lloyd-George (L) - - 3221  
 R. A. Naylor (C) - - 1997

**Cardarvonsh. (N. or Arfon)** [9948].  
 W. Jones (L) - - 5945  
 A. Hughes (C) - - 2533

**Cardarvonshire (S. or Eifion)**  
 [9423].  
 J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.  
 On the appointment of Mr.  
 Bryn Roberts as County Court  
 Judge (June 5th, 1906), Ellis W.  
 Davies (L) was returned un-  
 opposed.

**Cavan (E.)** [8915].  
 S. Young (N) unopp.

**Cavan (W.)** [8632].  
 V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.

**Chatham** [14,824].  
 J. Jenkins (Lab.) - - 6692  
 Major J. E. Jameson (C) - 4020

**Chelsea** [11,836].  
 E. J. Horniman (L) - - 4650  
 C. A. Whitmore (C) - - 4031

**Cheltenham** [8213].  
 J. E. Sears (L) - - 3910  
 J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) - 3509

**Cheshire (Altrincham)** [18,200].  
 W. J. Crossley (L) - - 8358  
 C. R. Disraeli (C) - - 5667

**Cheshire (Crewe)** [15,657].  
 J. Tomkinson (L) - - 7305  
 H. Welsford (C) - - 5297

**Cheshire (Eddisbury)** [11,378].  
 Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5375  
 Col. E. T. D. Cotton-  
 Jodrell (C) - - 4192

**Cheshire (Hyde)** [12,075].  
 C. D. Schwann (L) - - 5545  
 E. Chapman (C) - - 4482

**Cheshire (Knutsford)** [11,948].  
 A. J. King (L) - - 5296  
 Hon. Alan de Tatton Eger-  
 ton (C) - - 4596

**Cheshire (Macclesfield)** [9204].  
 C. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4251  
 W. Bromley-Davenport (C) 3757

**Cheshire (Northwich)** [13,204].  
 Sir J. T. Brunner (L) - - 6343  
 Col. B. North (U) - - 4551

**Cheshire (Wirral)** [21,530].  
 W. H. Lever (L) - - 8833  
 J. Hoult (C) - - 7132

**Chester** [8018].  
 A. Mond (L) - - 3524  
 R. A. Yerburch (C) - - 3477

**Christchurch** [10,581].  
 A. A. Allen (L) - - 4634  
 Major K. R. Balfour (C) - 4067

**Clackmannan and Kinross** [7935].  
 Eugene Wason (L) - - 4027  
 J. A. Clyde (C) - - 2648

**Clapham** [22,424].  
 P. M. Thornton (C) - - 7912  
 F. Low, K.C. (L) - - 7816

**Clare (E.)** [8809].  
 W. Redmond (N) unopp.

**Clare (W.)** [8854].  
 J. Halpin (N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Halpin,  
 Mr. A. Lynch (N) was re-  
 turned unopposed (Sept. 3rd,  
 1909).

**Colchester** [7148].  
 Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 3122  
 T. W. Evans (C) - - 2812

**Cork City (2)** [13,605].  
 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) } unopp.  
 A. Roche (N) }  
 On the retirement of Mr.  
 O'Brien (polling May 2nd, 1909):  
 M. Healy (L.N.) - - 4706  
 G. Crosbie (N.) - - 3547

**Cork Co. (E.)** [6329].  
 Capt. A. J. Donelan (N) unopp.

**Cork Co. (Mid)** [6633].  
 D. D. Sheehan (N) unopp.  
 Resigned and (Dec. 31st, 1906)  
 returned unopposed.

**Cork Co. (N.)** [6708].  
 J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.

**Cork Co. (N.E.)** [6639].  
 W. Abraham (N) unopp.

**Cork Co. (S.)** [6263].  
 E. Barry (N) unopp.

**Cork Co. (S.E.)** [6846].  
 E. Crean (N) unopp.

**Cork Co. (W.)** [5731].  
 J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.

**Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin)** [11,814].  
 Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes  
 (L) - - 5201  
 H. B. Grylls (I. U) - - 4029

On the unseating, on petition,  
 of Mr. Agar-Robartes (polling  
 July 24th, 1906):  
 F. Freeman-Thomas (L) - 4963  
 G. J. Sandys (L U) - - 3876

**Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)**  
 [9316].

A. E. Dunn (L) - - 4614  
 Sir T. Hewitt, K.C. (L U) - 2384  
 J. Jones (Soc) - - 109

**Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)**  
 [10,082].

G. C. Marks (L) - - 4658  
 G. J. Sandys (L U) - - 2736

**Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell)**  
 [11,022].

W. A. M'Arthur (L) - - 5667  
 R. Garnett (L U) - - 2516  
 On the resignation of Mr.  
 M'Arthur the Hon. T. C. Agar-  
 Robartes (L) was returned un-  
 opposed, Feb. 5th, 1908.

**Cornwall (W. or St. Ives)** [9329].  
 Clifford Cory (L) - - 4244  
 P. E. Pilditch (C) - - 3052

**Cornwall (Truro)** [10,768].  
 G. Hay Morgan (L) - - 4187  
 Sir E. Durning-Lawrence  
 (L U) - - 3683

**Coventry** [15,694].  
 A. E. W. Mason (L) - - 6554  
 J. K. Foster (C) - - 5462

**Croydon** [26,470].  
 H. O. Arnold-Forster (C) - 8211  
 S. Somerset (L) - - 7573  
 S. S. Stranks (Lab.) - - 4007

On the death of Mr. Arnold-  
 Forster (polling March 29th,  
 1909):  
 Sir R. Hermion Hodge  
 (C) - - 11,989  
 J. E. Raphael (L) - - 8041  
 F. Smith (Lab) - - 886

|                                                                                                  |        |                                                                                                                      |      |                                                                 |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>Cumberland (Cockermouth)</b><br>[11,348].                                                     |        | <b>Derbyshire (N.E.)</b> [17,029].                                                                                   |      | <b>Donegal (S.)</b> [6073].                                     |      |
| Sir W. Lawson (L) -                                                                              | 5349   | T. D. Bolton (L) -                                                                                                   | 7665 | J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.                                 |      |
| Sir J. S. Randles (C) -                                                                          | 4786   | Dr. J. Court (L U) -                                                                                                 | 5896 | <b>Donegal (W.)</b> [6717].                                     |      |
| On the death of Sir W. Lawson (polling Aug. 3rd, 1906):                                          |        | On the death of Mr. Bolton (polling Jan. 31st, 1907):                                                                |      | H. A. Law (N) unopp.                                            |      |
| Sir J. S. Randles (C) -                                                                          | 4593   | W. E. Harvey (L Lab) -                                                                                               | 6644 | <b>Dorset (E.)</b> [14,439].                                    |      |
| Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) -                                                                        | 3903   | Dr. J. Court (L U) -                                                                                                 | 5915 | Charles H. Lyell (L) -                                          | 6104 |
| R. Smillie (Lab) -                                                                               | 1436   | <b>Derbyshire (S.)</b> [16,995].                                                                                     |      | C. Van Raalte (C) -                                             | 6085 |
| (C gain).                                                                                        |        | H. H. Raphael (L) -                                                                                                  | 7961 | <b>Dorset (N.)</b> [8525].                                      |      |
| <b>Cumberland (W. or Egremont)</b><br>[9016].                                                    |        | J. Grettton (C) -                                                                                                    | 6468 | A. W. Willis (L) -                                              | 4153 |
| Hugh Fullerton (L) -                                                                             | 4067   | <b>Derbyshire (W.)</b> [11,903].                                                                                     |      | Sir Randolph Baker (C) -                                        | 3508 |
| Capt. E. Lumb (C) -                                                                              | 3255   | V. C. Cavendish (L U) -                                                                                              | 5283 | <b>Dorset (S.)</b> [11,295].                                    |      |
| <b>Cumberland (N. or Eskdale)</b><br>[11,024].                                                   |        | E. Hinners (L) -                                                                                                     | 4724 | T. L. Scarisbrick (L) -                                         | 5035 |
| Hon. G. Howard (L) -                                                                             | 4467   | On the accession of Mr. Cavendish as Duke of Devonshire, Lord Kerry (L U) was (April 15th, 1908) returned unopposed. |      | Col. W. E. Brymer (C) -                                         | 4411 |
| C. W. Lowther (C) -                                                                              | 4230   | <b>Devon (Mid. or Ashburton)</b> [11,676].                                                                           |      | <b>Dorset (W.)</b> [7588].                                      |      |
| <b>Cumberland (Mid. or Penrith)</b><br>[8826].                                                   |        | H. T. Eve, K. C. (L) -                                                                                               | 5079 | Col. R. Williams (C) -                                          | 3671 |
| J. W. Lowther (C) unopp.                                                                         |        | Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell (C) -                                                                                      | 3796 | Johnstone Hayes (L) -                                           | 2834 |
| <b>Darlington</b> [9848].                                                                        |        | On the elevation of Mr. Eve to the Bench (polling Jan. 17th, 1908):                                                  |      | <b>Dover</b> [6339].                                            |      |
| H. Pike Pease (L U) -                                                                            | 4575   | Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell (C) -                                                                                      | 5191 | G. Wyndham (C) -                                                | 3269 |
| I. H. Mitchell (Lab) -                                                                           | 4087   | C. R. Buxton (L) -                                                                                                   | 4632 | R. J. Bryce (L) -                                               | 1705 |
| <b>Denbigh (Dist.)</b> [5005].                                                                   |        | (C gain)                                                                                                             |      | <b>Down (E.)</b> [7794].                                        |      |
| C. Edwards (L) -                                                                                 | 2533   | <b>Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)</b><br>[13,235].                                                                       |      | Capt. J. Craig (C) -                                            | 4011 |
| Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) -                                                                          | 1930   | E. J. Soares (L) -                                                                                                   | 6510 | James Wood (L) -                                                | 3341 |
| <b>Denbighshire (E.)</b> [11,670].                                                               |        | W. E. Horne (C) -                                                                                                    | 4465 | <b>Down (M.)</b> [9831].                                        |      |
| S. Moss (L) unopp.                                                                               |        | <b>Devon (E. or Honiton)</b> [10,329].                                                                               |      | T. I. Corbett (C) -                                             | 4878 |
| On the appointment of Mr. Moss as a County Court Judge (polling Aug. 14th, 1906):                |        | Sir J. H. Kennaway (C) -                                                                                             | 4854 | A. Adams (L) -                                                  | 2623 |
| E. G. Hemmerde (L) -                                                                             | 5917   | W. P. Luke (L) -                                                                                                     | 3711 | <b>Down (S.)</b> [7737].                                        |      |
| A. G. Boscawen (C) -                                                                             | 3126   | <b>Devon (N., or S. Molton)</b> [8576].                                                                              |      | J. MacVeagh (N) -                                               | 3910 |
| On the appointment of Mr. Hemmerde as a County Court Judge (polling April 4th, 1906):            |        | G. Lambert (L) unopp.                                                                                                |      | P. K. Smiley (L U) -                                            | 3262 |
| E. G. Hemmerde (L) -                                                                             | 6265   | <b>Devon (N.E. or Tiverton)</b> [9575].                                                                              |      | <b>Down (W.)</b> [8233].                                        |      |
| Sir F. Cunliffe (C) -                                                                            | 3544   | Hon. L. Walrond (C) -                                                                                                | 4455 | H. Liddell (C) unopp.                                           |      |
| <b>Denbighshire (W.)</b> [10,040].                                                               |        | W. H. Reed (L) -                                                                                                     | 3970 | On the resignation of Mr. H. Liddell (polling Sept. 6th, 1907): |      |
| J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.                                                                         |        | <b>Devon (W. or Tavistock)</b> [15,063].                                                                             |      | Lord Arthur Hill (C) -                                          | 3702 |
| <b>Deptford</b> [15,105].                                                                        |        | H. C. F. Luttrell (L) -                                                                                              | 6405 | Andrew Beattie (L) -                                            | 2918 |
| C. W. Bowerman (Lab) -                                                                           | 6236   | J. W. Spear (L U) -                                                                                                  | 5196 | On the resignation of Lord A. Hill (polling March 26th, 1908):  |      |
| A. H. A. Morton (C) -                                                                            | 4077   | <b>Devon (Torquay)</b> [11,042].                                                                                     |      | W. G. MacGeagh McCarrd (C) -                                    | 4051 |
| H. Vivian (L) -                                                                                  | 726    | F. Leyland Barratt (L) -                                                                                             | 4356 | Andrew Beattie (L) -                                            | 2762 |
| <b>Derby (S.)</b> [19,777].                                                                      |        | H. Y. B. Lopes (C) -                                                                                                 | 4396 | <b>Dublin (College Green)</b> [8663].                           |      |
| R. Bell (Lab) -                                                                                  | 10,361 | <b>Devon (S. or Totnes)</b> [9965].                                                                                  |      | J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.                                       |      |
| Sir T. Roe (L) -                                                                                 | 10,239 | F. B. Mildmay (L U) -                                                                                                | 5226 | <b>Dublin (Harbour)</b> [8878].                                 |      |
| Capt. J. H. Holford (C) -                                                                        | 6421   | L. Edmunds, K. C. (L) -                                                                                              | 2998 | T. Harrington (N) -                                             | 3616 |
| E. G. Spencer Churchill (C) -                                                                    | 6409   | <b>Devonport (S.)</b> [12,919].                                                                                      |      | J. L. Mahon (C) -                                               | 866  |
| <b>Derbyshire (Chesterfield)</b> [15,849].                                                       |        | H. E. Kearley (L) -                                                                                                  | 6923 | <b>Dublin (St. Patrick's)</b> [8270].                           |      |
| J. Haslam (Lab) -                                                                                | 7254   | J. W. Benn. (L) -                                                                                                    | 6527 | W. Field (N) unopp.                                             |      |
| G. T. Locker-Lampson (C) -                                                                       | 5590   | Sir J. Jackson (C) -                                                                                                 | 5239 | <b>Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)</b><br>[8057].                  |      |
| <b>Derbyshire (High Peak)</b> [11,951].                                                          |        | F. H. Sumner (C) -                                                                                                   | 5080 | L. A. Waldron (N) -                                             | 4055 |
| O. Partington (L) -                                                                              | 5158   | <b>Dewsbury</b> [14,315].                                                                                            |      | W. Ireland (C) -                                                | 2581 |
| A. Profumo (C) -                                                                                 | 4662   | W. Runciman (L) -                                                                                                    | 6764 | <b>Dublin Co. (N.)</b> [11,795].                                |      |
| On the appointment of Mr. Partington as a Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling July 23rd, 1909): |        | W. B. Boyd Carpenter (C) -                                                                                           | 2954 | J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.                                         |      |
| O. Partington (L) -                                                                              | 5619   | B. Turner (Lab) -                                                                                                    | 2629 | <b>Dublin Co. (S.)</b> [11,934].                                |      |
| A. Profumo (C) -                                                                                 | 5272   | On Mr. Runciman's appointment to the Cabinet (polling April 23rd, 1908):                                             |      | Rt. Hon. Walter Long -                                          | 5269 |
| <b>Derbyshire (Ilkeston)</b> [18,924].                                                           |        | W. Runciman (L) -                                                                                                    | 5594 | R. Hazleton (N) -                                               | 3726 |
| Sir W. B. Foster (L) -                                                                           | 9655   | W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (C) -                                                                                           | 4078 | <b>Dublin University (S.)</b> [4091].                           |      |
| L. C. Tipper (C) -                                                                               | 5358   | B. Turner (Lab) -                                                                                                    | 2446 | Sir E. Carson (C) unopp.                                        |      |
| <b>Derbyshire (Mid.)</b> [13,244].                                                               |        | <b>Donegal (E.)</b> [6407].                                                                                          |      | J. H. Campbell (C) unopp.                                       |      |
| J. A. Jacoby (L) -                                                                               | 7065   | C. McVeigh (N) unopp.                                                                                                |      | <b>Dudley</b> [17,311].                                         |      |
| S. Cresswell (C) -                                                                               | 3475   | <b>Donegal (N.)</b> [6579].                                                                                          |      | A. G. Hooper (L) -                                              | 8296 |
| On the death of Sir A. Jacoby (polling July 16th, 1909):                                         |        | P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.                                                                                              |      | G. H. Cloughton (C) -                                           | 7542 |
| J. G. Hancock (L & Lab) -                                                                        | 6735   |                                                                                                                      |      | <b>Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).</b>                       |      |
| S. Cresswell (C) -                                                                               | 4392   |                                                                                                                      |      | <b>Dumbartonshire</b> [18,259].                                 |      |
|                                                                                                  |        |                                                                                                                      |      | J. Dundas White (L) -                                           | 7404 |
|                                                                                                  |        |                                                                                                                      |      | Col. H. Brock (C) -                                             | 6937 |

|                                                                                               |        |                                                                                                                          |          |                                                                                                                     |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>Dumfries Burghs</b> [3984].                                                                |        | <b>Edinburgh (E.)</b> [11,710].                                                                                          |          | <b>Falmouth and Penryn</b> [3103].                                                                                  |        |
| J. W. Gulland (L)                                                                             | - 2035 | G. McCrae (L)                                                                                                            | - 6606   | J. Barker (L)                                                                                                       | - 1345 |
| J. I. Glover (C)                                                                              | - 1402 | R. Dawson (L U)                                                                                                          | - 2412   | D. B. Hall (L U)                                                                                                    | - 1248 |
| On the appointment of Mr. Gulland as a Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling July 20th, 1909): |        | On the appointment of Sir G. McCrae as Vice-President of the Scottish Local Government Board (polling April 15th, 1909): |          | <b>Fermanagh (N.)</b> [873].                                                                                        |        |
| J. W. Gulland (L)                                                                             | - 1877 | J. P. Gibson (L)                                                                                                         | - 4537   | G. Fetherstonhaugh (C)                                                                                              | - 2419 |
| J. B. Duncan (C)                                                                              | - 1585 | P. J. Ford (C)                                                                                                           | - 4069   | E. Mitchell (L)                                                                                                     | - 2331 |
| <b>Dumfriesshire</b> [9455].                                                                  |        | <b>Edinburgh (S.)</b> [18,789].                                                                                          |          | <b>Fermanagh (S.)</b> [5334].                                                                                       |        |
| P. A. Molteno (L)                                                                             | - 4814 | A. Dewar (L)                                                                                                             | - 8945   | J. Jordan (N) unopp.                                                                                                |        |
| J. H. B. Browne, K.C. (C)                                                                     | - 3431 | W. C. Smith, K.C. (C)                                                                                                    | - 5035   | <b>Fifehire (E.)</b> [10,268].                                                                                      |        |
| <b>Dundee</b> (3) [10,207].                                                                   |        | On the appointment of Mr. Dewar as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling March 4th, 1909):                             |          | Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L)                                                                                          | - 4723 |
| Rt. Hon. E. Robertson (L)                                                                     | - 9276 | A. Dewar (L)                                                                                                             | - 8185   | Major J. Gilmour (C)                                                                                                | - 3279 |
| A. Wilkie (Lab.)                                                                              | - 6833 | H. B. Cox (C)                                                                                                            | - 6954   | <b>Fifehire (W.)</b> [16,996].                                                                                      |        |
| H. Robson (L)                                                                                 | - 6122 | <b>Edinburgh (W.)</b> [9232].                                                                                            |          | J. D. Hope (L)                                                                                                      | - 6692 |
| E. H. Shackleton (C)                                                                          | - 3855 | Sir L. M'Ever (L U)                                                                                                      | - 3949   | N. B. Constable (L U)                                                                                               | - 1776 |
| A. D. Smith (C)                                                                               | - 3181 | Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney (L)                                                                                              | - 3611   | <b>Finsbury (Cent.)</b> [8129].                                                                                     |        |
| On the elevation of Mr. Robertson to the Peerage (polling May 9th, 1908):                     |        | On the resignation of Sir Lewis M'Ever, Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C. (C), was returned unopposed (May 17th, 1909).              |          | W. C. Steadman (Lab.)                                                                                               | - 3493 |
| Winston S. Churchill (L)                                                                      | - 7079 | <b>Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities</b> [11,092].                                                                  |          | E. A. Goulding (C)                                                                                                  | - 2799 |
| Sir G. W. Baxter (C)                                                                          | - 4370 | Sir J. B. Tuke (C)                                                                                                       | - 4893   | <b>Finsbury (E.)</b> [4943].                                                                                        |        |
| G. H. Stuart (Lab.)                                                                           | - 4014 | J. St. Loe Strachey (F T, U)                                                                                             | - 2310   | J. A. Baker (L)                                                                                                     | - 2451 |
| E. Scrymgeour (Prohib)                                                                        | - 635  | <b>Elgin Burghs</b> [5,931].                                                                                             |          | Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C)                                                                                         | - 1772 |
| <b>Durham (Barnard Castle)</b> [12,139].                                                      |        | J. E. Sutherland (L)                                                                                                     | - 2742   | <b>Finsbury (Holborn)</b> [8697].                                                                                   |        |
| A. Henderson (Lab.)                                                                           | - 5540 | B. Mackenzie (C)                                                                                                         | - 786    | J. F. Remnant (C)                                                                                                   | - 3881 |
| Capt. E. Bell (C)                                                                             | - 3888 | <b>Elgin and Nairn</b> [5732].                                                                                           |          | S. Miall (L)                                                                                                        | - 2706 |
| <b>Durham (Bishop Auckland)</b> [14,143].                                                     |        | A. Williamson (L)                                                                                                        | - 3036   | <b>Flint District</b> [3938].                                                                                       |        |
| J. Mellor Paulton (L)                                                                         | - 7430 | H. Hope (C)                                                                                                              | - 1546   | T. H. Idris (L)                                                                                                     | - 1890 |
| G. E. Markham (C)                                                                             | - 3056 | <b>Essex (Mid or Chelmsford)</b> [12,787].                                                                               |          | J. E. Banks, K.C. (C)                                                                                               | - 1523 |
| <b>Durham (Chester-le-Street)</b> [22,933].                                                   |        | Sir F. C. Rasch (C)                                                                                                      | - 4915   | <b>Flintshire</b> [12,638].                                                                                         |        |
| J. W. Taylor (Lab.)                                                                           | - 8085 | A. H. Dence (L)                                                                                                          | - 4461   | J. H. Lewis (L)                                                                                                     | - 6294 |
| S. D. Shafto (C)                                                                              | - 4895 | On the resignation of Sir F. C. Rasch (polling Dec. 2nd, 1908):                                                          |          | Col. Harold Edwards (C)                                                                                             | - 3572 |
| A. B. Tebb (L)                                                                                | - 4666 | E. G. Pretymann (C)                                                                                                      | - 6152   | <b>Forfarshire</b> [12,778].                                                                                        |        |
| <b>Durham (City)</b> [2608].                                                                  |        | A. H. Dence (L)                                                                                                          | - 3587   | Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (L)                                                                                            | - 6796 |
| J. W. Hills (C, TR)                                                                           | - 1313 | <b>Essex (W. or Epping)</b> [11,923].                                                                                    |          | J. M. Bernard (C)                                                                                                   | - 3277 |
| Hon. A. R. D. Elliott (L U FT)                                                                | - 880  | Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood (C)                                                                                              | - 5204   | On the elevation of Mr. Sinclair to the Peerage (polling March 1st, 1909):                                          |        |
| <b>Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)</b> [16,821].                                                  |        | S. B. Heward (L)                                                                                                         | - 4030   | J. Falconer (L)                                                                                                     | - 6422 |
| R. Cameron (L)                                                                                | - 9129 | <b>Essex (N.E. or Harwich)</b> [14,011].                                                                                 |          | R. L. Blackburn, K.C. (C)                                                                                           | - 3970 |
| R. V. Williams (C)                                                                            | - 3639 | A. Levv Lever (L)                                                                                                        | - 5650   | <b>Fulham</b> [21,096].                                                                                             |        |
| <b>Durham (Jarrow)</b> [18,467].                                                              |        | H. K. Newton (C)                                                                                                         | - 5308   | T. Davies (L)                                                                                                       | - 8037 |
| Sir C. M. Palmer (L)                                                                          | - 8047 | <b>Essex (E. or Maldon)</b> [11,273].                                                                                    |          | W. H. Fisher (C)                                                                                                    | - 7407 |
| P. Curran (Lab.)                                                                              | - 5009 | E. H. Bethell (L)                                                                                                        | - 4773   | <b>Galway (City)</b> [2292].                                                                                        |        |
| On the death of Sir C. M. Palmer (polling July 4th, 1907):                                    |        | Hon. C. H. Strutt (C)                                                                                                    | - 4624   | C. Devlin (N) unopp.                                                                                                |        |
| Pete Curran (Lab.)                                                                            | - 4698 | <b>Essex (S. or Romford)</b> [51,043].                                                                                   |          | On the retirement of Mr. Devlin (polling Nov. 3rd, 1906):                                                           |        |
| P. Rose-Innes, K.C. (C)                                                                       | - 3930 | J. H. Bethell (L)                                                                                                        | - 21,334 | Stephen Gwynn (N)                                                                                                   | - 983  |
| S. L. Hughes (L)                                                                              | - 3474 | L. Sinclair (C)                                                                                                          | - 21,679 | Captain Shawe Taylor (Devolutionist)                                                                                |        |
| J. O'Hanlon (N)                                                                               | - 2122 | <b>Essex (N. or Saffron Walden)</b> [9032].                                                                              |          | <b>Galway (Connemara)</b> [6301].                                                                                   |        |
| (Labour gain)                                                                                 |        | J. A. Pease (L)                                                                                                          | - 4203   | W. O'Malley (N) unopp.                                                                                              |        |
| <b>Durham (Mid)</b> [15,139].                                                                 |        | Sir W. Barttelot, Bt. (C)                                                                                                | - 2935   | <b>Galway Co. (E.)</b> [7216].                                                                                      |        |
| J. Wilson (L and Lab.) unopp.                                                                 |        | <b>Essex (S.E.)</b> [23,712].                                                                                            |          | J. Roche (N) unopp.                                                                                                 |        |
| <b>Durham (N.W.)</b> [17,851].                                                                |        | R. Whitehead (L)                                                                                                         | - 9230   | <b>Galway Co. (N.)</b> [7726].                                                                                      |        |
| L. Atherley-Jones (L)                                                                         | - 9146 | Capt. J. R. Newman (C)                                                                                                   | - 7170   | Thos. Higgins (N)                                                                                                   | - 2685 |
| Sir R. M. Filmer (C)                                                                          | - 3992 | <b>Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)</b> [30,612].                                                                             |          | Col. J. P. Nolan (N)                                                                                                | - 1064 |
| <b>Durham (S.E.)</b> [17,945].                                                                |        | J. A. Simon (L)                                                                                                          | - 15,011 | On the death of Mr. Higgins, before declaration of poll, Mr. Hazleton (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed. |        |
| Hon. F. W. Lambton (L U, F T) unopp.                                                          |        | W. J. Sharr (C)                                                                                                          | - 11,074 | <b>Galway Co. (S.)</b> [6341].                                                                                      |        |
| <b>Edinburgh (Cent.)</b> [6875].                                                              |        | <b>Exeter</b> [10,318].                                                                                                  |          | W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.                                                                                              |        |
| C. E. Price (L)                                                                               | - 3935 | Sir G. Kekewich (L)                                                                                                      | - 4463   | <b>Gatehead</b> [19,319].                                                                                           |        |
| Capt. J. D. G. Walker (C)                                                                     | - 1857 | Sir E. Vincent (C)                                                                                                       | - 4384   | J. Johnson (Lab.)                                                                                                   | - 9651 |
|                                                                                               |        | <b>Falkirk Burghs</b> [12,835].                                                                                          |          | Sir T. Angier (L U)                                                                                                 | - 5126 |
|                                                                                               |        | I. Murray McDonald (L)                                                                                                   | - 5158   | <b>Glamorganshire (E.)</b> [22,946].                                                                                |        |
|                                                                                               |        | H. S. Keith (L U)                                                                                                        | - 3176   | Sir A. Thomas (L) unopp.                                                                                            |        |
|                                                                                               |        | D. Gilmour (Lab.)                                                                                                        | - 1763   |                                                                                                                     |        |



**Glamorganshire (Mid)** [19,052].  
Sir T. Evans (L) unopp.  
On his appointment as Recorder of Swansea he resigned, but was again returned unopposed Oct. 8th, 1906. Also on his appointment as Solicitor-General (Feb. 7th, 1908) he was returned unopposed.

**Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)**

[14,838].  
J. Williams (Lab) - 4841  
T. L. Williams (L) - 4542  
E. Helme (C) - 1939

**Glamorganshire (Rhondda)**

[16,979].

W. Abraham (Lab) unopp.

**Glamorganshire (S.)** [22,187].  
W. Brace (Lab) - 10,514  
Col. Wyndham-Quin (C) - 6002

**Glasgow (Blackfriars)** [8604].  
G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - 3284  
A. Bonar Law (C) - 2974  
A. D. Provand (L) - 2058

**Glasgow (Bridgeton)** [10,574].  
I. W. Cleland (L) - 5585  
C. S. Dickson (C) - 4019

**Glasgow (Camelachie)** [10,050].  
A. Cross (L U, FT) - 3199  
W. M. R. Pringle (L) - 2871  
J. Burgess (Lab) - 2568  
Mr. Cross seceded from the Unionist Party in 1909.

**Glasgow (Cent.)** [15,081].  
A. M. Torrance (L) - 6720  
J. G. A. Baird (C) - 6289  
On the death of Sir Andrew Torrance (polling March 2nd, 1909):  
C. Scott Dickson, K C (C) 7208  
T. Gibson Bowles (L) - 5185  
(C gain)

**Glasgow (College)** [14,732].  
H. A. Watt (L) - 7359  
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (C) 5676

**Glasgow (St. Rollox)** [19,116].  
T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9153  
J. Wilson (L U) - 6048

**Glasgow (Tradeston)** [9937].  
A. Cameron Corbett (L U, FT) - 4416  
D. M. Mason (L) - 4063  
A. Rosenthal (C, T R) - 245

**Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities** [11,471].  
Sir Henry Craik (C) - 3543  
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 2450  
Prof. W. R. Smith (Ind. U F T) - 1240

**Gloucester City** [8543].  
R. Rea (L) - 3921  
H. Terrell, K.C. (C) - 3619

**Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)** [9797].  
R. W. Essex (L) - 4517  
Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) - 4011

**Gloucester (Forest of Dean)** [10,677].  
Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp.

**Gloucester (Mid. or Stroud)** [10,897].

C. P. Allen (L) - 5401  
W. B. Stewart (C) - 4221

**Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury)** [13,541].  
Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach (C) 5321  
R. A. Lister (L) - 5194

**Gloucester (S. or Thornbury)** [14,783].

Athelstan Rendall (L) - 7370  
C. E. H. Colston (C) - 5240

**Grantham** [3526].  
A. Priestley (L) - 1663  
L. A. C. Brassey (C) - 1554

**Gravesend** [6723].  
Sir G. Parker (C) - 3102  
Sir W. Geary (L) - 1413  
J. Macpherson (Lab) - 873

**Great Yarmouth** [9555].  
A. Fell (C) - 4071  
J. M. White (L) - 3835

**Greenock** [7717].  
H. Stewart (L) - 3590  
J. Reid (C) - 3254

**Greenwich** [13,110].  
R. S. Jackson (L) - 4966  
L. H. Benn (C, T R) - 3565  
Lord H. Cecil (C) - 2356

**Grimby** [17,541].  
Sir G. Doughty (L U) - 6319  
H. H. Haldinsein (L) - 4010  
T. Proctor (Lab) - 2248

**Hackney (Cent.)** [9359].  
A. Spicer (L) - 3999  
A. H. Allhusen (C) - 3382

**Hackney (N.)** [11,731].  
T. H. Davies (L) - 4655  
W. R. Bousfield (C) - 4431

**Hackney (S.)** [13,591].  
H. W. Bottomley (L) - 6736  
T. H. Robertson (C) - 3257  
Rev. W. Riley (Ind L) - 804

**Haddingtonshire** [7582].  
Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C. (L) - 3469  
C. Craig Sellar (L U) - 2289

**Halifax (S.)** [15,403].  
J. H. Whitley (L) - 9354  
I. Parker (Lab) - 8937  
Sir S. B. Crossley (L U) - 5041  
On appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Whitley was (March 5th, 1907) returned unopposed.

**Hammer-smith** [14,319].  
Sir W. J. Bull (C) - 5111  
G. Blacklock (L) - 4562  
G. Belt (Soc) - 835

**Hampstead** [11,849].  
J. S. Fletcher (C) - 4934  
G. F. Rowe (L) - 4461

**Hanley** [16,731].  
E. Edwards (Lab) - 9183  
A. H. Heath (C) - 4287

**Hants (W. or Andover)** [11,151].  
Capt. W. V. Faber (C) - 4603  
George Judd (L) - 4521

**Hants (N. or Basingstoke)** [12,945].  
Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys (C) 4825  
H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4705  
On the death of Mr. Jeffreys (polling March 13th, 1906):  
A. C. Salter, K.C. (C) - 4852  
H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4593  
T. E. Polden (L) - 457

**Hants (S. or Fareham)** [18,317].  
Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee (C) - 7683  
Surg.-Gen. E. M. Evatt (L) 6331

**Hants (Isle of Wight)** [15,773].  
G. Haring (L) - 7453  
Lt.-Col. A. H. Morgan (C) 5892

**Hants (New Forest)** [11,846].  
Sir R. H. Hobart (L) - 4949  
H. F. Compton (C) - 4921

**Hants (E. or Petersfield)** [10,094].  
W. G. Nicholson (C) - 4349  
H. B. Money-Coutts (L) - 4253

**Hartlepool** [14,108].  
Sir C. Furness (L) unopp.

**Hastings** [8999].  
H. Du Cros (C) - 4348  
F. Freeman Thomas (L) - 3935  
On the resignation of Mr. H. Du Cros (polling March 3rd, 1908):  
A. Du Cros (C) - 4495  
R. V. Harcourt (L) - 3477

**Hawick Burghs** [5968].  
T. L. Shaw (L) - 3125  
Sir A. Conan Doyle (L U) 2444  
On the appointment of Mr. Shaw as a Lord of Appeal (polling March 4th, 1909):  
Sir John Barran (L) - 3028  
H. J. Mackinder (C) - 2508

**Hereford (City)** [4027].  
J. S. Arkwright (C) - 1934  
Col. E. S. Lucas-Scudamore (L) - 1692

**Herefordshire (N. or Leominster)** [9731].  
F. Lamb (L) - 3892  
Sir J. Rankin (C) - 3864

**Herefordshire (S. or Ross)** [10,787].  
Col. A. Gardner (L) - 4497  
Capt. P. A. Clive (C) - 4185  
On the death of Col. Gardner (polling Jan. 31st, 1908):  
Capt. P. A. Clive (C) - 4947  
F. Whitley Thomson (L) 3928  
(C gain)

**Herts (E. or Hertford)** [11,667].  
A. H. Smith (C) - 4836  
C. R. Buxton (L) - 4756

**Herts (N. or Hitchin)** [10,642].  
J. Bertram (L) - 4157  
J. J. W. Miller (C) - 4081

**Herts (Mid or St. Albans)** [13,537].  
E. H. Carlie (C) - 5856  
J. Bamford Slack (L) - 5304

**Herts (W. or Watford)** [12,461].  
N. Mickleth, K.C. (L) - 7612  
Rt. Hon. T. E. Halsey (C) 6136



|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| <b>Huddersfield</b> [18,704].           |      |
| Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) -               | 6302 |
| T. R. Williams (Lab) -                  | 5813 |
| J. F. Fraser (C) -                      | 4291 |
| On the appointment of Sir               |      |
| J. T. Woodhouse as a Railway            |      |
| Commissioner (polling Nov               |      |
| 28th, 1906) -                           |      |
| A. J. Sherwell (L) -                    | 5762 |
| T. Russell Williams (Lab) -             | 5422 |
| J. Foster Fraser (C) -                  | 4844 |
| <b>Hull (Cent.)</b> [8338].             |      |
| Sir H. S. King (C) -                    | 4345 |
| G. P. Benthall (L) -                    | 3167 |
| <b>Hull (E.)</b> [14,143].              |      |
| T. R. Ferens (L) -                      | 6881 |
| L. Davies (C) -                         | 4519 |
| <b>Hull (W.)</b> [21,805].              |      |
| Hon. C. H. W. Wilson (L) -              | 8552 |
| Sir J. Sherburn (C) -                   | 6405 |
| On the accession of the Hon             |      |
| C. Wilson as Lord Nunburn               |      |
| holme (polling Nov. 29th, 1907) -       |      |
| Hon. G. W. Wilson (L) -                 | 5623 |
| Sir Geo. T. Bartley (C) -               | 5332 |
| James Holmes (Lab) -                    | 4512 |
| <b>Hunts (S. or Huntingdon)</b> [5247]. |      |
| S. H. Whitbread (L) -                   | 2428 |
| J. Cator (C) -                          | 1957 |
| <b>Hunts (N. or Ramsey)</b> [6982].     |      |
| A. C. Foster Boulton (L) -              | 3184 |
| Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes (C) -              | 2802 |
| <b>Hythe</b> [6638].                    |      |
| Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) -                 | 3246 |
| H. C. Biron (L) -                       | 2347 |
| <b>Inverness Burghs</b> [4384].         |      |
| J. A. Bryce (L) -                       | 2304 |
| Sir R. B. Finlay (L U) -                | 1746 |
| <b>Inverness-shire</b> [9853].          |      |
| J. A. Dewar (L) -                       | 3918 |
| L. H. Strain (C) -                      | 1810 |
| <b>Ipswich (S)</b> [12,460].            |      |
| D. F. Goddard (L) -                     | 6396 |
| F. T. Cobbold (L) -                     | 6290 |
| Sir C. Dalrymple (U) -                  | 4591 |
| G. Hoare (U) -                          | 4232 |
| <b>Islington (E.)</b> [11,133].         |      |
| G. H. Radford (L) -                     | 4477 |
| Sir B. L. Cohen (C) -                   | 3710 |
| <b>Islington (N.)</b> [12,445].         |      |
| D. S. Waterlow (L) -                    | 5284 |
| Sir G. C. T. Bartley (C) -              | 4418 |
| <b>Islington (S.)</b> [8223].           |      |
| T. Wiles (L) -                          | 3606 |
| Sir A. K. Rollit (C, F T) -             | 1991 |
| W. Hunt (F R) -                         | 870  |
| <b>Islington (W.)</b> [8703].           |      |
| T. Lough (L) -                          | 4116 |
| F. H. Medhurst (L U) -                  | 3518 |
| <b>Kensington (N.)</b> [9885].          |      |
| H. Y. Stanger, K.C. (L) -               | 4416 |
| W. E. H. Williams, K.C.                 |      |
| (C) -                                   | 3358 |
| <b>Kensington (S.)</b> [9305].          |      |
| Earl Percy (C) -                        | 4835 |
| Sir E. O'Malley (L) -                   | 1624 |
| <b>Kent (S. or Ashford)</b> [14,173].   |      |
| L. Hardy (C) -                          | 5995 |
| P. Harris (L) -                         | 5614 |

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>Kent (N.W. or Dartford)</b> [21,076].  |      |
| J. Rowlands (L & Lab) -                   | 9532 |
| Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) -                    | 6728 |
| <b>Kent (N.E. or Faversham)</b> [14,661]. |      |
| T. B. Napier (L) -                        | 6925 |
| Capt. J. Howard (C) -                     | 5091 |
| <b>Kent (Mid. or Medway)</b> [15,147].    |      |
| Lt.-Col. C. E. Warde (C) -                | 6167 |
| A. Williams (L) -                         | 6061 |
| <b>Kent (E. or St. Augustine's)</b>       |      |
| [16,747].                                 |      |
| A. Akers-Douglas (C) -                    | 7655 |
| C. W. B. Prescott (L) -                   | 4794 |
| <b>Kent (W. or Sevenoaks)</b> [18,724].   |      |
| H. W. Forster (C) -                       | 7219 |
| Beaumont Morice (L) -                     | 6855 |
| M. S. Richardson (I Lab) -                | 44   |
| <b>Kent (E. of Thanet)</b> [12,456].      |      |
| H. H. Marks (C) -                         | 5154 |
| Joseph King (L) -                         | 3961 |
| F. E. McC. Goodhardt (C) -                | 925  |
| <b>Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge)</b> [16,924]. |      |
| A. P. Hedges (L) -                        | 7170 |
| A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) -             | 5887 |
| <b>Kerry (E.)</b> [5700].                 |      |
| J. Murphy (N) -                           | 2185 |
| E. O'Sullivan (N) -                       | 2131 |
| <b>Kerry (N.)</b> [5574].                 |      |
| M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.                   |      |
| <b>Kerry (S.)</b> [5848].                 |      |
| J. P. Boland (N) unopp.                   |      |
| <b>Kerry (W.)</b> [5824].                 |      |
| T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.                   |      |
| <b>Kidderminster</b> [4610].              |      |
| E. B. Barnard (L) -                       | 2354 |
| S. Baldwin (C) -                          | 2083 |
| <b>Kildare (N.)</b> [4785].               |      |
| John O'Connor (N) unopp.                  |      |
| <b>Kildare (S.)</b> [4965].               |      |
| Denis Kilbride (N) unopp.                 |      |
| <b>Kilkenny City</b> [1700].              |      |
| P. O'Brien (N) unopp.                     |      |
| <b>Kilkenny (N.)</b> [4035].              |      |
| J. Devlin (N) unopp.                      |      |
| On Mr. Devlin deciding to sit             |      |
| for W. Belfast, for which he              |      |
| was also elected, Mr. Michael             |      |
| Meagher was (March 3rd, 1906)             |      |
| returned unopposed.                       |      |
| <b>Kilkenny (S.)</b> [5002].              |      |
| J. O'Mara (N) unopp.                      |      |
| On the resignation of J.                  |      |
| O'Mara, N. J. Murphy was                  |      |
| (July 29th, 1907) returned un-            |      |
| opposed; and on the resigna-              |      |
| tion of Mr. Murphy, Mr. M.                |      |
| Keating (N) was returned un-              |      |
| opposed (Aug. 10th, 1909).                |      |
| <b>Kilmarnock Burghs</b> [16,103].        |      |
| A. R. Rainy (L) -                         | 8268 |
| T. McIntyre (C) -                         | 5743 |
| <b>Kincardineshire</b> [7147].            |      |
| J. W. Crombie (L) -                       | 3877 |
| S. J. Gammell (C) -                       | 1524 |
| On the death of Mr. Crombie               |      |
| (polling April 26th, 1908) -              |      |
| Capt. Murray (L) -                        | 3661 |
| S. J. Gammell (C) -                       | 1993 |
| <b>King's Co. (Birr)</b> [4475].          |      |
| M. Reddy (N) unopp.                       |      |

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>King's Co. (Tullamore)</b> [4401].      |        |
| E. H. Burke (N) unopp.                     |        |
| <b>King's Lynn</b> [3694].                 |        |
| C. Bellairs (L) -                          | 1506   |
| T. Gibson Bowles (C, F.T.) -               | 1164   |
| A. H. Burgoyne (T.R.) -                    | 772    |
| <b>Kirkcaldy District</b> [8232].          |        |
| J. H. Dalziel (L) -                        | 4659   |
| A. H. B. Constable (C) -                   | 1410   |
| <b>Kirkcubrightshire</b> [4806].           |        |
| Major G. McMicking (L) -                   | 2715   |
| Sir M. J. Stewart (C) -                    | 2418   |
| <b>Lambeth (Brixton)</b> [11,597].         |        |
| I. H. Seaverns (L) -                       | 4521   |
| D. Dalziel (U) -                           | 4235   |
| <b>Lambeth (Kennington)</b> [10,152].      |        |
| S. Collins (L) -                           | 4639   |
| Sir F. L. Cook (C) -                       | 3054   |
| <b>Lambeth (N.)</b> [6690].                |        |
| H. Myer (L) -                              | 2162   |
| Major W. H. Gastrell (C) -                 | 1704   |
| D. Naoroji (L) -                           | 733    |
| F. W. Horner (C) -                         | 108    |
| <b>Lambeth (Norwood)</b> [13,496].         |        |
| G. S. Bowles (C) -                         | 5567   |
| N. W. Hubbard (L) -                        | 4748   |
| <b> Lanarkshire (Govan)</b> [17,854].      |        |
| R. Duncan (L U) -                          | 5224   |
| H. S. Murray (L) -                         | 5096   |
| J. Hill (Lab) -                            | 4212   |
| <b> Lanarkshire (Mid)</b> [17,179].        |        |
| I. Caldwell (L) -                          | 7246   |
| Capt. D. F. Campbell (C) -                 | 4470   |
| A. S. Gibson (Ind.) -                      | 758    |
| <b> Lanarkshire (N.E.)</b> [21,123].       |        |
| Provost A. Findlay (L) -                   | 6436   |
| Hon. H. F. Elliot (C) -                    | 4838   |
| J. Robertson (L and Lab) -                 | 4658   |
| <b> Lanarkshire (N.W.)</b> [19,622].       |        |
| W. M. Mitchell-Thomson                     |        |
| (C) -                                      | 5588   |
| C. M. Douglas (L) -                        | 4913   |
| J. Sullivan (Lab) -                        | 3291   |
| <b> Lanarkshire (Partick)</b> [23,320].    |        |
| R. Balfour (L) -                           | 9177   |
| J. Parker Smith (U, F T) -                 | 7960   |
| <b> Lanarkshire (S.)</b> [10,358].         |        |
| Walter Menzies (L) -                       | 4816   |
| J. D. Mitchell (C) -                       | 3541   |
| <b> Lanca. N. (Blackpool)</b> [21,910].    |        |
| W. W. Ashley (C) -                         | 10,111 |
| V. Phillips (L) -                          | 7078   |
| <b> Lanca. N. (Chorley)</b> [14,056].      |        |
| Lord Balcarres (C) -                       | 6803   |
| E. C. Williams (L) -                       | 5416   |
| <b> Lanca. N. (Lancaster)</b> [14,759].    |        |
| N. W. Helme (L) -                          | 6574   |
| Col. W. H. Foster (C) -                    | 5640   |
| <b> Lanca. N. (N. Lonsdale)</b> [9739].    |        |
| G. B. Haddock (C) -                        | 4121   |
| Hon. R. F. Cavendish                       |        |
| (L U, F T) -                               | 3942   |
| <b> Lanca. N.E. (Accrington)</b> [16,031]. |        |
| Sir J. F. Leese (L) -                      | 7209   |
| D. Irving (Soc) -                          | 4852   |
| S. M. Holden (Ind. Lab) -                  | 619    |
| <b> Lanca. N.E. (Ollithorpe)</b> [22,115]. |        |
| D. J. Shackleton (Lab) -                   | 12,035 |
| B. J. Belton (Ind.) -                      | 3828   |

- Lancs. N.E. (Darwen)** [17,383].  
 Ald. J. Rutherford (C) - 7792  
 F. J. Hindle (L) - 7767
- Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale)** [13,142].  
 L. V. Harcourt (L) - 6881  
 E. K. Fletcher (C) - 4562
- Lancs. S.E. (Eccles)** [18,475].  
 Dr. G. H. Pollard (L) - 5841  
 T. Stuttard (C) - 5246  
 Ben Tillett (Soc) - 3785
- Lancs. S.E. (Gorton)** [18,020].  
 J. Hodge (Lab) - 8566  
 G. W. Royce (C) - 4341
- Lancs. S.E. (Heywood)** [11,226].  
 E. H. Holden (L) - 5151  
 Capt. M. Buller (L U) - 4245
- Lancs. S.E. (Middleton)** [15,193].  
 R. Adkins (L) - 7018  
 Lieut. C. Porter (C) - 5485
- Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich)** [21,303].  
 F. Cawley (L) - 10187  
 W. T. Hedges (C) - 6024
- Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe)** [13,898].  
 T. C. Taylor (L) - 6719  
 S. Musgrave (C, F T) - 5117
- Lancs. S.E. (Stretford)** [26,958].  
 H. Nuttall (L) - 11,131  
 C. A. Cripps (C) - 8307
- Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton)** [19,206].  
 W. T. Wilson (Lab) - 9262  
 Lord Stanley (C) - 6134
- Lancs. S.W. (Bootle)** [23,117].  
 Col. T. M. Sandys (C) - 7821  
 Dr. A. P. Thomas (L) - 7431
- Lancs. S.W. (Ince)** [13,892].  
 Col. H. B. H. Blundell (C) - 3410  
 S. Walsh (Lab) - 3946
- Lancs. S.W. (Leigh)** [13,868].  
 I. F. L. Brunner (L) - 7175  
 D. MacMaster (C) - 5169
- Lancs. S.W. (Newton)** [14,775].  
 J. R. Seddon (Lab) - 6434  
 Col. R. Pilkington (C) - 5893
- Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk)** [13,478].  
 Hon. A. Stanley (C) - 6207  
 C. V. C. Dawbarn (L) - 3291
- Lancs. S.W. (Southport)** [16,304].  
 J. M. Astbury (L) - 6637  
 E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (C) - 6367
- Lancs. S.W. (Widnes)** [11,632].  
 Col. W. H. Walker (C) - 5017  
 Sir J. Swinburne (L) - 4165
- Leeds (Cent.)** [8420].  
 R. Armitage (L) - 4188  
 G. W. Balfour (C) - 3192
- Leeds (E.)** [9539].  
 J. O'Grady (Lab) - 4299  
 H. S. Cautley (C) - 2208
- Leeds (N.)** [22,621].  
 Rowland Barran (L) - 9591  
 J. D. Birchall (C) - 7108
- Leeds (S.)** [15,503].  
 Sir J. L. Walton, K.C. (L) - 6200  
 A. Fox (Lab) - 4036
- Sir H. W. R. Fairfax-Lucy** (C) - 2126  
 On the death of Sir J. L. Walton (polling Feb. 13th, 1908):  
 W. Middlebrook (L) - 5274  
 R. J. Neville (C) - 4015  
 A. Fox (Lab) - 2451
- Leeds (W.)** [18,920].  
 H. J. Gladstone (L) - 9258  
 S. Samuel (C) - 6450
- Leicester (S.)** [25,332].  
 H. Broadhurst (L) - 14,745  
 I. R. Macdonald (Lab) - 14,685  
 Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) - 7504  
 On the retirement of Mr. Broadhurst (polling March 30th, 1906):  
 Franklin Thomasson (L) - 10,766  
 Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) - 7205
- Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)** [13,515].  
 Sir C. B. McLaren, Bart. (L) - 7678  
 A. Stoneham (C) - 3627
- Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)** [17,712].  
 R. C. Lehmann (L) - 8380  
 C. H. Dixon (C) - 6382
- Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro')** [13,727].  
 M. Levy (L) - 6803  
 W. B. Du Pre (C) - 5023
- Leicestershire (E. or Melton)** [16,632].  
 H. de R. Walker (L) - 2800  
 Sir A. G. Hazlerigg (C) - 6033
- Leith Group** [17,166].  
 R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7677  
 F. T. Cooper, K.C. (U) - 4865
- Leitrim (N.)** [6979].  
 P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.  
 On Mr. McHugh deciding to sit for N. Sligo, for which he was also elected, Mr. Dolan (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed.  
 On Mr. Dolan's resigning, and standing again as a "Sinn Fein" candidate (polling Feb. 21st, 1908):  
 Francis Meehan (N) - 3103  
 C. J. Dolan (Sinn Fein) - 1157
- Leitrim (S.)** [5738].  
 T. Smith (N) unopp.
- Lewisham** [24,457].  
 Major E. F. Coates (C) - 9689  
 F. W. Aveling (L) - 8206
- Limerick City** [4891].  
 M. Joyce (N) unopp.
- Limerick Co. (E.)** [7331].  
 W. London (N) unopp.  
 On the death of Mr. W. London (polling June 10th, 1909):  
 T. London (N) - 2664  
 J. Moloney (I N) - 1680
- Limerick Co. (W.)** [7585].  
 P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.
- Lincoln** [11,092].  
 C. H. Roberts (L) - 5110  
 C. H. Seely (L U, F T) - 3718  
 H. P. Croft (T R) - 1163
- Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding)** [14,671].  
 H. R. Mansfield (L) - 5800  
 E. M. Pollock (L U) - 4180
- Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Skeaford)** [10,518].  
 Arnold Lupton (L) - 4355  
 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (C) - 4062
- Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford)** [9923].  
 Lord J. Joicy-Cecil (C) - 4552  
 F. P. Rawson (L) - 4018
- Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth)** [10,124].  
 R. W. Perks (L) - 4551  
 T. C. Platt (C) - 3572
- Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)** [13,217].  
 Harold J. Reckitt (L) - 5753  
 Capt. G. S. Smythe (C) - 4027  
 On the retirement of Mr. Reckitt (polling Feb. 26th, 1907):  
 Sir Berkeley Sheffield (C) - 5389  
 Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) - 5773 (C gain)
- Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle)** [10,327].  
 Lord Willoughby-de-  
 Eresby (C) - 4750  
 A. Adams (L) - 4100
- Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro')** [12,794].  
 Major Leslie Renton (L) - 5922  
 C. A. Moreing (C) - 5071
- Linlithgowshire** [11,005].  
 Alex. Ure, K.C. (L) - 5282  
 P. Rose Innes (C) - 2761
- Liverpool (Abercromby)** [7102].  
 Major T. E. B. Seely (L) - 2933  
 W. F. Lawrence (C) - 2734
- Liverpool (E. Toxteth)** [9510].  
 Austin Taylor (U F T) unopp.
- Liverpool (Everton)** [9663].  
 L. S. Harwood-Banner (C) - 3947  
 W. Hanbury-Aggs (L) - 2884
- Liverpool (Exchange)** [5658].  
 R. R. Cherry, K.C. (L) - 2291  
 C. McArthur (C) - 2170
- Liverpool (Kirkdale)** [10,563].  
 D. MacIver (C) - 3749  
 J. Conley (Lab) - 3157  
 On the death of Mr. MacIver (polling Sept. 27th, 1907):  
 C. McArthur (C) - 4000  
 J. Hill (Lab & Soc) - 3330
- Liverpool (Seotland)** [5626].  
 T. P. O'Connor (N) - 2808  
 A. A. Tobin, K.C. (C) - 1117
- Liverpool (W. Walton)** [15,618].  
 F. E. Smith (C) - 5862  
 E. G. Jellicoe (L) - 5153
- Liverpool (W. Derby)** [11,475].  
 W. W. Rutherford (C) - 5447  
 R. D. Holt (L) - 3600
- Liverpool (W. Toxteth)** [8987].  
 R. P. Houston (C) - 3373  
 J. Sexton (Lab) - 2592
- London City (S.)** [29,831].  
 Sir E. Clarke, K.C. (C) - 16,019  
 Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) - 15,619  
 F. O. Schuster (L) - 5311  
 Sir J. West Ridgeway (L) - 5064  
 On the resignation of Mr. Gibbs (polling Feb. 27th, 1906):  
 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (C) - 15,474  
 T. Gibson Bowles (U F T) - 4124  
 On the resignation of Sir E. Clarke, Sir Frederick Banbury (C) was (June 15th, 1906) returned unopposed.

**London University** [5772].  
 Sir P. Magnus (L U, F T) - 1840  
 Sir M. Foster (L) - 1816

**Londonderry (City)** [4969].  
 Marquis of Hamilton (C) unopp.

**Londonderry (N.)** [9490].  
 H. T. Barrie (C) - 4806  
 A. White (N) - 2699

**Londonderry (S.)** [8039].  
 J. Gordon (L U) - 3845  
 A. Keightley (Russellite) - 3763

**Longford Co. (N.)** [3731].  
 J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

**Longford Co. (S.)** [3671].  
 Hon. E. Blake (N) unopp.  
 On the resignation of Mr. Blake, Mr. J. Phillips (N) was returned unopposed (Sept. 1907).

**Louth Co. (N.)** [5502].  
 T. M. Healy (N) unopp.

**Louth Co. (S.)** [4788].  
 J. Nolan (N) unopp.

**Maidstone** [6148].  
 Lord Castlereagh (C) - 2841  
 Sir Francis Evans (L) - 2709

**Manchester (E.)** [13,942].  
 T. G. Horridge (L) - 6403  
 A. J. Balfour (C) - 4423

**Manchester (N.)** [10,430].  
 C. E. Schwann (L) - 5716  
 H. Sowler (C) - 3262

**Manchester (N.E.)** [10,009].  
 J. R. Clynes (Lab) - 5386  
 Sir J. Fergusson (C) - 2951

**Manchester (N.W.)** [12,071].  
 Winston S. Churchill (L) - 5639  
 W. Joynson-Hicks (C) - 4398  
 On Mr. Churchill's appointment to the Board of Trade (polling April 24th, 1908):  
 W. Joynson-Hicks (C) - 5417  
 Winston S. Churchill (L) - 4988  
 D. Irving (Soc) - 276  
 (C gain)

**Manchester (S.)** [15,359].  
 A. A. Haworth (L) - 8002  
 L. E. Smith (C) - 3770

**Manchester (S.W.)** [8,417].  
 G. D. Kelley (Lab) - 4101  
 W. J. Galloway (C) - 2875

**Marylebone (E.)** [6734].  
 Lord R. Cecil, K.C. (C) - 2827  
 A. M. L. Langdon, K.C. (L) - 2167

**Marylebone (W.)** [8597].  
 Sir S. E. Scott (C) - 3446  
 Sir H. H. Johnston (L) - 2791

**Mayo Co. (E.)** [7985].  
 J. Dillon (N) unopp.

**Mayo Co. (N.)** [7146].  
 C. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

**Mayo Co. (S.)** [7885].  
 J. O'Donnell (N) unopp.

**Mayo Co. (W.)** [8276].  
 Dr. R. Ambrose (N) unopp.

**Meath Co. (N.)** [5635].  
 P. White (N) unopp.

**Meath Co. (S.)** [5642].  
 D. Sheehy (N) unopp.

**Merionethshire** [9371].  
 A. O. Williams (L) unopp.

**Merthyr Tydvil** [2,226,661].  
 D. A. Thomas (L) - 13971  
 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - 10187  
 H. Radcliffe (L) - 7776

**Middlesbrough** [21,399].  
 J. H. Wilson (Lab) - 9251  
 Col. S. A. Sadler (C) - 6870  
 G. Lansbury (Soc) - 1380

**Middlesex (Brentford)** [20,135].  
 V. H. Rutherford (L) - 6506  
 James Bigwood (C) - 6053

**Middlesex (Ealing)** [24,400].  
 H. Field (C) - 8261  
 A. H. Hutton (L) - 6982

**Middlesex (Enfield)** [27,604].  
 J. Branch (L) - 9790  
 Col. H. F. Bowles (C) - 7674

**Middlesex (Harrow)** [33,356].  
 J. Gibb (L) - 11,393  
 Hon. W. R. W. Peel (C) - 10,977

**Middlesex (Hornsey)** [22,890].  
 Capt. C. B. Balfour (C) - 8850  
 C. W. Tomkinson (L) - 7289  
 On the resignation of Capt. Balfour, Lord Ronaldshay (C) was returned unopposed (June 5th, 1907).

**Middlesex (Tottenham)** [29,207].  
 Percy Alden (L & Lab) - 9959  
 H. W. Chatterton (C) - 7009

**Middlesex (Uxbridge)** [17,194].  
 Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) - 6429  
 S. J. Pocock (L) - 6284

**Midlothian** [16,572].  
 Lord Dalmeny (L) - 8348  
 Frank T. Usher (C) - 5131

**Monaghan Co. (N.)** [6403].  
 P. O'Hara (N) unopp.  
 On the resignation of P. O'Hara, J. C. R. Lardner (N) was returned unopposed (June 20th, 1907).

**Monaghan Co. (S.)** [6531].  
 J. McKean (N) unopp.

**Monmouth (Dist.)** [12,622].  
 L. Haslam (L) - 4531  
 E. E. Micholls (C) - 3939  
 J. Winstone (Lab) - 1678

**Monmouthshire (N.)** [14,006].  
 R. McKenna (L) - 7730  
 Rear-Admiral Sir C. Campbell (C) - 3155  
 R. McKenna resigned and was returned unopposed (Feb. 15th, 1907).

**Monmouthshire (S.)** [17,947].  
 Col. Ivor Herbert (L) - 7503  
 Lieut.-Col. C. C. E. Morgan (C) - 6216

**Monmouthshire (W.)** [19,203].  
 T. Richards (L & Lab) unopp.

**Montgomery (Dist.)** [3304].  
 J. D. Rees (L) - 1541  
 Lt. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (C) 1458

**Montgomeryshire** [8014].  
 D. Davies (L) unopposed.

**Montrose District** [8293].  
 Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L) - 4416  
 Col. Sprot (C) - 1922  
 On Mr. Morley's elevation to the Peerage (polling May 12th, 1908):  
 R. V. Harcourt (L) - 3083  
 J. Burgess (Lab) - 1937  
 A. H. B. Constable (C) - 1576

**Morpeth** [9653].  
 T. Burt (L & Lab) - 5513  
 S. A. Coats (C) - 1919

**Newcastle-on-Tyne (S.)** [37,483].  
 W. Hudson (Lab) - 18,869  
 G. Cairns (L) - 18,423  
 W. R. Plummer (C) - 11,942  
 G. Renwick (C) - 11,223  
 On the death of Mr. Cairns (polling Sept. 24th, 1908):  
 G. Renwick (C) - 13,863  
 E. Shortt (L) - 11,720  
 E. R. Hartley (Soc) - 2,971  
 (C gain)

**Newcastle-under-Lyme** [10,260].  
 J. C. Wedgwood (L) - 5155  
 Sir A. S. Haslam (L U) - 2948

**Newington (Walworth)** [8410].  
 C. J. O'Donnell (L) - 3187  
 Sir J. Bailey (C) - 2418

**Newington (W.)** [9606].  
 Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 4446  
 R. E. Belilios (C) - 2425  
 Capt. Norton was returned unopposed (Feb. 1906) on his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

**Newry** [2030].  
 L. J. Mooney (N) - 802  
 P. G. H. Carvill (N) - 735

**Norfolk (E.)** [11,383].  
 R. J. Price (L) - 5631  
 R. F. Boileau (C) - 3435

**Norfolk (Mid)** [9889].  
 Lord Wodehouse (L) - 4197  
 W. L. Boyle (C) - 4170

**Norfolk (N.)** [10,974].  
 Sir W. B. Gordon (L) - 5155  
 F. T. S. Rippingall (C) - 3628

**Norfolk (N.W.)** [11,455].  
 G. White (L) - 5772  
 W. J. Lancaster (C) - 2972

**Norfolk (S.)** [9705].  
 Arthur W. Soames (L) - 4677  
 Sir E. Mann (C) - 3519

**Norfolk (S.W.)** [8960].  
 R. Winfrey (L) - 4416  
 Sir T. L. Hare, Bart. (C) - 3513

**Northampton (S.)** [12,132].  
 H. W. Paul (L) - 4479  
 J. G. Shipman (L) - 4244  
 R. R. B. Orlebar (C) - 4073  
 F. G. Barnes (C) - 4000  
 J. Williams (Soc) - 2544  
 J. Gribble (Soc) - 2366

**Northamptonshire (E.)** [17,276].  
 F. A. Channing (L) - 9017  
 Sir A. de C. Brooke (C) - 5414

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Northamptonshire (Mid)</b> [13,942].<br>H. Mansfield (L) - - - 6307<br>R. F. Peel (C) - - - 5067                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Oxford University (2)</b> [6782].<br>Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.<br>Sir W. R. Anson (L U) unopp.                                                                                                                                  | <b>Portsmouth (2)</b> [32,643].<br>T. A. Bramsdon (L) - - - 10,500<br>Sir J. Baker (L) - - - 10,236<br>W. Sanders (Lab) - - - 8,172<br>Major E. H. Hills (C) - - - 7,970<br>A. W. Whitelaw (C) - - - 7,752<br>T. F. Jane (Naval) - - - 1,859<br>(Sir J. Baker died Nov. 1909) |
| <b>Northamptonshire (N.)</b> [10,621].<br>G. Nicholls (Lab) - - - 4880<br>S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) 4195                                                                                                                                               | <b>Oxfordshire (Banbury)</b> [7948].<br>Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - - - 3992<br>Viscount Villiers (C) - - - 2796                                                                                                                                | <b>Preston (2)</b> [19,464].<br>J. P. MacPherson (Lab) - 10,181<br>H. Cox (L) - - - 8,538<br>R. Kerr (C) - - - 7,303<br>Sir W. E. M. Tomlinson (C) - - - 6,856                                                                                                                |
| <b>Northamptonshire (S.)</b> [9211].<br>T. N. A. Grove (L) - - - 4136<br>Hon. C. D. Pennant (C) - 3814                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Oxfordshire (Henley)</b> [10,497].<br>P. Morrell (L) - - - 4562<br>Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) - - - 4050                                                                                                                               | <b>Queen's Co. (Leix)</b> [4774].<br>P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Northumberland (Berwick)</b> [9444].<br>Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 5102<br>T. H. W. Inskip (C) - - - 2862                                                                                                                                              | <b>Oxfordshire (Woodstock)</b> [10,289].<br>E. N. Bennett (L) - - - 4585<br>G. H. Morrell (C) - - - 4144                                                                                                                                  | <b>Queen's Co. (Osarry)</b> [4801].<br>W. P. Delany (N) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Northumberland (Hexham)</b> [11,280].<br>W. C. B. Beaumont (L) - 5632<br>Major S. Clayton (C) - - 3547<br>On the succession of Mr. Beaumont to the Peerage (polling March 18th, 1907):<br>R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5401<br>Col. C. L. Bates (C) - - - 4244 | <b>Paddington (N.)</b> [11,157].<br>L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 3825<br>A. Strauss (L U) - - - 2419<br>Sir H. Burdett (Ind C) - 817                                                                                                         | <b>Radnorshire</b> [5864].<br>Frank Edwards (L) - - - 2186<br>C. V. Llewellyn (C) - - - 2011                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Northumberland (Tyneside)</b> [25,090].<br>J. M. Robertson (L) - - 11,496<br>J. Knott (C) - - - 6885                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Paddington (S.)</b> [6520].<br>Sir G. Fardell (C) - - - 2919<br>C. W. Milne (L) - - - 1502                                                                                                                                             | <b>Reading</b> [11,096].<br>Rufus D. Isaacs (L) - - - 5407<br>G. H. Johnstone (C) - - - 4710                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Northumberland (Wansbeck)</b> [18,596].<br>C. Fenwick (L and Lab) 10,386<br>W. Riddell (C) - - - 3210                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Paisley</b> [12,387].<br>J. McCallum (L) - - - 5664<br>J. A. D. McKean (C) - - 2594<br>R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 2482                                                                                                                     | <b>Renfrewshire (E.)</b> [19,656].<br>R. Laidlaw (L) - - - 6896<br>Sir M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C) 6801                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Norwich (2)</b> [21,382].<br>G. H. Roberts (Lab.) - - 11,059<br>L. J. Tillett (L) - - - 10,972<br>E. E. Wild (C) - - - 7460                                                                                                                            | <b>Peebles and Selkirk</b> [3972].<br>Hon. A. W. O. Murray, Master of Elibank (L) - 1955<br>Sir W. Thornburn (L U) - 1549                                                                                                                 | <b>Renfrewshire (W.)</b> [13,334].<br>Sir T. Glen Coats (L) - - 5358<br>J. C. Cunninghame (U) - - 4490                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Nottingham (E.)</b> [13,014].<br>Sir H. T. S. Cotton (L) - 6020<br>E. Bond (C) - - - 4290                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Pembroke and Haverfordwest</b> [7137].<br>O. C. Philipps (L) - - - 3576<br>Sir R. Pole-Carew (C) - - 2527                                                                                                                              | <b>Rochdale</b> [14,748].<br>A. G. C. Harvey (L) - - - 5912<br>C. M. Roys (C) - - - 4449<br>S. G. Hobson (Soc) - - - 2506                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Nottingham (S.)</b> [13,894].<br>A. Richardson (Lab) - - - 6314<br>Lord H. C. Bennet (C) - 5514                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Pembrokeshire</b> [11,464].<br>J. Wynford Philipps (L) - 5886<br>John Lort-Williams (C) - 2636<br>On the elevation of Mr. Philipps to the Peerage (polling July 16th, 1908):<br>W. Roch (L) - - - 5463<br>Lort-Williams (C) - - - 3286 | <b>Rochester</b> [5647].<br>E. H. Lamb (L) - - - 2967<br>C. Tuff (C) - - - 2374                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Nottingham (W.)</b> [17,232].<br>J. H. Yoxall (L) - - - 8107<br>W. L. P. Rowley (L U) - 5262                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Pearyn (see Falmouth).</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>Roscommon (N.)</b> [8405].<br>J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)</b> [11,694].<br>F. Newnes (L) - - - 5365<br>Sir F. G. Milner (C) - - - 4834                                                                                                                                               | <b>Perth</b> [5371].<br>R. Wallace (L) - - - 2875<br>S. Chapman (C) - - - 1867<br>On the appointment of Mr. Wallace as Chairman County of London Sessions, Sir Robert Pullar (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12th, 1907).                | <b>Roscommon (S.)</b> [8338].<br>J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)</b> [20,185].<br>A. B. Markham (L) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Perthshire (E.)</b> [7853].<br>T. R. Buchanan (L) - - - 3738<br>Marquis of Tullibardine (C) 2648                                                                                                                                       | <b>Ross and Cromarty</b> [8101].<br>J. G. Weir (L) - - - 3883<br>J. C. Watt (C) - - - 1773                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Nottinghamshire (Newark)</b> [11,164].<br>J. R. Starkey (L) - - - 4772<br>A. M. Mandeville (L) - - 4444                                                                                                                                                | <b>Perthshire (W.)</b> [8546].<br>D. C. Erskine (L) - - - 3890<br>J. Stroyan (L U) - - - 3087                                                                                                                                             | <b>Roxburghshire</b> [5914].<br>Sir J. Jardine (L) - - - 2829<br>Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith (C) - - - 2514                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)</b> [19,270].<br>J. E. Ellis (L) - - - 9094<br>H. F. Wyatt (C) - - - 5460                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Peterborough</b> [6381].<br>G. Greenwood (Lab) - - 3326<br>Sir R. Purvis (L U) - - 2167                                                                                                                                                | <b>Rutlandshire</b> [4142].<br>G. H. Finch (C) - - - 2047<br>W. H. Pearson (L) - - - 1564<br>On the death of Mr. Finch (polling June 11th, 1907):<br>John Grettton (C) - - - 2213<br>W. F. H. Lyon (L) - - - 1362                                                             |
| <b>Oldham (2)</b> [34,617].<br>A. Emmott (L) - - - 17,327<br>J. A. Bright (L) - - - 16,672<br>C. B. Crisp (C) - - - 11,989<br>E. R. Hartley (C) - - - 11,391                                                                                              | <b>Plymouth (2)</b> [18,158].<br>T. W. Dobson (L) - - - 9021<br>C. E. Mallet (L) - - - 8914<br>H. E. Duke (C) - - - 6547<br>H. G. Smith (C) - - - 6234                                                                                    | <b>St. Andrews (Dist.)</b> [3249].<br>Maj. Anstruther-Gray (C) - 1495<br>Capt. E. C. Ellice (L) - - 1472                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Orkney and Shetland</b> [7615].<br>J. Cathcart Wason (L) - 3837<br>C. J. Dunlop (L U) - - - 1021                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Pontefract</b> [3464].<br>T. W. Nussey (L) - - - 1830<br>Col. C. E. Yate (C) - - - 1037                                                                                                                                                | <b>St. George's (Hanover Square)</b> [9092].<br>Col. E. H. Legge (C) - - 4264<br>M. C. Mallik (L) - - - 2191<br>On the resignation of Col. Legge, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton was (June 16th, 1906) returned unopposed.                                                              |
| <b>Oxford</b> [9100].<br>Viscount Valentia (C) - - 3910<br>G. Whale (L) - - - 3310                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>St. Helens</b> [12,907].<br>T. Glover (Lab) - - - 6088<br>Sir H. Seton-Karr (C) - - 4647                                                                                                                                                                                   |

|                                                                                                   |                                                                                             |                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St. Pancras (E.)</b> [9583].                                                                   | <b>Shropshire (Ludlow)</b> [10,414].                                                        | <b>Stafford</b> [3934].                                                |
| H. C. Lea (L) - - - 4208                                                                          | Rowland Hunt (L U) - - - 4978                                                               | C. E. Shaw (L) - - - 1917                                              |
| Sir T. Wrightson (C) - - 2327                                                                     | F. Horne (L) - - - 4218                                                                     | S. R. C. Bosanquet - - - 1636                                          |
| <b>St. Pancras (N.)</b> [9931].                                                                   | <b>Shropshire (Newport)</b> [10,741].                                                       | <b>Staffordshire (Burton)</b> [11,855].                                |
| W. H. Dickinson (L) - - - 4094                                                                    | Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney (C) 4348                                                              | R. F. Ratcliff (L U) - - - 5613                                        |
| E. R. P. Moon (C) - - - 2643                                                                      | F. Neilson (L) - - - 4582                                                                   | Capt. F. Vane (L) - - - 4572                                           |
| <b>St. Pancras (S.)</b> [5542].                                                                   | On the death of Col. Kenyon-Slaney (polling May 14th, 1908):                                | <b>Staffordshire (Handsworth)</b>                                      |
| P. W. Wilson (L) - - - 2109                                                                       | B. Stanier (C) - - - 5329                                                                   | [28,546].                                                              |
| Capt. H. M. Jessel (L U) - 2048                                                                   | F. Neilson (L) - - - 4377                                                                   | Maj. E. C. Meysey-Thompson (L U) - - - 13,407                          |
| <b>St. Pancras (W.)</b> [8553].                                                                   | <b>Shropshire (Oswestry)</b> [10,081].                                                      | H. S. Leon (L) - - - 8636                                              |
| Sir W. J. Collins (L) - - - 3230                                                                  | W. C. Bridgman (C, T R) - 5011                                                              | <b>Staffordshire (Kingswinford)</b>                                    |
| H. R. Graham (C) - - - 2545                                                                       | A. H. Bright (L) - - - 4508                                                                 | [13,071].                                                              |
| <b>Salford (N.)</b> [9810].                                                                       | <b>Shropshire (Wellington)</b> [8696].                                                      | H. S. Staveley-Hill (C) - 6311                                         |
| W. P. Byles (L) - - - 4915                                                                        | C. S. Henry (L) - - - 4306                                                                  | Hon. F. Guest (L) - - - 5470                                           |
| F. Platt-Higgins (C) - - 3728                                                                     | H. A. Harmsworth (L U) - 3114                                                               | <b>Staffordshire (Leek)</b> [11,972].                                  |
| <b>Salford (S.)</b> [8360].                                                                       | <b>Sligo Co. (N.)</b> [8092].                                                               | R. Pearce (L) - - - 5749                                               |
| H. Belloc (L) - - - 4237                                                                          | P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.                                                                     | C. Bill (C) - - - 4275                                                 |
| J. G. Groves (C) - - - 3378                                                                       | On the death of Mr. McHugh, Mr. Thomas Scanlon (N) was returned unopposed (Aug. 5th, 1909). | <b>Staffordshire (Lichfield)</b> [10,464].                             |
| <b>Salford (W.)</b> [14,966].                                                                     | <b>Sligo Co. (S.)</b> [7190].                                                               | T. C. Warner (L) - - - 5121                                            |
| G. W. Agnew (L) - - - 7327                                                                        | J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.                                                                        | Hon. R. V. Grosvenor (L U) 2991                                        |
| Sir Lees Knowles (C) - - 5119                                                                     | <b>Somerset (Bridgwater)</b> [10,396].                                                      | <b>Staffordshire (N.W.)</b> [16,031].                                  |
| <b>Salisbury</b> [3431].                                                                          | H. G. Montgomery (L) - - 4422                                                               | A. Billson (L) - - - 7667                                              |
| E. P. Tennant (L) - - - 1646                                                                      | R. A. Sanders (C) - - - 4405                                                                | Sir J. Heath (C) - - - 5557                                            |
| Sir W. Palmer (C) - - - 1605                                                                      | <b>Somerset (E.)</b> [9717].                                                                | On the death of Sir A. Billson (polling July 31st, 1907):              |
| <b>Scarboro'</b> [6169].                                                                          | I. W. H. Thompson (L) - - 4553                                                              | A. Stanley (L Lab) - - - 7396                                          |
| W. Russell Rea (L) - - - 3128                                                                     | B. G. Falle (C) - - - 3890                                                                  | T. W. Twyford (C) - - - 5047                                           |
| C. E. Hunter (C) - - - 2619                                                                       | <b>Somerset (Frome)</b> [12,914].                                                           | <b>Staffordshire (W.)</b> [11,933].                                    |
| <b>Sheffield (Attercliffe)</b> [16,676].                                                          | J. E. Barlow (L) - - - 6207                                                                 | H. D. McLaren (L) - - - 5589                                           |
| J. B. Langley (L) - - - 6523                                                                      | C. T. Foxcroft (C) - - - 4552                                                               | Sir A. Henderson (L U) - 4708                                          |
| A. M. Wilson (C) - - - 5716                                                                       | <b>Somerset (H.)</b> [13,206].                                                              | <b>Stalybridge</b> [7906].                                             |
| On the retirement of Mr. J. Batty Langley (polling May 4th, 1909):                                | W. H. Bateman Hope (L) - 6626                                                               | J. F. Cheetham (L) - - - 3836                                          |
| J. Pointer (Lab) - - - 3531                                                                       | W. J. P. Mason (C) - - - 4380                                                               | J. Travis-Clegg (C) - - - 3382                                         |
| King-Farlow (C) - - - 3380                                                                        | <b>Somerset (S.)</b> [9950].                                                                | <b>Stirling Burghs</b> [7871].                                         |
| R. C. Lambert (L) - - - 3175                                                                      | Sir E. Strachey (L) - - - 5164                                                              | Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L) unopp.                                   |
| Muir Wilson (Ind C) - - 2823                                                                      | B. Portman (C) - - - 3247                                                                   | On the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (polling May 22nd, 1908): |
| (Labour gain)                                                                                     | <b>Somerset (Wellington)</b> [10,094].                                                      | A. Ponsonby (L) - - - 3873                                             |
| <b>Sheffield (Brightside)</b> [12,651].                                                           | Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (C) - - - 4508                                               | W. Whitelaw (C) - - - 2512                                             |
| I. T. Walters (L) - - - 5409                                                                      | C. H. Dudley Ward (L) - - 4286                                                              | <b>Stirlingshire</b> [19,706].                                         |
| J. F. Hope (C) - - - 4408                                                                         | <b>Somerset (Wells)</b> [12,489].                                                           | D. Mackenzie Smeaton (L) 9475                                          |
| <b>Sheffield (Cent.)</b> [8899].                                                                  | T. B. Silcock (L) - - - 5145                                                                | Marquis of Graham (U) - 5805                                           |
| Sir H. Vincent (C) - - - 4217                                                                     | R. E. Dickinson (C) - - - 4761                                                              | <b>Stockport (2)</b> [13,113].                                         |
| S. Udah (L) - - - 3297                                                                            | <b>Southampton (2)</b> [10,574].                                                            | G. J. Wardle (Lab) - - - 7299                                          |
| On the death of Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. J. F. Hope (C) was returned unopposed (April 21st, 1908). | Lt.-Col. I. Phillips (L) - - 7032                                                           | J. Duckworth (L) - - - 6544                                            |
| <b>Sheffield (Ecclesall)</b> [13,813].                                                            | W. D. Ward (L) - - - 6255                                                                   | H. Barnston (C) - - - 4591                                             |
| S. Roberts (C) - - - 5856                                                                         | T. Chamberlayne (L U) - - 5754                                                              | Hon. H. O'Neill (C) - - - 4038                                         |
| R. C. Lambert (L) - - - 5392                                                                      | I. Aird (C) - - - 5535                                                                      | <b>Stockton</b> [12,635].                                              |
| <b>Sheffield (Hallam)</b> [13,595].                                                               | H. Quelch (Soc) - - - 2146                                                                  | Sir R. Ropner (C) - - - 5330                                           |
| C. H. Stuart-Wortley (C) - 5546                                                                   | <b>South Shields</b> [18,387].                                                              | S. F. Mendl (L) - - - 3675                                             |
| A. Grant (L) - - - 5465                                                                           | Sir W. S. Robson (L) - - - 9717                                                             | F. Rose (Lab) - - - 2710                                               |
| <b>Shoreditch (Haggerston)</b> [8169].                                                            | A. R. Chamberlayne (C) - 3431                                                               | <b>Stoke-upon-Trent</b> [14,900].                                      |
| W. R. Cremer (L) - - - 2773                                                                       | <b>Southwark (Bermondsey)</b> [12,233].                                                     | J. Ward (Lab) - - - 7660                                               |
| Hon. R. C. E. Guinness (C) 2171                                                                   | Dr. G. Cooper (L) - - - 4775                                                                | D. H. Coghill (L U) - - - 4288                                         |
| On the death of Sir Rendal Cremer (polling Aug. 1st, 1908):                                       | H. J. C. Cust (C) - - - 3216                                                                | <b>Strand</b> [8227].                                                  |
| Hon. Rupert Guinness (C) - - - 2867                                                               | On the death of Dr. Cooper (polling Oct. 28th, 1909):                                       | Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C) - 3635                                         |
| W. R. Warren (L) - - - 1724                                                                       | J. Dunphreys (C) - - - 4278                                                                 | A. W. Lawrence (L) - - - 1854                                          |
| H. Burrows (Soc) - - - 986                                                                        | S. L. Hughes (L) - - - 3291                                                                 | <b>Suffolk (N.E. or Eye)</b> [10,529].                                 |
| (C gain)                                                                                          | Dr. Salter (Lab) - - - 1435                                                                 | F. S. Stevenson (L), unopp.                                            |
| <b>Shoreditch (Hoxton)</b> [9052].                                                                | (C gain)                                                                                    | On the resignation of Mr. Stevenson (polling April 6th, 1906):         |
| Hon. C. G. Hay (C) - - - 3489                                                                     | <b>Southwark (Rotherhithe)</b> [10,401].                                                    | W. Harold Pearson (L) - 4568                                           |
| H. Ward (L) - - - 2753                                                                            | H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - - 4192                                                                | Lord Graham (C) - - - 4371                                             |
| <b>Shrewsbury</b> [4853].                                                                         | C. J. Macdonald (C) - - - 2821                                                              | <b>Suffolk (Lowestoft)</b> [14,091].                                   |
| Sir C. L. Hill (C) - - - 2395                                                                     | <b>Southwark (W.)</b> [8046].                                                               | E. Beauchamp (L) - - - 6510                                            |
| E. G. Hemmerde (L) - - 1955                                                                       | R. K. Causton (L) - - - 3057                                                                | Col. F. A. Lucas (C) - - - 4905                                        |
|                                                                                                   | A. C. Salter, K.C. (C) - - 2592                                                             |                                                                        |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Suffolk (Stowmarket)</b> [11,092].<br>G. A. Hardy (L.) - - - 4831<br>Hon. W. E. Guinness (C) - 4582                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Taunton</b> [3808].<br>Sir E. Boyle (C) - - - 1842<br>A. Ponsonby (L.) - - - 1523<br>On the resignation of Sir Edward Boyle (polling Feb. 13rd, 1909):<br>Hon. W. Peel (C) - - - 1976<br>F. Smith (Lab.) - - - 1085                                                                                    | <b>Walsall</b> [14,587].<br>Major E. M. Dunn (L.) - - 7092<br>B. Bagshaw (C) - - - 5893                            |
| <b>Suffolk (Sudbury)</b> [10,072].<br>W. C. Heaton Armstrong (L.) - - - 4201<br>Sir W. C. Quilter (L U) - 4065                                                                                                                                           | <b>Tipperary (E.)</b> [5326].<br>J. T. Condon (N) unopp.<br><b>Tipperary (Mid)</b> [6031].<br>K. O'Brien (N) unopp.<br><b>Tipperary (N.)</b> [5481].<br>M. Hogan (N) unopp.<br><b>Tipperary (S.)</b> [4361].<br>J. Cullinan (N) unopp.                                                                    | <b>Wandsworth</b> [37,020].<br>Sir H. Kimber (C) - - - 12,433<br>A. E. Reed (L) - - - 11,888                       |
| <b>Suffolk (Woodbridge)</b> [12,800].<br>R. L. Everett (L.) - - - 5527<br>E. G. Pretymann (C) - - - 5346                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)</b> [12,472].<br>G. S. Brooke (L) - - - 4595<br>A. P. du Cros (C) - - - 3974                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Warrington</b> [10,832].<br>A. H. Crossfield (L) - - - 5599<br>R. Pierpoint (C) - - - 4099                      |
| <b>Sunderland (2)</b> [28,779].<br>J. Stuart (L) - - - 13,620<br>T. Summerbell (Lab.) - - 13,130<br>D. H. Haggie (C) - - - 7879<br>J. S. G. Pemberton (U.F.T.) 7244                                                                                      | <b>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)</b> [6654].<br>W. Pearce (L) - - - 2981<br>Sir H. S. Samuel (C) - - - 2007                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Warwick and Leamington</b> [6572].<br>T. H. D. Berridge (L) - - 3011<br>Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton (U) 2802          |
| <b>Surrey N.W. (Chertsey)</b> [16,651].<br>F. J. Marnham (L) - - - 6,165<br>Lord Bingham (C) - - - 6266                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Tower Hamlets (Mile End)</b> [5677].<br>B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2295<br>Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (C) 2169                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Warwickshire (Nuneaton)</b> [16,934].<br>W. Johnson (Lab.) - - - 7677<br>F. A. Newdigate (C) - - - 5849         |
| <b>Surrey N.W. (Epsom)</b> [18,119].<br>W. Keswick (C) - - - 7316<br>A. W. Aston (L) - - - 6221                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Tower Hamlets (Poplar)</b> [11,175].<br>S. C. Buxton (L) - - - 4546<br>G. O. Borwick (C) - - - 2235                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Warwickshire (Rugby)</b> [12,188].<br>J. Corrie Grant (L) - - - 5181<br>A. D. Steel-Maitland (C) 4907           |
| <b>Surrey (Guildford)</b> [15,795].<br>W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6430<br>Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick (C) 5630                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East)</b> [3342].<br>W. W. Renn (L) - - - 1685<br>H. H. Wells (C) - - - 1064                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)</b> [10,628].<br>Capt. Kincaid Smith (L) - 4321<br>P. S. Foster (C) - - - 4173 |
| <b>Surrey (Kingston)</b> [19,316].<br>G. Cave, K.C. (C) - - - 7656<br>R. Whyte (L) - - - 6637                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)</b> [4089].<br>S. M. Samuel (L) - - - 1975<br>D. H. Kyd (C) - - - 1569                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>West Bromwich</b> [11,201].<br>Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5475<br>Lord Lewisham (C) - - - 4259                    |
| <b>Surrey (Reigate)</b> [15,418].<br>H. C. Brodie (L) - - - 6567<br>Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson (C) 5348                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Tynemouth</b> [9946].<br>H. J. Craig (L) - - - 4286<br>F. Harris (C, T R) - - - 3522                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>West Ham (N.)</b> [15,760].<br>C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6838<br>E. Gray (C) - - - 5094                          |
| <b>Surrey (Wimbledon)</b> [26,442].<br>C. Eric Hambro (C) - - - 9523<br>St. G. Lane Fox-Pitt (L) - 7429<br>On the resignation of Mr. Hambro (polling May 14th, 1907):<br>Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (C) 10,263<br>Hon. Bertrand Russell (Wom. Suff.) - - - 3297 | <b>Tyrosse (E.)</b> [6429].<br>P. C. Doogan (N) - - - 3053<br>M. McCaw (C) - - - 3042<br>On the death of Mr. P. C. Doogan (polling July 26th, 1906):<br>T. M. Kettle (N) - - - 3029<br>W. J. MacCaw (U) - - - 3000                                                                                        | <b>West Ham (S.)</b> [26,536].<br>W. Thorne (Lab.) - - - 10,210<br>Sir J. G. Nutting (C) - - - 4973                |
| <b>Sussex (Chichester)</b> [11,945].<br>Lord E. Talbot (C) - - - 5197<br>J. E. Allen (L) - - - 4174                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Tyrosse (Mid)</b> [6751].<br>G. Murnaghan (N) unopp.<br><b>Tyrosse (N.)</b> [6363].<br>Serjt. W. H. Dodd, K.C. (L) 2966<br>D. S. Henry, K.C. (L U) - 2957<br>On the accession to the Bench of Serjeant Dodd (polling March 8th, 1907):<br>Redmond Barry, K.C. (L) 3013<br>Denis Henry, K.C. (C) - 3006 | <b>Westminster</b> [7555].<br>W. Burdett-Coutts (L) - 3167<br>Capt. C. V. C. Hobart (L) 2054                       |
| <b>Sussex (Eastbourne)</b> [13,970].<br>H. Beaumont (L) - - - 5913<br>Sir L. Hogg (C) - - - 5393                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Tyrosse (S.)</b> [5932].<br>F. W. Russell (L) - - - 2954<br>A. L. Horner, K.C. (C) - 2671                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Westmorland (Appleby)</b> [6558].<br>Leif Jones (L) - - - 2894<br>Lord Kerry (C) - - - 2891                     |
| <b>Sussex (E. Grinstead)</b> [11,505].<br>C. H. Corbett (L) - - - 4793<br>E. M. Crookshank (C) - 4531                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Wakefield</b> [6245].<br>E. Allen Brotherton (C) - 2285<br>S. Coit (Lab.) - - - 2068<br>F. Snape (L) - - - 1247                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Westmorland (Kendal)</b> [6717].<br>D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 2899<br>Major J. F. Eagot (C) - 2647                 |
| <b>Sussex N.W. (Horsham)</b> [11,297].<br>Viscount Turnour (C) - 4923<br>L. R. Erskine (L) - - - 4285<br>Viscount Turnour succeeded as Earl Winterton, Sept. 5th, 1907, but as an Irish Peer retained his seat in Commons.                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Sussex (Lewes)</b> [16,931].<br>Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher (C) 7172<br>H. Morrison (L) - - - 5458                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Sussex (Rye)</b> [13,573].<br>G. L. Courthope (C) - - - 6122<br>Dr. C. F. Hutchinson (L) - 4964                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Sutherlandshire</b> [2885].<br>A. C. Morton (L) - - - 1383<br>F. S. Leveson-Gower (L U) 933                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Swansea (Dist.)</b> [12,628].<br>D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Swansea (Town)</b> [12,605].<br>Sir G. Newnes (L) - - - 5535<br>Col. J. R. Wright (C) - 4031                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                    |



**Wexford (N.)** [8980].  
 Sir T. H. G. Esmonde (N) unopp.  
**Wexford (S.)** [8674].  
 P. French (N) unopp.  
**Whitehaven** [2809].  
 W. J. D. Burnyat (L) - 1507  
 J. Robertson-Walker (C) - 1191  
**Wick (Burghs)** [2912].  
 Sir A. Bignold (C) - 1362  
 W. Thomson - 1266  
**Wicklow (E.)** [4628].  
 D. J. Cogan (N) unopp.  
 On the resignation of D. J. Cogan, J. Muldoon was (July 29th, 1907) returned unopposed.  
**Wicklow (W.)** [4375].  
 J. O'Connor (N) unopp.  
**Wigan** [9122].  
 Sir F. S. Powell (C) - 3573  
 T. Smith (Lab.) - 2205  
 Col. W. Wood (L) - 1920  
**Wigtownshire** [5674].  
 Viscount Dalrymple (C) - 2866  
 Capt. W. Waring (L) - 2127  
**Wiltshire (Chippenham)** [8662].  
 Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (L) 4937  
 J. R. Randolph (C) - 2071  
**Wiltshire (Oxford)** [15,275].  
 Dr. John Massie (L) - 7294  
 Arnold Ward (C) - 5716  
**Wiltshire (Devizes)** [9230].  
 F. E. N. Rogers (L) - 4247  
 Major G. D. White (C) - 3633  
**Wiltshire (Westbury)** [10,268].  
 J. M. F. Fuller (L) - 5264  
 Lord Dunsany (C) - 3788  
 On Mr. Fuller's appointment as a Junior Lord, he was (Feb. 26th, 1906) returned unopposed.  
**Wiltshire (Wilton)** [8848].  
 Levi L. Morse (L) - 4272  
 J. A. Morrison (C) - 3548  
**Winchester** [3006].  
 Hon. G. V. Baring (C) - 1322  
 C. A. McCurdy (L) - 1272  
**Windsor** [3268].  
 J. F. Mason (C) - 1504  
 Capt. C. Bigham (L) - 1376  
**Wolverhampton (E.)** [10,567].  
 Sir H. H. Fowler (L) - 5610  
 L. S. Amery (L U) - 2745  
 On the elevation of Sir H. Fowler to the Peerage (polling May 5th, 1908):  
 G. R. Thorne (L) - 4514  
 L. S. Amery (C) - 4566  
**Wolverhampton (S.)** [10,221].  
 H. Norman (L) - 4823  
 Major H. Villiers (L U) - 4137  
**Wolverhampton (W.)** [13,360].  
 T. T. Richards (Lab.) - 5756  
 Sir A. Hickman (C) - 5588  
**Woolwich** [18,121].  
 W. Crooks (Lab.) - 9026  
 Major W. A. Adams (C) - 6914  
**Worcester** [8699].  
 G. H. Williamson (C) - 3881  
 H. D. Harben (L) - 3752  
 On the unseating of Mr. Williamson on petition (polling Feb. 7th, 1908):  
 E. A. Goulding (C) - 4361  
 H. Elverston (L) - 3069

**Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley)** [10,493].  
 A. Baldwin (C) - 5912  
 G. R. Benson (L) - 2718  
 On the death of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Stanley Baldwin was returned unopposed Feb. 28th, 1908.  
**Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich)** [11,248].  
 Cecil B. Harmsworth (L) - 5165  
 Capt. E. Knight (C) - 4611  
**Worcestershire (E.)** [21,998].  
 J. Austen Chamberlain (L U) - 10129  
 J. Morgan (L) - 5763  
**Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)** [10,310].  
 Col. C. W. Long (C) - 4385  
 Major A. W. Biggs (L) - 4293  
**Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)** [17,653].  
 I. W. Wilson (L) - 6908  
 W. R. Campion (L U) - 6429  
**York City (S)** [13,688].  
 Hamar Greenwood (L) - 6413  
 G. D. Faber (C) - 6108  
 J. G. Butcher (C) - 6094  
 G. H. Stuart (Lab.) - 4573  
**York, E. Riding (Buckrose)** [10,565].  
 Luke White (L) - 5236  
 Lord Garnock (C) - 3634  
**York, E. Riding (Holderness)** [10,663].  
 A. S. Wilson (C) - 4440  
 E. J. Wilberforce (L) - 4411  
**York, E. Riding (Howdenshire)** [10,400].  
 Col. H. B. Harrison - Broadley (C) - 4753  
 P. G. R. Benson (L) - 4150  
**York, N. Riding (Cleveland)** [13,922].  
 Herbert Samuel (L) unopp.  
 On the appointment of Mr. Herbert Samuel as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (polling July 9th, 1909):  
 Herbert Samuel (L) - 6296  
 W. Lewis (C) - 5325  
**York, N. Riding (Richmond)** [10,505].  
 F. Dyke Acland (L) - 4468  
 Earl of Ronaldshay (C) - 4760  
**York, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton)** [13,270].  
 Viscount Helmsley (C) - 5848  
 J. J. Brigg (L) - 5044  
**York, N. Riding (Whitby)** [11,040].  
 Hon. Gervase Beckett (C) - 4780  
 Noel E. Buxton (L) - 4709  
**York, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash)** [10,676].  
 G. R. Lane-Fox (U) - 4894  
 J. O. Andrews (L) - 4246  
**York, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross)** [17,803].  
 J. C. Rickett (L) - 8482  
 G. C. H. Wheler (C) - 4358  
**York, W. Riding, E. (Otley)** [13,101].  
 I. H. Duncan (L) - 6307  
 W. Thompson (C) - 4658

**York, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)** [14,974].  
 G. Whiteley (L) - 7043  
 Lt.-Col. C. Ford (L U) - 3541  
 On the retirement of Mr. Whiteley (polling June 20th, 1908):  
 J. J. Oddy (C) - 5444  
 F. Ogden (L) - 5331  
 J. W. Benson (Lab) - 1291  
**York, W. Riding, E. (Ripon).** [12,775].  
 H. F. B. Lynch (L) - 5615  
 Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton (C) 5332  
**York, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley)** [11,650].  
 T. P. Whittaker (L) - 5956  
 R. Johnson (C) - 3092  
**York, W. Riding, N. (Elland)** [13,644].  
 C. P. Trevelyan (L) - 7609  
 Sir T. H. Brooke Hitching (U) - 3962  
**York, W. Riding, N. (Keighley)** [13,451].  
 J. Brigg (L) - 5322  
 W. M. Ackworth (C) - 3229  
 W. T. Newlove (Lab.) - 3102  
**York, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)** [16,335].  
 P. Illingworth (L) unopp.  
**York, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)** [13,549].  
 W. Clough (L) - 5834  
 R. F. Roundell (L U) - 5601  
**York, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby)** [12,603].  
 J. S. Higham (L) - 6482  
 S. Hinchcliffe (C) - 4034  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)** [20,370].  
 J. Walton (L) unopp.  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley)** [12,229].  
 Sir J. B. Kitson (L) unopp.  
 On the elevation of Sir J. B. Kitson to the Peerage (polling July 18th, 1907):  
 Victor Grayson (Soc) - 3643  
 Philip Bright (L) - 3495  
 G. C. H. Wheler (C) - 3227  
 Soc. gain.  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)** [20,641].  
 C. N. Nicholson (L) - 9315  
 Sir F. W. Fison (C) - 5046  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire)** [19,474].  
 J. Wadsworth (Lab) - 8375  
 F. A. Kelley (C) - 6807  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)** [12,623].  
 H. J. Wilson (L) - 6850  
 S. G. Jebb (C) - 2677  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Morley)** [15,707].  
 A. E. Hutton (L) unopp.  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Normanton)** [16,064].  
 Fred Hall (L and Lab) unopp.  
**York, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham)** [23,084].  
 Sir W. H. Holland (L) unopp.

# FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. THE REVENUE.      II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.      III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.  
IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.      V. THE BUDGET.

## I. THE REVENUE.

The revenue of the State, which is collected by Imperial officers, was formerly paid part into the Exchequer, and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. Under the Finance Act, 1907, however, the system whereby assigned revenues, the proceeds of Imperial taxes, were intercepted and handed over to local authorities, was abolished, and it was enacted that the local authorities should receive from the Consolidated Fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of those respective sources of revenue,

which formerly went to the Local Taxation Accounts.

The aggregate revenue raised in 1907-8 amounted to £156,538,000, and in 1908-9 (see Table A) to £151,578,000.

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties; the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

**TABLE A.—BALANCE SHEET, 1908-9.**

| REVENUE.                                   | 1908-9.            | EXPENDITURE.                                      | 1908-9.            |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                            | £                  |                                                   | £                  |
| Customs . . . . .                          | 29,700,000         | <b>I. Consolidated Fund Services.</b>             |                    |
| Excise . . . . .                           | 31,650,000         | National Debt: Interest, etc.                     | 18,011,000         |
| Estate, etc., Duties . . . . .             | 18,373,000         | „ Repayment of Capital                            | 9,080,000          |
| Stamps . . . . .                           | 7,770,000          |                                                   | <b>28,000,000</b>  |
| Land Tax . . . . .                         | 739,000            | Other Consolidated Fund Services                  | 1,669,000          |
| House Duty . . . . .                       | 1,900,000          | Payments to Local Taxation Accts.                 | 0 824,000          |
| Property and Income Tax . . . . .          | 31,070,000         | <b>Total Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .</b> | <b>39,493,000</b>  |
| <b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes</b> | <b>125,550,000</b> |                                                   |                    |
| Post Office . . . . .                      | 17,770,000         | <b>II. Supply Services.</b>                       |                    |
| Telegraph Service . . . . .                | 3,020,000          | Army . . . . .                                    | 26,840,000         |
| Telephone Service . . . . .                | 1,510,000          | Navy . . . . .                                    | 32,188,000         |
| Crown Lands . . . . .                      | 510,000            | Civil Services . . . . .                          | 32,338,000         |
| Receipts from Suez Canal Shares            |                    | Customs and Inland Revenue                        | 3,320,000          |
| and sundry Loans . . . . .                 | 1,171,000          | Post Office Services . . . . .                    | 18,113,000         |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                    | 2,027,000          | <b>Total Supply Services . . . . .</b>            | <b>112,799,000</b> |
| <b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-</b>  | <b>36,028,000</b>  | <b>Total Expenditure . . . . .</b>                | <b>152,292,000</b> |
| <b>Tax Revenue . . . . .</b>               | <b>151,578,000</b> |                                                   |                    |
| <b>Total Exchequer Revenue . . . . .</b>   |                    |                                                   |                    |

Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . . £2,637,000

Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . . £2,637,000

\* For details see "Gross National Expenditure," p. 118, *post*.

## Customs Receipts, 1908-9.

### Import.

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. . . . .        | £23,064    |
| Chicory . . . . .                      | 48,403     |
| Cocoa . . . . .                        | 216,385    |
| Cocoa Husks, Chocolate, Cocoa Butter   | 93,587     |
| Coffee . . . . .                       | 185,094    |
| Currants . . . . .                     | 117,795    |
| Figs . . . . .                         | 56,979     |
| Plums (Dried or Preserved) . . . . .   | 46,845     |
| Prunes . . . . .                       | 10,011     |
| Raisins . . . . .                      | 240,705    |
| <b>Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):</b> |            |
| Rum . . . . .                          | 2,328,936  |
| Brandy . . . . .                       | 1,157,164  |
| Geneva . . . . .                       | 245,809    |
| Other Sorts . . . . .                  | 229,353    |
| <b>Sugar:</b>                          |            |
| Refined and Unrefined . . . . .        | 2,970,376  |
| Molasses and Glucose . . . . .         | 106,918    |
| Articles containing Sugar and Sac-     |            |
| charine . . . . .                      | 88,650     |
| Tea . . . . .                          | 6,055,191  |
| Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .            | 13,844,834 |
| Wine . . . . .                         | 1,122,601  |
| All other articles . . . . .           | 15,419     |

|                                                                                                         |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in Bond . . . . .                                                   | £313               |
| Moneys deposited and not appropriated to Goods . . . . .                                                | 9,267              |
| Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco and Wine . . . . . | 50,831             |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                                                  | <b>£20,246,004</b> |

Of the total customs receipts £20,158,057 was paid into the Exchequer; and £87,947 on account of the Isle of Man.

### Excise, 1908-9.

The following is the net produce under different heads of *Excise* duties:—

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Beer . . . . .                        | £12,691,333 |
| Spirits . . . . .                     | 17,416,366  |
| Railway Duty . . . . .                | 345,821     |
| Saccharine . . . . .                  | 6,788       |
| Tobacco (Home-grown) . . . . .        | 5,272       |
| Charges on delivery from Bonded       |             |
| Warehouses, etc. . . . .              | 85          |
| Chicory, etc. . . . .                 | 625         |
| Coffee Mixture Labels . . . . .       | 1,725       |
| Glucose Duty . . . . .                | 68,835      |
| <b>Licence Duties, viz.:</b>          |             |
| Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc. . . . . | 91,858      |
| Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine     | 169,509     |
| Brewers . . . . .                     | 6,761       |

|                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Dog Establishment, viz.:                              | £88,529            |
| Armorial Bearings.                                    | 7,930              |
| Carriages                                             | 136,631            |
| Male Servants                                         | 22,870             |
| Game                                                  | 186,655            |
| Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers')                      | 66,368             |
| Gun                                                   | 110,564            |
| Hawkers and Pedlars                                   | 27,230             |
| Medicine (Patent) Vendors                             | 10,640             |
| Pawnbrokers                                           | 39,585             |
| Refreshment House.                                    | 9,949              |
| Spirits:                                              |                    |
| Distillers and Rectifiers                             | 15,479             |
| Dealers                                               | 156,146            |
| Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland. | 1,764,613          |
| Tobacco Manufacturers                                 | 5,255              |
| Tobacco Dealers                                       | 100,590            |
| Wine and Sweets                                       | 71,804             |
| Locomotives on Highways                               | 14,807             |
| Other than the foregoing.                             | 2,603              |
| Local Taxation Penalties                              | 7,341              |
| <b>Total</b>                                          | <b>£33,690,518</b> |

Of the total net produce of Excise £33,690,000 was paid to the Exchequer.

#### **Estate, etc., Duties, 1908-9.**

|                                                                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94                        | £14,173,894 |
| Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94 | 50,267      |
| Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:                                            |             |
| Personalty                                                                                  | 4,825       |
| Realty                                                                                      | 2,135       |
| Legacy Duty                                                                                 | 3,335,578   |
| Succession Duty                                                                             | 695,328     |
| Corporation Duty                                                                            | 48,252      |
| Total estate duties, including portion collected for local authorities                      | £18,310,279 |

£18,370,000 was paid into the Exchequer.

#### **Stamps, 1908-9.**

|                                                                                                                              |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated                                                                         | £3,117,243        |
| Deeds, etc., Penalties                                                                                                       | 6,571             |
| Bills of Exchange                                                                                                            | 788,838           |
| Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i>                                                                                       |                   |
| Stamps                                                                                                                       | 1,728,677         |
| Bankers' Notes and Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers | 117,854           |
| Cards                                                                                                                        | 27,231            |
| Licences and Certificates                                                                                                    | 178,970           |
| Life Insurances                                                                                                              | 102,548           |
| Marine Insurances                                                                                                            | 225,006           |
| Medicines (Patent)                                                                                                           | 315,489           |
| Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities                                                                                   | 474,632           |
| Companies' Capital Duty                                                                                                      | 491,453           |
| Do. (Limited Partnerships, Oct. 1907)                                                                                        | 705               |
| Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i> )                                                                                           | 162,932           |
| Loan Capital Duty                                                                                                            | 25,614            |
| Foreign Certificates                                                                                                         | 27,135            |
| Share Warrants                                                                                                               | 41,487            |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>£7,827,385</b> |

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,770,000.

#### **Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous, 1908-9.**

The net receipts from the Land Tax and House Duty were £2,650,818. In regard to the Property and Income Tax, an approximate appropriation of the net receipts under the different schedules would be:

**Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, etc.,** £8,043,888;

**Schedule B, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc.,** £163,992;

**Schedule C, Annuities, Dividends, etc.,** £2,176,970;

**Schedule D, Professions, Trades, etc.,** £20,873,716;

**Schedule E, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc.,** £2,449,968.

See also separate article INCOME TAX, p. 123.

The gross Post Office receipts were: postage stamps sold, £18,658,940; postage collected in cash, £420,370; postage from foreign and colonial offices, £414,604; commission on money orders, £156,957; commission on postal orders, £461,580; and certain miscellaneous receipts amounting to £48,507—total £19,004,504. The payments made out of these receipts include £27,030 for postage, etc. refunded, £531,960 to Inland Revenue department, £1,079,995 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £414,604 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices—the total of all such payments being £2,114,489, leaving the net receipts £17,790,015.

Under the heading of Crown Lands comes the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the Exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List (see below). The interest and dividend received in the year on 169,423 ordinary Suez Canal Shares amounted to £1,022,108, and there was also received £36,176 dividend for the same period on 7179 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, 1908, 7179 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 350 were drawn and paid off in 1908-9. There was also received in respect of loans, including Greek, Fiji, and from the Wuchang Viceroy, a total sum of £113,092.

"Miscellaneous" contains many items of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue brought in £22,462; and in other receipts are included £717 conscience money, £578,855 seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £118,861 profit on bronze coinage. A large item under the head of Miscellaneous is £1,023,000 Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £84,223; County Courts, Ireland, £21,695; District Audit, £47,027; Judicature, England, £370,120; Judicature, Ireland, £34,462; Patents for Inventions, £283,505; Newspaper Registration, £282; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3290; *London Gazette*, £6085. Nor should mention be omitted from the list of miscellaneous items of a sum of £188,200 paid by the Bank of England, and consisting almost entirely of the sum payable by the Bank out of the profits of issue for the year; and a sum of £2341 towards registration of money lenders.

#### **II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.**

The portion of the Revenue assigned for local services and the equivalent of which was made payable from the Consolidated Fund to

Local Taxation Accounts under the Finance Act, 1907, consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, an additional beer duty, an extra spirit duty, and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year (1908-9) the sums so assigned to Local Purposes in England, Scotland, and Ireland from those sources amounted to an aggregate of £9,824,285.

The sum of £9,824,285 does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. These grants amounted in 1908-9 to £3,530,753, and are estimated to amount in 1909-10 to £3,616,662. Aggregating the figures therefore for 1908-9:—

The sum assigned, under the Finance Act, 1907, out of the Consolidated Fund to Local Purposes was £9,824,285.

From estimates, £3,530,753.

The total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in 1908-9 to £13,355,038.

### III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

#### *Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.*

Turning to the **Expenditure** for National and Imperial purposes for 1908-9, some references to **National Debt Charges** and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV.

Analysing the item "**Other Consolidated Fund Services**," there is first the sum of £470,000 issued on account of the **Civil List** under the Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 4, the items being as follows:

|                                                         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Class I. Their Majesties' Privy Purse                   | £110,000 |
| " II. Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances | 125,800  |
| " III. Expenses of H.M. Household                       | 193,000  |
| " IV. Works                                             | 20,000   |
| " V. Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services           | 13,200   |
| " VI. Unappropriated                                    | 8,000    |
|                                                         | <hr/>    |
|                                                         | £470,000 |

**Annuities to the Royal Family** were also paid on the following scale:

|                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales                            | £20,000 |
| H.R.H. the Princess of Wales                              | 10,000  |
| H.R.H. Princess Christian                                 | 6,000   |
| H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)                | 6,000   |
| H.R.H. Duke of Connaught                                  | 25,000  |
| H.R.H. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg                             | 6,000   |
| H.R.H. Duchess of Albany                                  | 6,000   |
| H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg)   | 6,000   |
| H.R.H. Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) | 3,000   |
| The Trustees for H.M. Daughters                           | 18,000  |

Total . . . . . £106,000

**Civil List pensions**, new grants being as before limited to £1200 per annum, were paid to the amount of £25,960.

**Retired allowances**, etc., to members of her late Majesty's Household were paid to the amount of £16,114, and certain small pensions were paid to persons formerly on the Civil Lists of George IV. and William IV.

The following is a list of pensions for naval and military services, paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1908-9, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £3000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720: total, £18,720. The recipients of pensions for political and civil services were the Countess of Mayo, widow of a Governor-General of India, £1000; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1333; Viscount Cross, £2000; Lord George Hamilton, £2000; Mr. Chaplin, £1200; Sir John Gorst, £1200; Lord Falfour of Burleigh, £1200; Viscount Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons £4000; Mr. Gerald Balfour, £1200.

**Pensions for judicial services** (England) amounted to £45,789; among the recipients being nine retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement; and several retired county court judges—who received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

#### *Salaries, Allowances, etc.*

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the King's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council £800; the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. **Miscellaneous services** charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

#### *Civil Service Estimates.*

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of 1908, with the net estimates for 1909-10, are subjoined.

The net total of the Estimates for 1909-10 is £40,070,171. The original estimates for 1908-9 amounted to £30,496,947. The increase, there-

fore, is £9,573,224. In the following abstract, and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison is made, according to the usual practice, with the total grants made for the service of the year 1908-9 in the session of 1908. Thus the figures for 1908-9 comprise, in addition to the original estimates for the year, supplementary estimates to the amount of £1,591,496, which were presented in the summer of 1908; and on this basis of comparison the estimates for 1909-10 show an increase of £7,981,728. The principal cause of this large increase is the provision for Old Age Pensions (£8,750,000), and if the grants for this service in both years be left out of account, the net increase is £431,728. The number of votes is 107, being two more than the original number for 1908-9, which did not include votes for Old Age Pensions and Government hospitality.

Provision has been made for the improved rates of pay granted to assistant clerks, boy clerks, and female typists and shorthand-writers employed in the Public Service.

| Service.                                                                     | 1909-10.         | 1908-9.<br>(Grants in<br>Session of<br>1908.) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Class I.</b>                                                              | <b>Net.</b>      | <b>Net.</b>                                   |
| (Public Works & Buildings.)                                                  | £                | £                                             |
| Royal Palaces . . . . .                                                      | 59,100           | 62,500                                        |
| Osborne . . . . .                                                            | 12,300           | 12,300                                        |
| Royal Parks and Pleasure<br>Gardens . . . . .                                | 126,500          | 131,900                                       |
| Houses of Parliament<br>Buildings . . . . .                                  | 54,900           | 55,000                                        |
| Salisbury Memorial . . . . .                                                 | 1,100            | 2,100                                         |
| Miscellaneous Legal Build-<br>ings, Great Britain . . . . .                  | 63,500           | 78,000                                        |
| Art and Science Buildings,<br>Great Britain . . . . .                        | 93,000           | 86,344                                        |
| Diplomatic and Consular<br>Buildings . . . . .                               | 87,100           | 92,400                                        |
| Revenue Buildings . . . . .                                                  | 720,000          | 723,000                                       |
| Public Buildings, Great<br>Britain . . . . .                                 | 670,000          | 572,900                                       |
| Surveys of the U. Kingdom.<br>Harbours under the Board<br>of Trade . . . . . | 200,076          | 206,815                                       |
| Peterhead Harbour . . . . .                                                  | 71,196           | 52,840                                        |
| Rates on Govt. Property . . . . .                                            | 32,000           | 32,000                                        |
| Public Works and Buildings,<br>Ireland . . . . .                             | 654,500          | 655,000                                       |
| Railways, Ireland . . . . .                                                  | 251,017          | 229,259                                       |
|                                                                              | 68,495           | 61,454                                        |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                       | <b>3,164,784</b> | <b>3,053,812</b>                              |

(Increase, £110,972.)

The Estimate for Public Works and Buildings (Ireland) includes a grant of £65,000 for National School Buildings.

|                                                   | 1909-10. | 1908-9.<br>(Grants in<br>Session of<br>1908.) |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Class II.</b>                                  |          |                                               |
| (Salaries and Expenses of<br>Civil Departments.)  |          |                                               |
| <b>United Kingdom and England:</b>                | £        | £                                             |
| House of Lords Offices . . . . .                  | 25,894   | 25,956                                        |
| House of Commons Offices . . . . .                | 45,180   | 39,900                                        |
| Treasury and Subordinate<br>Departments . . . . . | 106,171  | 102,917                                       |

|                                                                                                                 | 1909-10.         | 1908-9.<br>(Grants in<br>Session of<br>1908.) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Class II.—continued.</b>                                                                                     | <b>Net.</b>      | <b>Net.</b>                                   |
| Home Office . . . . .                                                                                           | 215,800          | 214,967                                       |
| Foreign Office . . . . .                                                                                        | 65,871           | 64,830                                        |
| Colonial Office . . . . .                                                                                       | 58,900           | 56,450                                        |
| Privy Council Office . . . . .                                                                                  | 11,240           | 11,217                                        |
| Board of Trade . . . . .                                                                                        | 319,700          | 313,169                                       |
| Mercantile Marine Ser-<br>vices . . . . .                                                                       | 105,316          | 105,347                                       |
| Bankruptcy Department of<br>the Board of Trade . . . . .                                                        | 8                | 8                                             |
| Board of Agriculture and<br>Fisheries . . . . .                                                                 | 173,169          | 148,124                                       |
| Charity Commission, etc. . . . .                                                                                | 29,222           | 30,358                                        |
| Civil Service Commission . . . . .                                                                              | 38,403           | 40,178                                        |
| Exchequer and Audit De-<br>partment . . . . .                                                                   | 64,000           | 64,900                                        |
| Friendly Societies Registry . . . . .                                                                           | 9,307            | 8,819                                         |
| Local Government Board . . . . .                                                                                | 254,294          | 241,500                                       |
| Lunacy Commission . . . . .                                                                                     | 16,961           | 16,384                                        |
| Mint, including Coinage . . . . .                                                                               | 97               | 40                                            |
| National Debt Office . . . . .                                                                                  | 13,882           | 14,420                                        |
| Public Record Office . . . . .                                                                                  | 25,260           | 24,820                                        |
| Public Works Loan Com-<br>mission . . . . .                                                                     | 1,848            | 3,707                                         |
| Registrar-General's Office . . . . .                                                                            | 44,315           | 41,825                                        |
| Stationery and Printing . . . . .                                                                               | 720,960          | 735,217                                       |
| Woods, Forests, etc., Office<br>of . . . . .                                                                    | 21,869           | 21,613                                        |
| Works and Public Build-<br>ings, Office of . . . . .                                                            | 91,937           | 89,693                                        |
| Secret Service . . . . .                                                                                        | 50,000           | 50,000                                        |
| <b>Scotland:</b>                                                                                                |                  |                                               |
| Secretary for Scotland, Office<br>of . . . . .                                                                  | 36,016           | 36,600                                        |
| Fishery Board . . . . .                                                                                         | 20,197           | 21,998                                        |
| Lunacy Commission . . . . .                                                                                     | 6,421            | 6,401                                         |
| Registrar-General's Office . . . . .                                                                            | 4,731            | 4,593                                         |
| Local Government Board . . . . .                                                                                | 16,535           | 16,592                                        |
| <b>Ireland:</b>                                                                                                 |                  |                                               |
| Ld.-Lieutenant's Household<br>Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub-<br>ordinate Departments . . . . .                      | 4,672            | 4,627                                         |
| Department of Agriculture<br>and Technical Instruction<br>Charitable Donations and<br>Bequests Office . . . . . | 28,896           | 28,101                                        |
| Local Government Board . . . . .                                                                                | 234,817          | 215,788                                       |
| Public Record Office . . . . .                                                                                  | 2,055            | 2,053                                         |
| Public Works Office . . . . .                                                                                   | 77,731           | 82,616                                        |
| Registrar-General's Office . . . . .                                                                            | 6,213            | 5,625                                         |
| Valuation and Boundary<br>Survey . . . . .                                                                      | 43,992           | 43,413                                        |
|                                                                                                                 | 12,170           | 12,338                                        |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                                                          | <b>3,028,175</b> | <b>2,969,171</b>                              |

(Increase, £59,004.)

The Estimate for House of Commons Offices includes provision for the official staff of reporters established at the beginning of the present session. The principal factor in the increase under Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is the increased cost attending the administration of the Small Holdings Act of 1907, amounting to £18,709. The Estimate for the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland, includes a grant of £6000 in aid of experiments in the cultivation of

tobacco, and a grant of the same amount for forestry operations.

|                                                              | 1909-10.         | 1908-9.<br>(Grants in<br>Session of<br>1908). |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Class III.</b>                                            |                  |                                               |
| (Law and Justice.)                                           |                  |                                               |
| <b>United Kingdom and England:</b>                           | £                | £                                             |
| Law Charges . . . . .                                        | 99,897           | 84,190                                        |
| Miscellaneous Legal Expsns. . . . .                          | 50,614           | 50,564                                        |
| Supreme Crt. of Judicature . . . . .                         | 328,270          | 339,867                                       |
| Land Registry . . . . .                                      | 38,555           | 37,750                                        |
| Public Trustee . . . . .                                     | 600              | 2,500                                         |
| County Courts . . . . .                                      | 5                | 5                                             |
| Police, England and Wales. . . . .                           | 39,888           | 39,858                                        |
| Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . . . .                 | 753,737          | 720,345                                       |
| Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) . . . . . | 282,562          | 257,889                                       |
| Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl. . . . .                           | 71,248           | 43,781                                        |
| <b>Scotland:</b>                                             |                  |                                               |
| Law Charges and Courts of Law . . . . .                      | 82,185           | 81,316                                        |
| Register House, Edinburgh . . . . .                          | 42,993           | 41,966                                        |
| Crofters' Commission . . . . .                               | 4,485            | 4,345                                         |
| Prisons . . . . .                                            | 97,390           | 95,790                                        |
| <b>Ireland:</b>                                              |                  |                                               |
| Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . . . .              | 65,343           | 63,078                                        |
| Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmtns. . . . . | 104,919          | 103,446                                       |
| Land Commission . . . . .                                    | 303,677          | 270,978                                       |
| County Court Officers, etc. . . . .                          | 110,875          | 110,475                                       |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police . . . . .                         | 96,963           | 96,632                                        |
| Royal Irish Constabulary . . . . .                           | 1,380,918        | 1,354,902                                     |
| Prisons . . . . .                                            | 112,695          | 114,661                                       |
| Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . . . .                 | 110,108          | 110,225                                       |
| Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. . . . .                             | 7,409            | 7,222                                         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                       | <b>4,185,336</b> | <b>4,031,785</b>                              |
| (Increase, £153,551.)                                        |                  |                                               |

The increase of £33,392 in the Estimate for Prisons, England and the Colonies, is attributed mainly to a sudden growth of the prison population, caused by an abnormal increase of petty crime in certain parts of the country. The Estimate also includes £11,509, being part of a total estimated cost of £35,000 for the erection of a new prison at Camp Hill, near Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, for purposes of "preventive detention" under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908; and sums of £6,000 and £1300 are provided for buildings at Borstal and Lincoln respectively, in connection with the Borstal system of dealing with juvenile-adult delinquents.

The increase of £24,673 in the Estimate for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, is due mainly to the operation of the Children's Act, 1908. The increase is also ascribed in part to the effects of industrial depression in increasing the number of commitments to reformatory and industrial schools, and at the same time reducing the receipts from parents of children already in the schools, and to greater local activity in dealing with youthful offenders, consequent on the prominence given to questions affecting children in the session of 1908.

|                                                                                       | 1909 10.          | 1908-9.<br>(Grants in<br>Session of<br>1908.) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Class IV.</b>                                                                      |                   |                                               |
| (Education, Science & Art.)                                                           |                   |                                               |
| <b>United Kingdom and England:</b>                                                    | £                 | £                                             |
| Board of Education . . . . .                                                          | 13,648,792        | 13,587,806                                    |
| British Museum . . . . .                                                              | 170,228           | 175,137                                       |
| National Gallery . . . . .                                                            | 11,725            | 24,414                                        |
| National Portrait Gallery . . . . .                                                   | 5,793             | 5,631                                         |
| Wallace Collection . . . . .                                                          | 6,614             | 7,173                                         |
| Scientific Investigation, etc. . . . .                                                | 57,964            | 56,295                                        |
| Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales . . . . . | 217,400           | 221,800                                       |
| <b>Scotland:</b>                                                                      |                   |                                               |
| Public Education . . . . .                                                            | 2,147,541         | 2,048,557                                     |
| National Galleries . . . . .                                                          | 5,392             | 5,497                                         |
| <b>Ireland:</b>                                                                       |                   |                                               |
| Public Education . . . . .                                                            | 1,621,921         | 1,544,818                                     |
| Endowed Schools Commrs. . . . .                                                       | 920               | 915                                           |
| National Gallery . . . . .                                                            | 3,153             | 3,153                                         |
| Queen's Colleges . . . . .                                                            | 4,700             | 4,700                                         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                                | <b>17,911,143</b> | <b>17,885,886</b>                             |

(Increase, £225,257.)

|                                                   |                  |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Class V.</b>                                   |                  |                  |
| (Foreign and Colonial Services.)                  | £                | £                |
| <b>Diplomatic and Consular Services . . . . .</b> | <b>602,006</b>   | <b>573,103</b>   |
| Colonial Services . . . . .                       | 1,176,521        | 1,142,376        |
| Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . . . .                    | 50,000           | 50,000           |
| Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . . . .   | 63,213           | 67,133           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                            | <b>1,891,740</b> | <b>1,832,612</b> |

(Increase, £59,128.)

|                                                            |                  |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Class VI.</b>                                           |                  |                  |
| (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)                     | £                | £                |
| <b>Superannuation and Retired Allowances . . . . .</b>     | <b>676,139</b>   | <b>675,022</b>   |
| Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances . . . . .      | 1,459            | 1,488            |
| Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . . . .                 | 16,981           | 17,110           |
| Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . . . . . | 181,341          | 109,713          |
| Old Age Pensions . . . . .                                 | 8,759,000        | 1,200,000        |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                     | <b>9,625,920</b> | <b>2,003,333</b> |

(Increase, £7,622,587.)

|                                                           |                |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Class VII.</b>                                         |                |                |
| (Miscellaneous.)                                          | £              | £              |
| <b>Temporary Commissions . . . . .</b>                    | <b>45,000</b>  | <b>50,000</b>  |
| Miscellaneous Expenses . . . . .                          | 11,758         | 12,607         |
| Repayments to Local Loans Fund . . . . .                  | 9,441          | 4,404          |
| Ireland Development Grant . . . . .                       | 185,874        | 185,342        |
| Government Hospitality . . . . .                          | 10,000         | 5,000          |
| Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund . . . . .      | —              | 41,491         |
| Expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 . . . . . | —              | 200,000        |
| Relief of Distress (Ireland) . . . . .                    | —              | 13,000         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                    | <b>263,073</b> | <b>511,844</b> |

(Decrease, £248,771.)



The decrease of £248,771 is owing to the non-recurrence of the grants which were voted in July 1908 for repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund, expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, and Relief of Distress, Ireland.

#### Supplementary Estimates, 1908-9.

Those which were granted before March 31st, 1909, amounted to £1,104,025, the items being: £10 under House of Commons Offices; £610 under Colonial Office for salaries, wages, allowances, etc.; £8,000 under Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, including £10,000 to repay one-half of the expenses incurred by local authorities in ascertaining the demand for small holdings; £10 under Registrar-General's Office, Scotland; £17,380 under Prisons, England and Colonies, including £9,950 for virtualising the increased prison population, and £3500 for the escort and conveyance of the increased number of prisoners committed to prison, the transfer of prisoners to prevent overcrowding, and the cost of producing prisoners at the Court of Criminal Appeal; £4500 under Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, the increase in the number of children under detention proving greater than was anticipated; £5 under Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland; £11,890 under National Gallery, towards the purchase (for £25,000) of a picture by Franz Hals; £610 for Merthyr County School; £47,000 under Colonial Office for additional expenditure entailed in Somaliland for the defence of the Protectorate in consequence of the hostility of the Mullah and in connection with the delimitations of the frontiers between Abyssinia and East Africa, and Uganda and the Congo Free State; £910,000 for the payment of old-age pensions and for administrative expenses connected therewith; £100,000 for contributions in aid of expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905; £10 under Harbours under the Board of Trade; and £4000 under Revenue Departments (Customs), the deficiency being mainly due to a decline in the fees under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

#### Supplementary Estimates, 1909-10.

These amount to £467,401, of which, however, £100,000 for Labour Exchanges was allowed for in the Budget. The items are £16,500 for provision of stabling in Great Scotland Yard in lieu of stables in St. Martin's Street, the site of which is required for the National Gallery; £5,850, repairs to the Menai Bridge; £1,350, appropriation in aid for rental of tolls, etc., Menai Bridge; £70,000, new works, maintenance, repairs, rents, etc., in connection with labour exchanges; £10,000, salaries, and £6,000, travelling, etc., expenses in connection with labour exchanges; £1,000, London Traffic branch of Board of Trade; £5,000, expenses under Trade Boards Bill; £9,339, under Office of Works in connection with labour exchanges; £10,000, towards purchase of Holbein's "Duchess of Milan"; £6,500, grant-in-aid of expenses of Aeronautical Section of National Physical Laboratory; £28,150, for universities and colleges in Ireland under Irish Universities Act, 1908; £1,434, Post-Office Savings Bank deficiency; and £29,978, repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund,

including £3,669 for the visit of the King and Queen to Scandinavia, £2,000 for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, £4,573, £5,602, and £7,680 in connection with the visits of President Fallières, the King and Queen of Sweden, and the Prime Minister of Nepal respectively, and £2,000 for fees of Counsel engaged in defence of Dinizulu; £200,000 under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905; and £60,000 grant-in-aid for the Royal Commission appointed to assist the Board of Trade in the organisation of exhibits illustrative of British arts, industry, and agriculture at the forthcoming International Exhibitions at Brussels in 1910 and at Rome and Turin in 1911.

#### Gross National Expenditure.

Finally, in order to show the entire expenditure for which the State was responsible in 1908-9, there have to be added—(1) the expenditure chargeable against Revenue (see Table A), and (2) the expenditure chargeable to Capital Account. These additions are made in the following statement:—

|                                                     |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Expenditure chargeable against Revenue . . . . . | £ 152,292,000                   |
| II. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.—   | £                               |
| Telegraph Acts, '92-'07 . . . . .                   | 1,300,000                       |
| Naval Works Acts, 1895-1905 . . . . .               | 863,000                         |
| Military Works Acts, 1897-1903 . . . . .            | 270,000                         |
| Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 . . . . .       | 187,000                         |
| Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 . . . . .    | 20,000                          |
|                                                     | <hr/> 2,637,000                 |
| Total . . . . .                                     | <hr/> <b>£154,929,000</b> <hr/> |

The main figures as given above will be found in Table A, and the estimated revenue and expenditure on the same basis for 1909-10 in Table C.

#### IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt. The table shows the amount of each on March 31st, 1908 and 1909.

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised.

(3) This consisted in the year under review of War Stock and War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and Treasury Bills. The total charge for the service of the Debt has ranged, according to circumstances, from £32,457,000 in '16, to £23,000,000 in '99-1900, and in 1901-2, without Sinking Fund, to £18,310,000. It now stands at £24,500,000. (See Part V., Budget.)

The National Debt may be regarded from two points of view: that of the dead-weight debt, for which there is nothing to show, and which on March 31st, 1909, amounted to £702,687,897, and that of the gross liabilities of the State, which at the same date stood at £754,121,300. The total gross liabilities

of the State are found by adding to the dead-weight debt certain other capital liabilities, the nature of which has varied from time to time, and against these were and are set certain estimated assets, and also the Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland. The difference between Actual Debt and Gross Liabilities was for several years comparatively small, but in recent years considerable new capital liabilities have been incurred, which have materially changed the proportionate relations of the totals to each other. Parliament enacts that certain specified sums may be

borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in such amounts as may be required from time to time for the execution of certain works, some of which may be reproductive, the repayments of principal and interest being charged on the estimates and extended over a period of years. The system is quite outside the Debt system proper and its fixed charge. It is the capital liabilities still involved in these undertakings, which are set out in Table B, including those for naval and military works, which are gradually increasing the gross liabilities of the State.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1908, and March 31st, 1909.

| TABLE B.                                                                                                                                                     | On                   | On                   | Increase (+)                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                              | March 31st,<br>1908. | March 31st,<br>1909. | or Decrease (-)<br>in the Year<br>ended<br>March 31st, 1909. |
| <b>Funded Debt</b>                                                                                                                                           | £ 625,608,890        | £ 621,838,957        | - 3,769,933                                                  |
| <b>Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of</b>                                                                                       | 39,407,575           | 38,000,337           | - 1,398,238                                                  |
| <b>Unfunded Debt</b>                                                                                                                                         | 43,950,400           | 42,330,603           | - 1,619,797                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                              | 708,975,865          | 702,687,897          | - 6,287,968                                                  |
| <b>Other Capital Liabilities:</b>                                                                                                                            |                      |                      |                                                              |
| (1) Under Barracks Act, 1890                                                                                                                                 | 863,827              | 885,077              | - 278,750                                                    |
| (2) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1907                                                                                                                        | 6,038,451            | 6,880,829            | + 842,376                                                    |
| (3) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902                                                                                                                      | 4,428,995            | 4,237,984            | - 191,011                                                    |
| (4) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2                                                                                           | 409,214              | 403,701              | - 5,513                                                      |
| (5) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897                                                                                                          | 450,052              | 452,340              | - 6,712                                                      |
| (6) Under Royal Niger Company Act, 1899                                                                                                                      | 685,573              | 661,666              | - 23,907                                                     |
| (7) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1905                                                                                                                      | 20,271,653           | 20,570,019           | + 298,366                                                    |
| (8) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1903                                                                                                                   | 11,892,190           | 11,825,171           | - 87,019                                                     |
| (9) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900                                                                                                            | 194,125              | 190,603              | - 3,522                                                      |
| (10) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901                                                                                                                           | 1,901,301            | 1,880,795            | - 20,506                                                     |
| (11) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903                                                                                                            | 71,168               | 89,620               | + 18,452                                                     |
| (12) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903                                                                                                               | 1,034,633            | 1,205,607            | + 170,974                                                    |
| (13) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904                                                                                                            | 2,600,000            | 2,470,000            | - 130,000                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                              | 50,850,186           | 51,433,412           | + 583,226                                                    |
| <b>TOTAL Gross Liabilities * . . . £</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>759,826,051</b>   | <b>754,121,309</b>   | <b>- 5,704,742</b>                                           |
| <b>Estimated Assets:</b>                                                                                                                                     |                      |                      |                                                              |
| (1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares                                                                                                              | 31,055,000           | 32,667,000           | + 1,612,000                                                  |
| (2) Amount of Advance from the Exchequer unrepaid:                                                                                                           |                      |                      |                                                              |
| Bullion, etc.                                                                                                                                                | 422,516              | 650,000              | + 227,484                                                    |
| (3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable                                                                                     | 1,387,540            | 1,373,162            | - 14,378                                                     |
| (4) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government                                       | 8,845                | —                    | - 8,845                                                      |
| (5) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904 | 2,600,000            | 2,470,000            | - 130,000                                                    |
| <b>TOTAL Estimated Assets . . . £</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>35,473,901</b>    | <b>37,160,162</b>    | <b>+ 1,686,261</b>                                           |
| <b>Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland . . . . . £</b>                                                                                    | <b>8,918,962</b>     | <b>6,350,427</b>     | <b>- 2,568,535</b>                                           |

\* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

## V. THE BUDGET.

In this section will be found the main Budget figures with the Balance Sheet, then proposed, and the Revised Estimates and Revised Balance Sheet announced in October. The Government's general financial policy is dealt with in the article on the FINANCE BILL, and full details are given there of each item of the proposed taxation.

Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget on April 20th in a speech lasting over four hours. Dealing first with the figures for 1908-9, the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that, whereas a surplus of £241,000 had been anticipated, there was an actual deficit of £714,000, and the Exchequer balance would be depleted by this amount.

## The Estimates for 1909-10.

For the year 1909-10 there was an anticipated deficit of £15,762,000 on the existing basis of taxation. This, he said, was due mainly to the withdrawal of dutiable articles in anticipation of the Budget statement, to the declining consumption of alcoholic liquor, to the increased expenditure on the Navy, and to old age pensions.

To the anticipated deficit of £15,762,000 must be added a sum of £100,000 for labour exchanges (see Labour Exchanges Act), £100,000 towards the Development Fund (see DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS BILL), and a further sum of £50,000 in connection with land valuation, making in all £16,112,000, or, allowing for contingencies, a total estimated deficit of £16,500,000.

TABLE C.—FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1909-10  
(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech).

| ESTIMATED REVENUE.                                                           |            | 1909-10.    | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.                                      |            | 1909-10.    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
|                                                                              | £          | £           |                                                             |            | £           |
| Customs on existing basis of taxation . . . . .                              | 28,100,000 |             | I. Consolidated Fund Services.                              |            |             |
| Add: Proposed duty on motor spirit . . . . .                                 | 340,000    |             | National Debt Services:                                     |            |             |
| Proposed increase of spirit duties . . . . .                                 | 400,000    |             | (a) Interest and Management . . . . .                       |            | 18,120,000  |
| Proposed increase of tobacco duties . . . . .                                | 1,900,000  |             | (b) Repayment of Capital 9,880,000                          |            |             |
|                                                                              |            | 30,740,000  | Deduct: Proposed decrease of Sinking Fund 3,000,000         |            | 6,880,000   |
| Excise on existing basis 32,050,000                                          |            |             |                                                             |            | 25,000,000  |
| Add: Proposed increase of spirit duties . . . . .                            | 1,200,000  |             | Other Consolidated Fund Services                            |            | 1,670,000   |
| Proposed revision and increase of liquor licence duties . . . . .            | 2,600,000  |             | Payments to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .               | 9,483,000  |             |
| Proposed increased motor car licence duties . . . . .                        | 260,000    |             | Add: Proposed motor car duties grant . . . . .              | 600,000    |             |
|                                                                              |            | 36,110,000  |                                                             |            | 10,083,000  |
| Estate, etc., Duties on existing basis . . . . .                             | 18,600,000 |             | Total Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .                  |            | 36,753,000  |
| Add: Proposed revision of duties . . . . .                                   | 2,850,000  |             | II. Supply Services.                                        |            |             |
|                                                                              |            | 21,450,000  | Army (including Ordnance Factories) . . . . .               |            | 27,435,000  |
| Stamps on existing basis 7,600,000                                           |            |             | Navy . . . . .                                              |            | 35,143,000  |
| Add: Proposed increase of duties . . . . .                                   | 650,000    |             | Civil Services . . . . .                                    | 40,070,000 |             |
|                                                                              |            | 8,250,000   | Add: Proposed grant to new development fund . . . . .       | 200,000    |             |
| Land Tax . . . . .                                                           |            | 700,000     | Proposed expenditure for Labour Exchanges . . . . .         | 100,000    |             |
| House Duty . . . . .                                                         |            | 1,950,000   |                                                             |            | 40,370,000  |
| Property & Income Tax on existing basis . . . . .                            | 33,900,000 |             | Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments . . . . . | 3,373,000  |             |
| Add: Proposed increase of 1s. rate to 1s. 2d., less new allowances . . . . . | 3,000,000  |             | Add: For expenses of proposed land valuation . . . . .      | 50,000     |             |
| Proposed super-tax . . . . .                                                 | 500,000    |             |                                                             |            | 2,423,000   |
|                                                                              |            | 37,400,000  | Post Office Services . . . . .                              |            | 18,918,000  |
| Proposed land value duties . . . . .                                         |            | 500,000     | Total Supply Services . . . . .                             |            | 125,349,000 |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes                                          |            | 137,100,000 | Total Estimated Expenditure . . . . .                       |            | 162,102,000 |
| Postal Service . . . . .                                                     |            | 17,750,000  | Balance . . . . .                                           |            | 498,000     |
| Telegraph Service . . . . .                                                  |            | 3,000,000   |                                                             |            |             |
| Telephone Service . . . . .                                                  |            | 1,650,000   |                                                             |            |             |
| Crown Lands . . . . .                                                        |            | 530,000     |                                                             |            |             |
| Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans . . . . .                   |            | 1,166,000   |                                                             |            |             |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                                                      |            | 1,204,000   |                                                             |            |             |
| Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue . . . . .                      |            | 25,490,000  |                                                             |            |             |
| Total Estimated Revenue . . . . .                                            |            | 162,590,000 | Total . . . . .                                             |            | 162,590,000 |

TABLE D.—REVISED BALANCE SHEET (OCTOBER 22ND).

| ESTIMATED REVENUE.                                                                             |           |                    | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.                                                                             |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                | £         | £                  |                                                                                                    | £                  |
| Total Revenue estimated in Budget                                                              |           | 162,590,000        | Total Expenditure estimated in Budget . . .                                                        | 162,102,000        |
| <i>Add:</i> Estate Duties, increased yield . . . . .                                           | 1,300,000 |                    | <i>Add:</i> Grant to local authorities of one-half the proceeds of Land Value Duties . . . . .     | 300,000            |
| Stamps, increased yield : £300,000                                                             |           |                    | Expenses of land valuation (£250,000, less £50,000 originally estimated) . . . . .                 | 200,000            |
| Less concessions in Committee . . . . .                                                        | 50,000    | 250,000            | Supplementary Estimates (see p. 118), £467,000, less £100,000 provided for in the Budget . . . . . | 367,000            |
| Land Value Duties: substitution of Mineral Rights Duty for Duty on Ungotten Minerals . . . . . | 175,000   |                    |                                                                                                    |                    |
| Less concessions in Committee and delay in collection . . . . .                                | 75,000    |                    |                                                                                                    |                    |
|                                                                                                |           | 100,000            |                                                                                                    |                    |
| Post Office, increased yield . . . . .                                                         | 200,000   | 1,850,000          |                                                                                                    | 162,969,000        |
|                                                                                                |           |                    | <i>Deduct:</i>                                                                                     |                    |
| <i>Deduct:</i> Excise—                                                                         |           | 164,440,000        | Proposed Reduction of Fixed Debt Charge from £25,000,000 to £24,500,000 . . . . .                  | 500,000            |
| Spirit Duties, fall in yield . . . . .                                                         | 800,000   |                    |                                                                                                    |                    |
| Licence Duties, concessions in Committee . . . . .                                             | 507,000   |                    |                                                                                                    |                    |
|                                                                                                |           |                    |                                                                                                    | 162,469,000        |
|                                                                                                |           | 1,300,000          | Balance . . . . .                                                                                  | 371,000            |
| Income Tax, allowances under Schedule A . . . . .                                              | 300,000   | 1,600,000          |                                                                                                    |                    |
|                                                                                                |           |                    | <i>Revised Estimate of Total Expenditure . . . . .</i>                                             | <i>162,840,000</i> |
| <i>Revised Estimate of total Revenue . . . . .</i>                                             |           | <i>162,840,000</i> |                                                                                                    |                    |

The Government's taxation proposals to meet the deficit, with the estimated proceeds in round figures, as laid before the House on April 29th by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were as follows:

|                                      | £                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Reduction in the Fixed Debt Charge   | 3,000,000          |
| Income tax . . . . .                 | 3,000,000          |
| Super-tax on large incomes . . . . . | 500,000            |
| Death Duties, etc. . . . .           | 2,850,000          |
| Stamp Duty . . . . .                 | 650,000            |
| Licence Duty . . . . .               | 2,600,000          |
| Land taxes . . . . .                 | 500,000            |
| Spirits . . . . .                    | 1,600,000          |
| Tobacco . . . . .                    | 1,900,000          |
|                                      | <u>£16,600,000</u> |

In addition to the above, two other taxes were proposed—one of 3d. a gallon on motor petrol, and a graduated tax on motor cars, producing together £600,000. This sum, however, would not be available for the reduction of the deficit, but would be paid to a new fund for the improvement of roads. (See DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS BILL.)

On the basis of the proposed taxation he estimated the total revenue at £162,590,000, and the total expenditure at £162,102,000, leaving a margin of £488,000 for contingencies.

The full Balance Sheet is shown on p. 120.

#### The Revised Estimates.

On Oct. 22nd the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement in the House of Commons showing the position then of the revenue and expenditure compared with the Budget Estimates, and the effect of various modifications and concessions made in the Finance Bill during the Committee stage. His

reason for doing so was that it was later in the year than it had ever been for a Budget to be under discussion, and they therefore had a unique opportunity of checking by the experience of half a year the Estimates originally proposed. Some branches of the revenue had produced more than was anticipated, some less, but all the taxes, old and new, were doing well except the whiskey tax. The Trade had reduced their stocks and clearances from bond, but in addition there had been a great diminution in the quantity of liquor consumed. To sum up, there would be an estimated gain on some parts of the revenue of £1,850,000, including an increase of £1,300,000 from Death Duties, and an estimated loss on other parts amounting, together with increased expenditure, to £2,100,000, leaving him £350,000 short. A balance of £488,000 had been provided in the Budget for contingencies, but that sum would be absorbed by Supplementary Estimates (see page 118); he therefore proposed to take another £500,000 from the Sinking Fund to meet this deficit.

#### Details of Revised Estimates.

The figures given in the following statement are all either additions to, or deductions from, the yield estimated in the Budget.

##### (a) Effect of Alterations and Concessions.

|                                                                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Land Value Duties:                                                                          | £         |
| Increment Duty . . . . .                                                                    | 25,000    |
| Undeveloped Land Duty . . . . .                                                             | 25,000    |
| Delay in collecting taxes . . . . .                                                         | 25,000    |
| Substituting Mineral Rights Duty (£350,000) for Ungotten Minerals Duty (£175,000) . . . . . | + 175,000 |
|                                                                                             | + 100,000 |

**Licence Duties :**

|                                                                           |   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|
| Concession on public-houses and beerhouses from £500 to £700 annual value | £ | 300,000 |
| Reduction of duties in Ireland                                            | — | 25,000  |
| Concession on hotels, etc.                                                | — | 75,000  |
| Revision of Off-Licence Duties                                            | — | 100,000 |
|                                                                           | — | 500,000 |
| Spirit Duties, fall in consumption                                        | — | 800,000 |
| Stamps, exemption of small conveyances from increased duty                | — | 50,000  |
| Income Tax, allowances Schedule A. (— £500,000 in a full year)            | — | 300,000 |

**(b) Increases.**

|                                                      |   |           |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Estate, etc., Duties                                 | + | 1,300,000 |
| Post Office                                          | + | 200,000   |
| Stamps                                               | + | 300,000   |
| Grant of half Land Value Duties to local authorities | + | 300,000   |
| Valuation (increased cost)                           | + | 200,000   |
|                                                      | + | 500,000   |

**CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND LICENCES.**

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. **Chairman**, Laurence N. Guillemand, C.B.; **Deputy Chairman**, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.; **Commissioners**, R. F. Crawford, J. H. Meers, C.B., R. Henderson, C.B.; **Secretaries**, W. G. Lewis, I.S.O., J. P. Byrne, I.S.O.

The following are the principal Customs duties, including the changes proposed by the Finance Bill, 1909:—

|                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Beer, 8s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.                                                               |
| Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.                                                                  |
| Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.                                                                 |
| "    roasted, 2d. per lb.                                                                       |
| Cocoa and Cocoa Butter, 1d. per lb.                                                             |
| Chocolate, 2d. per lb.                                                                          |
| Coffee, 14s. per cwt.                                                                           |
| "    roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.                                                             |
| Currants, 2s. per cwt.                                                                          |
| Figs, French Plums, Prunes, and Raisins, 7s. per cwt.                                           |
| Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 11s. 4d. and 11s. 5d. per proof gallon. 1s. extra if in bottle. |
| Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3d. per lb.                |
| Sugar, 2s. to 4s. 2d. per cwt.                                                                  |
| Tea, 5d. per lb.                                                                                |
| Tobacco and Snuff manufactured, 3s. 7d. to 6s. per lb.                                          |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. to 3s. 4½d. per lb.                                                |
| Wine in cask, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon.                                                        |

**The chief excise duties are:—**

|                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| On beer 8s. 3d. per barrel;                                      |
| On spirits 14s. 9d. per proof gallon;                            |
| On solid glucose 1s. 2d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 10d. per cwt.; |
| On saccharin 1s. 3d. per oz.                                     |

**The chief licences are as follows:—**

|                            | £  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Armorial bearings (annual) | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| "    if used on carriage   | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Auctioneer's (annual)      | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Banker's                   | 30 | 0  | 0  |

|                                                                                                                                     |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses                                                                               | £  | s. | d. |
| "    four wheels for one horse                                                                                                      | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| "    less than four wheels                                                                                                          | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| "    hackney carriages                                                                                                              | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| "    Motors or motor drawn—                                                                                                         |    |    |    |
| 1 to 2 tons                                                                                                                         | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| 2 to 5 tons                                                                                                                         | 3  | 3  | 0  |
| Distiller's (annual)                                                                                                                | 10 | 10 | 0  |
| Dog (Great Britain)                                                                                                                 | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| (Ireland)                                                                                                                           | 0  | 2  | 6  |
| Ecclesiastical lecturer                                                                                                             | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| "    building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages                                                          | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)                                              | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| "    After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following                                                                                 | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| "    After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st                                                                                           | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| "    For fourteen days continuous                                                                                                   | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Gun. To expire July 31st                                                                                                            | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Hawker's (annual)                                                                                                                   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year                                                                                | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Male servants (annual)                                                                                                              | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| Marriage—special                                                                                                                    | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| "    not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS)                                                                                         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)                                                                                             | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Pawnbroker's (annual)                                                                                                               | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| "    trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional                                                                        | 5  | 15 | 0  |
| Pedlar's                                                                                                                            | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article | 2  | 6  | 0  |
| "    2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards                                                                                       | 5  | 15 | 0  |
| Refiners of gold and silver (annual)                                                                                                | 5  | 15 | 0  |
| Sweets, dealers in (annual)                                                                                                         | 5  | 5  | 0  |
| "    retailers of                                                                                                                   | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)                                                                                              | 0  | 5  | 3  |
| "    "    manufacturers of, from                                                                                                    | 5  | 5  | 0  |
| Wine retailers or grocers (annual)                                                                                                  | 2  | 10 | 0  |

\* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

By an Order in Council, published Oct. 30th, 1908, the power to levy the duties on local taxation licences under section 6 of the Finance Act, 1908, was transferred in England and Wales to County Councils as from January 1st, 1909. The licences to which the section applies are the following—namely, licences to deal in game, and licences for dogs, killing game, guns, carriages (including duties charged under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, armorial bearings, and male servants. It is provided by the Order in Council that, subject to certain exceptions and modifications, every County Council shall have within its county all powers and duties now vested in the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for carrying into execution every enactment relating to the duties on the licences to which section 6 of the Finance Act, 1908, applies, and shall not in the exercise of their powers and duties under the Order be subject to the authority, direction, or control of the Treasury.

## THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

In the following Table are classified according to amount:—

The Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1907-8.

| Amount of Income.                   | Persons (excluding Employees). |                         | Firms.              |                         | Public Companies.   |                         | Local Authorities.  |                         | Employees (D).      |                         | Employees (E).      |                         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
|                                     | No. of Assessments.            | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. | No. of Assessments. | Gross Amount of Income. |
| Not exceeding £160, but not exempt. | 138,175                        | £ 10,847,661            | 7,085               | £ 571,151               | 8,688               | £ 450,708               | 6,380               | £ 236,193               | 15,481              | £ 1,711,791             | 145,195             | £ 8,758,179             |
| £160—£200                           | 97,687                         | 18,163,881              | 3,230               | 669,625                 | 1,033               | 189,715                 | 282                 | 51,745                  | 37,949              | 6,928,755               | 83,859              | 15,361,650              |
| 200—£300                            | 67,406                         | 17,506,059              | 4,954               | 1,267,486               | 1,830               | 466,005                 | 460                 | 115,387                 | 34,314              | 8,405,151               | 93,540              | 25,284,921              |
| 300—£400                            | 36,008                         | 9,305,419               | 7,658               | 2,756,967               | 1,413               | 405,530                 | 344                 | 120,729                 | 8,965               | 5,149,018               | 85,513              | 12,559,975              |
| 400—£500                            | 13,708                         | 6,353,518               | 5,085               | 2,426,778               | 1,309               | 620,178                 | 254                 | 115,864                 | 5,703               | 1,701,404               | 29,652              | 9,248,765               |
| 500—£600                            | 7,319                          | 4,124,275               | 3,904               | 2,025,690               | 923                 | 516,381                 | 169                 | 92,930                  | 1,528               | 858,546                 | 9,708               | 5,461,962               |
| 600—£700                            | 4,407                          | 2,917,032               | 2,582               | 1,899,995               | 805                 | 525,911                 | 147                 | 95,425                  | 779                 | 513,131                 | 5,435               | 3,583,198               |
| 700—£800                            | 3,377                          | 2,579,710               | 2,348               | 1,784,382               | 746                 | 569,756                 | 114                 | 86,434                  | 514                 | 413,483                 | 4,230               | 3,228,286               |
| 800—£900                            | 2,614                          | 1,737,103               | 1,637               | 1,401,549               | 619                 | 525,062                 | 71                  | 60,809                  | 207                 | 263,287                 | 2,036               | 1,752,373               |
| 900—£1,000                          | 2,274                          | 2,212,759               | 1,775               | 1,719,643               | 691                 | 609,529                 | 90                  | 87,369                  | 330                 | 320,344                 | 3,446               | 3,366,762               |
| 1,000—£2,000                        | 6,156                          | 8,995,738               | 7,536               | 11,194,016              | 3,815               | 5,708,569               | 465                 | 679,520                 | 531                 | 729,231                 | 5,026               | 6,863,845               |
| 2,000—£3,000                        | 1,495                          | 3,684,190               | 2,867               | 7,065,300               | 2,027               | 5,065,232               | 233                 | 577,905                 | 57                  | 150,556                 | 631                 | 1,592,403               |
| 3,000—£4,000                        | 571                            | 2,011,292               | 1,428               | 4,993,972               | 1,359               | 4,781,961               | 126                 | 445,123                 | 23                  | 81,655                  | 248                 | 896,383                 |
| 4,000—£5,000                        | 286                            | 1,302,353               | 884                 | 3,976,595               | 975                 | 4,389,528               | 97                  | 454,656                 | 10                  | 43,073                  | 151                 | 712,965                 |
| 5,000—£10,000                       | 481                            | 3,359,011               | 1,657               | 11,791,415              | 2,474               | 17,819,338              | 222                 | 1,644,012               | —                   | 6,000                   | —                   | —                       |
| 10,000—£50,000                      | 219                            | 3,923,619               | 936                 | 17,114,141              | 2,666               | 58,290,538              | 296                 | 4,761,347               | —                   | —                       | 108                 | 1,073,761               |
| 50,000 and over                     | 14                             | 1,591,174               | 99                  | 9,544,791               | 820                 | 158,249,290             | 60                  | 10,641,129              | —                   | —                       | —                   | —                       |
| Total                               | 371,507                        | 100,683,307             | 55,561              | 81,905,215              | 31,623              | 579,239,470             | 9,750               | 20,246,586              | 104,532             | 25,279,338              | 409,158             | 97,734,438              |

It is important to note that the profits classified above represent only a section of the income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department. The amount classified is £616,495,755, whereas the total gross income in respect of all classes of profits amounts to £946,578,997. The difference between the two amounts—viz. £330,083,242—represents income derived (1) from the ownership of lands, houses, etc.; (2) from the occupation of lands; and (3) from the interest of British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. The classification only professes to deal with profits and salaries in Classes 4 and 5, which are here combined. Owing to the fact that two-thirds of the income-tax is collected indirectly, these tables should not be regarded as giving either the number of income-tax payers or the total incomes from all sources of the persons and firms appearing therein.

In comparing the tables with those of former years, it must be borne in mind that they are affected by an important change rendered necessary by the provisions of the Finance Act of 1907. The figures above given for the year 1907-8 represent assessments made in and for that year only. They do not include either assessments for 1906-7 made in the year 1907-8, or assessments for 1907-8 which were made in the year 1908-9. The former were included in the statistics for 1906-7, which appeared in the 1909 ANNUAL. The latter (amounting, it is estimated, to £33,500,000 in the gross) will, under the new practice, be included in the statistics of assessments made in the year 1908-9.

### Gross and Net Income.

The **Gross Income** from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department,

the **deductions** allowed, and the **Net Income** on which tax was paid, were for the years named—

|         | Gross Income. | Deductions  | Net Income. |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1893-4  | 673,711,983   | 147,871,988 | 525,840,000 |
| 1897-8  | 734,461,246   | 209,250,046 | 525,211,200 |
| 1900-1  | 833,355,513   | 239,249,260 | 594,106,253 |
| 1901-2  | 866,993,453   | 259,447,534 | 607,550,919 |
| 1902-3  | 879,638,546   | 271,031,643 | 608,606,903 |
| 1903-4  | 902,758,585   | 287,746,212 | 615,012,373 |
| 1904-5  | 912,129,680   | 292,801,589 | 619,328,097 |
| 1905-6  | 925,184,556   | 303,159,810 | 632,024,746 |
| 1906-7  | 943,702,014   | 303,653,776 | 640,048,238 |
| 1907-8* | 946,578,997   | 293,692,421 | 652,886,576 |

\* Statistics incomplete.

The various **classes of profits** taxed in 1907-8 were as follows:—

|                                                         | Gross Income.      | Net Income.        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.                     | 264,487,770        | 156,825,780        |
| B. Occupation of Lands, etc.                            | 17,380,178         | 4,025,870          |
| C. British, Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities | 48,215,294         | 43,185,042         |
| D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.           | 518,761,317        | 394,498,345        |
| E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials | 97,734,438         | 54,351,539         |
| <b>Total</b>                                            | <b>946,578,997</b> | <b>652,886,576</b> |



# THE LAW COURTS.

## I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery, (2) King's Bench, (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty. The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases are now, by order of the Court, payable out of local funds. To the **Court of Criminal Appeal** any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. In the **King's Bench Division**, and at **Quarter Sessions**, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most serious are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts**: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g. the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g. the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church,

or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. **Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court**, or the **old Court of Arches** modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The **Registrar** is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

## Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council** consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are now included the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lindley, Lord Gorell, and Sir Edward Fry. Lord James of Hereford is a member of the Committee by virtue of sect. 1 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, and Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., is a member by virtue of sect. 30 of the same Act. By virtue of sect. 1 of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by sect. 3 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, the following Colonial Judges are members of the Committee: Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Cape of Good Hope), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), Sir H. E. Taschereau, late C.J. (Canada), and Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (Australia). By virtue of sect. 2 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, Sir John Edge, ex-C.J. of the High Court of Judicature for the N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad, is a member of the Committee. Sect. 1 of the same Act gives power to His Majesty to direct Colonial Judges to act as assessors of the Judicial Committee on the hearing of appeals from the Colony. **Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes**, Charles H. L. Neish, Barrister-at-Law; **Chief Clerk**, J. C. Ledlie, M.A.; **B.C.L.**, Barrister-at-Law; **Second Clerk**, W. Reeve Wallace; **Third Clerk**, D. G. Lys; **Reader**, G. Maggolini; **Office**, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

## A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—**Lord High Chancellor**: Lord Loreburn. **Court of Appeal**: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Sir J. C. Bigham (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir J. F. Moulton, Sir H. B. Buckley, and Sir W. R. Kennedy.

**Chancery Division**: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingie Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R.

Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir R. J. Parker, and Sir H. T. Eve.

**King's Bench Division:** Lord Alverstone, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir J. Walton, Sir A. R. Jelf, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir H. Sutton, Sir W. Pickford, Lord Coleridge, and Sir J. A. Hamilton.

**Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division:** Sir J. C. Bigham (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other judges are the **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary**, Lords Macnaghten, Collins, Shaw, and Atkinson. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse.

## II. SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) **The House of Lords**, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) **The Court of Session**, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, **The Inner House** and **The Outer House**; (3) **The Sheriff Courts**.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) **The High Court of Justiciary**, (2) **The Sheriff Courts**.

**The Inner House** hears appeals from the **Lords Ordinary**, who are the judges of the **Outer House** sitting singly. The **Sheriff Courts** are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the **Inner House**.

**The High Court of Justiciary** tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the **Court of Session**, or, as they are more properly designated, **Senators of the College of Justice**:

**Inner House, First Division**—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord McLaren, Lord Kinnear, Lord Cullen. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Low, Lord Ardwall, and Lord Dundas.

**Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary**—Lord Johnston, Lord Salvesen, Lord Mackenzie, Lord Guthrie, and Lord Skerrington.

## III. IRELAND.

**The House of Lords** is the final Court of Appeal. There is a **Supreme Court**, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the **Chancery Division** (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the **King's Bench Division** (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

**County Courts**.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

**Criminal Courts**.—There are (1) the **Court of Crown Cases Reserved**, and (2) the **Assize Courts**, similar to those in England; also (3) **Courts of Quarter Sessions** (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the **Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions** for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

**Court of Appeal**.—Rt. Hon. Sir S. Walker, Bart. (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Pallett (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice Holmes.

**Chancery Division**.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

**King's Bench Division**.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, W. D. Andrews (Probate and Matrimonial), Sir W. M. Johnson, Bart. (Admiralty), J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden, W. Boyd (Bankruptcy), W. Kenny, G. Wright, W. H. Dodd.

## THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

**Inner Temple, Fleet Street.** Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

**Middle Temple, Fleet Street.** Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

**Gray's Inn, Holborn.** Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

**Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields.** Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

**The Council of Legal Education** was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers studentships of the annual value of 100 guineas each, tenable for 3 years. The examinations at which the studentships may be awarded are held before the Hilary and Trinity terms. **Chairman**, Lord Macnaghten; **Clerk**, Frederick Dapp. **Office**, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**Director of Legal Studies**, Mr. W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

**The General Council of the Bar** is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the **Attorney-General** and **Solicitor-General** for the time being, and every former **Attorney-General** or **Solicitor-General** whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. **Chairman**, Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C.; **Vice-Chairman**, Mr. Ernest L. Levett, K.C.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. T. T. Methold; **Secretary**, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; **Clerk**, Mr. C. Worthy. **Offices of the Council**, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

# THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 58,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1901 census was 41,448,721, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being 49,581,000. The population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and as estimated to the middle of 1908 are:—

|               | Area in<br>sq. m. | Population<br>1901. | Population<br>1908. |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| England . . . | 50,939            | 30,811,420          | 33,315,493          |
| Wales . . .   | 7,376             | 1,716,423           | 2,033,287           |
|               | 58,315            | 32,527,843          | 35,348,780          |

In 1801 the population was 8,892,536; the increase to 32,527,843 in 1901 was an increase of 265·8 per cent., or 1·3 per cent. per annum.

| Date of<br>Enumeration. | Population. | Population,<br>per sq. mile. |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1801 . . .              | 8,892,536   | 153                          |
| 1811 . . .              | 10,164,256  | 175                          |
| 1821 . . .              | 12,000,236  | 206                          |
| 1831 . . .              | 13,896,797  | 239                          |
| 1841 . . .              | 15,914,148  | 273                          |
| 1851 . . .              | 17,927,609  | 308                          |
| 1861 . . .              | 20,066,224  | 344                          |
| 1871 . . .              | 22,712,266  | 390                          |
| 1881 . . .              | 25,974,439  | 446                          |
| 1891 . . .              | 29,002,525  | 498                          |
| 1901 . . .              | 32,527,843  | 558                          |

The proportion of males and females in 1901 was 15,728,613 males to 16,799,230 females, showing an excess of 1,070,617 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In '91 the excess was 896,723. The proportion of females has steadily increased since '51, having been successively 104·2, 105·3, 105·4, 105·5, 106·4, and 106·8 to 100 males. The number of separate families in 1901 was 7,036,868, as compared with 6,731,001 in '91, an increase of 14·80 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in the previous decade; and the average number of persons in a family fell from 4·73 per cent. in '91 to 4·62 per cent. in 1901. The birth rate declined from 37·89 per cent. in '71-81 and 34·24 per cent. in '81-91 to 31·57 per cent. in '91-01. The death rate also declined from 22·80 per cent. in '71-81 and 20·27 per cent. in '81-91 to 19·18 per cent. in '91-01. The number of inhabited houses increased from 5,451,497 in '91 to 6,263,852 in 1901, an increase of 14·87 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. The average number of occupants to each inhabited house fell from 5·32 per cent. in '91 to 5·20 per cent. in 1901.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Govern-

ment administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '94, will be found in the 1900 edition.

### Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a *Parliamentary Secretary*. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the *Permanent Secretary* and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

**President:** Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

**Parliamentary Secretary:** J. H. Lewis, M.P.

**Permanent Secretary:** Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.

**Assistant Secretary and Chief General Inspector:**

J. S. Davy, C.B.

**Medical Officer:** Arthur Newsholme, F.R.C.P. Lond.

### Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1903, 30,376. This is exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police. Out of this number there were 1507 in the *Liverpool force*, exclusive of 482 appointed at private cost. The *Manchester force* contained 1167 men, exclusive of 18 appointed at private cost; *Birmingham* 945, exclusive of 13 appointed at private cost; *Leeds* 629; *Bristol* 566, exclusive of 16 at private cost; and

**Sheffield** 533, exclusive of 37 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol are very good.

### **Local Administrative Bodies.**

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties,  
Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, i.e., persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other **Poor Law authorities**, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

### **Rating Powers.**

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount raised by the Poor Rates during the year ended Lady Day, 1907, was £27,388,973. There is no fixed limit to the amount of the rate which may be raised by a local authority.

### **Local Taxation Accounts.**

These are Accounts into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. They were established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Accounts 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Accounts 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—viz., 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The Commissioners formerly paid also into the Accounts the duties on licences to deal in game, licences for dogs, for killing game, for guns, carriages, armorial bearings and male servants, but the power to levy these duties was transferred in England and

Wales to County and Borough Councils, as from Jan. 1st, 1909.

Various changes in regard to the method of dealing with the Accounts were effected by the Finance Acts, 1907 and 1908. Previously to the year 1907-8 the contributions were allocated in part to the Local Taxation Accounts direct without passing through the Exchequer, but for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9 they were, in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1907, paid, in the first instance, into the Exchequer, and the necessary payments to the Local Taxation Accounts fell to be made out of the Consolidated Fund. The contributions to the Local Taxation Accounts for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9 were (a) 3d. a gallon on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits; (b) the proceeds of the majority of excise licences; (c) half the net proceeds of the Probate (and Inventory) Duty and Account Duty; (d) 1½ per cent. of the net capital value of the free personality (situated in the United Kingdom) on which Probate and Inventory Duty would have been paid if the Estate Duty had not been imposed. The sums paid into the Account for the year ended Lady Day, 1908, were as follows:—

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Local Taxation Licences | £3,769,104        |
| Estate Duty             | 2,263,177         |
| Beer and Spirit Duties  | 1,133,372         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>£7,165,653</b> |

Out of this amount £888,769 went to defray the cost of the Metropolitan Police, and £300,000 more was used for Police Superannuation, half going to the metropolitan district, and half to the rest of the country. Practically all the rest was distributed among the County Councils in aid of local taxation. The sums thus distributed represent relief to the extent of 6·82d. in the £ to London, 8·79d. in the £ to other counties, and 7·98d. in the £ to county boroughs.

There are separate Local Taxation Accounts for Scotland (*q.v.*) and Ireland (*q.v.*). The Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries also receive the amount of the Agricultural Grants allotted to them.

### Land Rating.

By the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period was extended in 1901 for four years—*i.e.* to 1906, and by an Act passed in 1905 to 1910. This exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or

exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the **Local Taxation Accounts**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The **total rateable value of agricultural land** in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1907 it had fallen to £23,662,160. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £199,355,590 in 1904, and £209,891,680 in 1907. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £108,050,600. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 1908 was £1,326,487. Of this £433,680 went to County Councils, £354,043 to Rural District Councils, and £499,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1907-8. These include summaries of the accounts of about 25,900 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, and 657 Boards of Guardians, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

### Value of Property.

The rateable value of property in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when the total was . . . . . £115,646,631  
In 1884 it had risen to . . . . . 145,527,944  
In 1894 to . . . . . 161,139,575  
and in 1908 it was . . . . . 212,757,450

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1908 the average was £6.

Comparing the valuation in force in 1908 with that of 1897, it appears that while the rateable value of agricultural land has diminished by 2·8 per cent., the rateable value of other hereditaments has increased by 30·8 per cent. Taking the two together, the increase in the period of 11 years is 25·9 per cent."

As regards the county boroughs only, nine decreased in rateable value—namely, Cardiff (0·02 per cent.), Chester (0·1), Birmingham (0·2), Brighton (0·2), Merthyr Tydfil (0·3), West Ham (0·4), Bradford (0·5), Reading (0·5), and Hastings (1·5). The increases in the other county boroughs ranged from 0·02 per cent. in Burton-upon-Trent to 1·3 in Manchester and Blackburn, 2·7 in Blackpool, 2·8 in Bolton, 3·8 in Burnley, and 0·2 in Warrington and Devonport.

## LONDON.

- I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
- II. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.
- III. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

- IV. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.
- V. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.
- VI. THE RIVER THAMES.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 118 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1901 was 4,536,541—about the same as the population of Scotland, or of Ireland, or the populations of Australia and New Zealand combined—and constituted one-ninth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. In the middle of 1908 the population was estimated at 4,795,757.

### I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1883, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116.95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1903 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the seventh, took place on Saturday, March 2nd, 1907. The party results of this and the two previous elections were as follows:—

|            | Pro-<br>gressives. | Municipal<br>Reformers.* | Inde-<br>pendents. |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1889 . . . | 71                 | 47                       | —                  |
| 1892 . . . | 84                 | 34                       | —                  |
| 1895 . . . | 59                 | 59                       | —                  |
| 1898 . . . | 70                 | 47                       | 1                  |
| 1901 . . . | 84                 | 32                       | 2                  |
| 1904 . . . | 83                 | 34                       | 1                  |
| 1907 . . . | 38                 | 79                       | 1                  |

\* Called Moderates '89-1904.

There were 58 contested elections in 1907. Out of a total of 840,730 voters on the register, 466,421, or 55.5 per cent., voted, as compared with 40.8 per cent. who voted in 1901, and 45.7 per cent. in 1904.

### Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 2nd, 1907, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of the division give the number of voters in those divisions.

**Battersea** (22,914). \*Mr. W. Davies (P.), 7250; Mr. A. Shirley Benn (M.R.), 7217.

**Bermondsey** (15,648). \*Dr. A. Salter (P.), 4197; \*Mr. A. A. Allen, M.P. (P.), 4195.

**Bethnal Green, North-East** (11,027). \*Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P. (P.), 3877; \*Mr. Edwd. Smith (P.), 3776.

**Bethnal Green, South-West** (9708). Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.), 2995; Mr. Percy A. Harris (P.), 2762.

**Bow and Bromley** (11,743). Mr. W. S. M. Knight (M.R.), 3285; Mr. H. V. Rowe (M.R.), 3212.

**Brixton** (13,921). Mr. W. Haydon (M.R.), 4927; Mr. S. J. G. Hoare (M.R.), 4928.

**Camberwell, North** (18,204). \*Mr. R. Bray (P.), 5449; \*Mr. H. R. Taylor (P.), 5365.

**Chelsea** (16,802). Mr. T. C. E. Goff (M.R.), 5877; Mr. R. C. Norman (M.R.), 5779.

**City of London** (25,784; four seats). Mr. F. S. Hanson (M.R.), 7603; Mr. N. L. Cohen (M.R.), 7519; Mr. W. H. Pannell (M.R.), 7484; \*Mr. Stuart Sankey (M.R.), 7451.

**Clapham** (28,076). Mr. J. W. Domoney (M.R.), 10,200; Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (M.R.), 10,158.

**Deptford** (21,549). \*Mr. Sidney Webb (P.), 6185; \*Mr. R. C. Phillimore (P.), 6083.

**Dulwich** (16,864). Mr. H. C. Gooch, M.P. (M.R.), 6689; Mr. F. Hall (M.R.), 6641.

**Finsbury, Central** (9,733). \*Capt. the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill (P.), 2806; Mr. A. B. Russell (P.), 2791.

**Finsbury, East** (6587). Col. A. C. Welby (M.R.), 2024; Mr. E. Howes (M.R.), 2014.

**Fulham** (26,409). \*Mr. Cyril Cobb (M.R.), 8413; Mr. E. G. Easton (M.R.), 8301.

**Greenwich** (15,987). Mr. I. H. Benn (M.R.), 6217; Lord Alexander Thynne (M.R.), 5991.

**Hackney, Central** (12,809). Mr. W. B. Stewart (M.R.), 3722; Mr. G. Billings (M.R.), 3659.

**Hackney, North** (16,990). Mr. W. H. Key (M.R.), 6205; Mr. W. K. Greene (M.R.), 6153.

**Hackney, South** (18,114). Mr. T. Chapman (P.), 5225; Mr. W. A. Casson (P.), 5138.

**Haggerston** (10,933). \*Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P. (M.R.), 3307; Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.), 3131.

**Hammersmith** (17,949). \*Mr. J. Brandon (M.R.), 5850; \*Mr. E. Collins (M.R.), 5839.

**Hamstead** (15,012). Mr. W. Reynolds (M.R.), 5508. By-election, Oct. 24th, 1903 (15,126); Mr. A. T. Taylor (M.R.), 3,948.

**Holborn** (12,396). Mr. E. E. Wild (M.R.), 4524; Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.), 4030.

**Hoxton** (12,019). Dr. J. Davies (M.R.), 3272; Mr. E. Gray (M.R.), 3226.

**Islington, East** (15,591). Mr. C. A. M. Barlow (M.R.), 4430; Mr. P. E. Pilditch (M.R.), 4402.

**Islington, North** (16,977). Mr. F. A. Dove (M.R.), 4924; Mr. C. K. Murchison (M.R.), 4797.

**Islington, South** (11,632). \*Mr. G. Dew (P.), 2996; \*Mr. Howell J. Williams (P.), 2929.

**Islington, West** (10,142). Mr. H. J. Clarke (M.R.), 3300; Mr. I. Salmon (M.R.), 3226.

**Kennington** (11,842). \*Sir John Benn, M.P. (P.), 3424; Rev. E. Denny (P.), 3326.

**Kenington, North** (14,770). Mr. D. Davis (M.R.), 4418; Major C. L. A. Skinner (M.R.), 4382.

**Kenington, South** (14,539). \*Mr. R. A. Robinson (M.R.), 5869; \*Dr. E. B. Forman (M.R.), 5834.

**Lambeth, North** (8237). \*Mr. Frank Briant (P.), 2360; Mr. F. Smith (P.), 2249.

**Lewisham** (28,217). Viscount Lewisham (M.R.), 11,028; Mr. A. Pownall (M.R.), 10,818.

**Limehouse** (8022). Mr. Cyril Jackson (M.R.), 2141; Mr. J. Lort-Williams (M.R.), 2026.

**Marylebone, East** (9411). Viscount Duncannon (M.R.), 3612; Mr. J. Boyton (M.R.), 3562.



**Marlybone, West** (12,255). Lord Henry Bentinck (M.R.), 4683; Earl of Kerry (M.R.), 4625. **Midle End** (6839). Mr. R. H. Montgomery (M.R.), 2023; Mr. E. H. Coumbe (M.R.), 2011. **Newington, West** (12,483). \*Mr. Evan Spicer (P.), 3778; \*Mr. J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3759. **Norwood** (16,278). Mr. C. U. Fisher (M.R.), 6585; Mr. F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.), 6539. **Paddington, North** (15,664). Hon. W. Guinness, M.P. (M.R.), 4711; Mr. J. H. Hunter (M.R.), 4597.

**Paddington, South** (9582). \*Sir R. M. Beachcroft (M.R.), 3763; \*Mr. H. P. Harris (M.R.), 3709.

**Peckham** (18,538). \*Mr. T. Gautrey (P.), 4659; Mr. W. L. Dowton (M.R.), 4426.

**Poplar** (13,263). \*Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. (P.), 3504; \*Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3476.

**Rotherhithe** (13,199). \*Mr. A. Pomeroy (P.), 3693; \*Mr. H. J. Glanville (P.), 3663.

**St. George** (1751). \*Mr. H. Gosling (P.), 1183; Mr. P. C. Simmons (M.R.), 1104.

**St. George, Hanover Square** (13,477). Lord Cheylesmore (M.R.), 5445; \*Mr. H. J. Greenwood (M.R.), 5375.

**St. Pancras, East** (12,470). Mr. A. W. Claremont (P.), 3482; Rev. F. Hastings (P.), 3410.

**St. Pancras, North** (12,162). \*Mr. D. S. Watlow, M.P. (P.), 3847; \*Dr. Beaton (P.), 3824.

**St. Pancras, South** (7972). Mr. George Alexander (M.R.), 2963; \*Mr. F. Goldsmith (M.R.), 2897.

**St. Pancras, West** (10,943). Dr. P. Vosper (M.R.), 3504; Mr. F. M. Cassel, K.C. (M.R.), 3471.

**Southwark, West** (10,726). \*Mr. T. Hunter (P.), 2998; Mr. A. Wilson (P.), 2953.

**Stepney** (6584). \*Mr. A. O. Goodrich (M.R.), 2366; Mr. F. Leverton Harris, M.P. (M.R.), 2292.

**Strand** (10,475). \*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.), 3580; \*Lord Elcho (M.R.), 3558.

**Walworth** (11,046). \*Mr. J. A. Dawes (P.), 2821; \*Mr. Charles Jesson (P.), 2819.

**Wandsworth** (43,269). \*Sir W. J. Lancaster (M.R.), 15,700; Mr. W. Hunt (M.R.), 14,535.

**Westminster** (10,664). Hon. W. R. W. Peel (M.R.), 3419; \*Mr. C. Y. Sturge (M.R.), 3392.

**Whitechapel** (630). \*Mr. W. C. Johnson (P.), 1756; Mr. H. H. Gordon (L.), 1627.

**Woolwich** (22,840). Mr. W. J. Squires (M.R.), 8904; Mr. E. A. H. Jay (M.R.), 8677.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1910.

A. Fowell Buxton (M.R.).

B. Cooper (P.).

H. L. Jephson (P.).

Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.).

W. E. Mullins (P.).

W. S. Sanders (P.).

A. J. Shepherd (P.).

W. W. Thompson (M.R.).

E. White (M.R.).

Chairman of the Council, Sir Melvill Beachcroft.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edward White, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman, Mr. Edward Smith, J.P.

#### The Council's Officers.

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.

Deputy-Clerk, James Bird.

Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.

Valuer, Andrew Young.

Solicitor, E. Fanner.

Deputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.

Comptroller, H. E. Haward.

Deputy-Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.

Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.

Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F. Murphy.

Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.

Medical Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. H. Hamer.

Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.

Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis.

Chief Officer, Parks and Open Spaces, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sexby.

Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt. Sampson Sladen, R.N.

Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.

Clerk Asylums Committee, H. F. Keene.

Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.

Education Officer, R. Blair, M.A.

Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.

Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.

Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The new County Hall, which is to be built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, will be erected from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall. The building will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 storeys high.

#### Statistics.

The assessable value of the County was, on April 6th, 1909, £44,666,651, a penny rate producing about £136,111.

The revenue in 1907-8 (excluding tramways, working-class dwellings, and other revenue-producing undertakings) was: ordinary, £5,662,594 (including balances brought forward and £3,038,099 from rates), education £5,532,211 (including balances brought forward and £3,287,580 from rates)—total £11,194,805; and the estimated revenue in 1908-9 was: ordinary, £5,661,458 (including balances brought forward and £3,033,398 from rates), education £5,736,902 (including balances brought forward and £3,509,621 from rates)—total £11,398,360.

The expenditure in 1907-8 was: ordinary, £4,973,733, education £5,088,874—total £10,062,607; and the estimated expenditure in 1908-9 was: ordinary, £5,120,027, education £5,437,908—total £10,557,935.

The expenditure in 1908-9 may be summarised as follows:—

|                                                       | £           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Interest on debt . . . . .                            | 2,262,155   |
| Redemption of debt . . . . .                          | 1,457,075   |
| Grants to Local Authorities . . . . .                 | 649,227     |
| Establishment and Pensions . . . . .                  | 304,840     |
| Judicial and Coroners . . . . .                       | 79,475      |
| Main Drainage . . . . .                               | 285,850     |
| Fire Brigade . . . . .                                | 258,090     |
| Parks . . . . .                                       | 139,810     |
| Pauper Lunatics . . . . .                             | 83,105      |
| Education (excluding debt charges £761,561) . . . . . | 4,676,347   |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                               | 361,901     |
| Total . . . . .                                       | £10,557,935 |

**The Council's rates have been as follows:—**

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1889-90 . . . 12½d.   | 1903-4 . . . 16½d.            |
| 1890-91 . . . 13½d.   | Ord. 17750d.                  |
| 1891-92 . . . 11½d.   | Ed. 8'125d. (½ year's charge) |
| 1892-93 . . . 12½d.   | Ord. 17d.                     |
| 1893-94 . . . 13d.    | Ed. 18d.                      |
| 1894-95 . . . 14d.    | Ord. 17d.                     |
| 1895-96 . . . 15d.    | Ed. 19d.                      |
| 1896-97 . . . 15d.    | Ord. 17d.                     |
| 1897-98 . . . 14d.    | Ed. 18d.                      |
| 1898-99 . . . 14d.    | Ord. 17d.                     |
| 1899-1900 . . . 13½d. | Ed. 19d.                      |
| 1900-1 . . . 14½d.    | Ord. 17d.                     |
| 1901-2 . . . 15d.     | Ed. 19½d.                     |
| 1902-3 . . . 15½d.    |                               |

The gross debt was £81,155,342 on March 31st, 1908; but deducting loans due, Council properties and other assets, the net debt was £49,938,131, including Education debt of £11,538,083.

The estimates of expenditure for 1909-10 on rate and debt accounts amount to £10,829,984. The estimated receipts, excluding balances brought forward, are £3,732,617, giving a net expenditure of £7,097,367, which, as to £6,782,250 is to be raised by rate, the remainder being provided out of balances. The total gross expenditure of £10,829,984 is to be met by:—Balances, £315,117; receipts in aid of expenditure, £3,045,010; contributions from revenue producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto, £685,948; grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, £1,633; and county contributions, £6,782,250.

**Trams.**

The net capital expenditure on the London County Council Tramways, which had a total length of 119½ street miles, up to March 31st, 1909, was £9,500,000. During 1907-8 the receipts were £1,663,032, and the expenditure £1,170,116, showing a surplus revenue on working of £492,916. After paying £450,024 for interest and sinking fund charges, £3309 on account of income tax, meeting certain other charges, and bringing into account interest on cash balances, etc., there was a net balance of £45,406.

The Appropriation Account opened with a surplus balance from 1906-7 of £5923, and after adding the £45,406 above referred to, the balance of the account (£51,329) was carried to the Renewals Fund. The Renewals Fund now amounts to £158,622, and the General Reserve Fund to £34,634. The number of passengers carried during 1907-8 was 372,515,754.

In 1904 the Council obtained Parliamentary powers to establish a steamboat service on the Thames, and 30 steamboats were placed on the river. A service was maintained, except during the winter of 1906-7, until Oct. 31st, 1907, when it was abandoned. In 1909 the boats were sold.

For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on EDUCATION.

**London Traffic.**

Consult the first annual report of the special London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade [Cd. 4379], issued Nov. 16th, 1908. Its purpose is to supplement the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued in 1905 (see 1906 ANNUAL) by indicating the changes that have been since made, and by bringing the statistics up to date.

**London Fire Brigade.**

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled. There are now 117 officers and men, 40 men under instruction, 12 pilots, 189 coachmen, and 321 horses (hired). The area protected is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1908-9 (including pensions) was £268,958. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £36,994, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £2212. The balance, £219,752, plus £58,290 for interest and repayment charges on capital (i.e. a total of £278,042), was raised from the ratepayers. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1908 shows a decrease in the number of fires of 82 as compared with those in 1907. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 599. Of these 1270 were false alarms, and 791 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Divisional Officers, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and Mr. A. R. Dyer; Assistant Divisional Officers, Mr. C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

**London Salvage Corps.**

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1908 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2759; outside, 136; total, 2895. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 1 chief superintendent, 4 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 10 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Pennock; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Cahill; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Chief Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins. Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. Allison is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

**II. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of

the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councillors are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir John Knill, Bart. The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are James Roll and Ralph Slazenger.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home is being provided in the new Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no

business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir F. Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £3000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £2000) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Col. Ker-Fox) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

#### London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a

further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

### City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1056, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 15 district inspectors, 20 station inspectors, 9 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, and 865 constables.

The detective department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 33 constables, and 24 plain-clothes patrols. In addition to the above, 48 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £155,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. F. Francis.  
Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

### III. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the third on Nov. 1st, 1906; and the fourth on Nov. 1st, 1909.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1903, 1906, and 1909 was as follows:—

|                                        | 1903. | 1906. | 1909. |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Moderates or Municipal Reformers . . . | 594   | 959   | 1007  |
| Progressives . . .                     | 616   | 272   | 260   |
| Independents . . .                     | 112   | 97    | 54    |
| Labour . . .                           | 40    | 34    | 41    |

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of coun-

cillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

### IV. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 69½ sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1908 (latest returns), was 18,167, consisting of 32 superintendents, 572 inspectors, 2378 sergeants, and 15,185 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, C.B., and Sir M. L. Macnaghten; and five Chief Constables.

A Bill introduced by the Home Secretary in Sept. 1909 provided for the appointment of a fourth Assistant Commissioner. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Police, who reported that there should be an officer specially charged with the duty of dealing with complaints made against the police by members of the public.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for 1908-9 was £54,593,639. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1908-9 was £1,597,972.

### V. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, M.P.

Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.

Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton.

Central Office: Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply.

The statutory area of supply covers over 537 miles, and comprises the whole of the

administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1908-9 was 81,823,864.169 gallons. The average daily supply was 224,174.970 gallons. The average estimated population supplied was 7,018,773, and the supply per head per day was 31.94 gallons.

The Board's works include 62 subsidising and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1407 acres, capacity 8,913,600,000 gallons, equal to the supply required for 40 days; 166 filters, area 164 acres, giving a capacity of .85 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supply of filtered water; 82 service reservoirs, area 59.76 acres, capacity 255,352,000 gallons, or 1.14 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 37 pumping stations other than wells; 265 engines, with 38,361 h. p.; 6107 miles of water-pipes, and 64,587 public fire hydrants and fire plugs.

The coal consumed by the Board in 1908-9 amounted to 160,300 tons, being about 1 ton for every 500,000 gallons supplied.

## VI. THE RIVER THAMES.

### *The Port of London Authority.*

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 33 members, of whom the London County Council appoints 4; the Corporation of the City of London, 2; the Board of Trade, 2; the Admiralty, 1; and the Trinity House, 1. Other 25 members are to be elected in future by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port; but owing to the impossibility of preparing the electoral registers in time, it was provided in the Act that the first 25 "elected" members should be nominated by the Board of Trade, after consultation with the persons and bodies who will be entitled to elect. The Board of Trade also appointed the first chairman, Sir Hudson Kearley. It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the four members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port. The Authority was empowered to improve the accommodation of the Port, and, if necessary, to construct new docks, quays, and wharves, and to establish, or assist in the establishment of, offices and registers with a view to the more convenient and regular engagement of dock labour.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Milwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The duties of the Watermen's Company were transferred to the new Authority, with power, however, to delegate them to the Company as the Authority's administrators. The Authority also took over the responsibilities of the Thames Conservancy below Teddington Lock, the Conservancy being reconstituted to deal with its diminished task.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on ship-

ping and by dues on goods. The charging of goods dues for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a schedule of maximum rates on goods, which is to be embodied by the Board of Trade in a Provisional Order for submission to Parliament.

The work of the Authority is divided among six committees, as follows: Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff and Stores Committee, Works and Improvements Committee, and Parliamentary Committee. Chairman, Sir Hudson Kearley, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, O. C. Philipps, M.P.; Secretary, R. Philipson.

The number and net register tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared to and from the Port of London with cargo and paid tonnage dues during the year 1908 were: Entered, 27,849 vessels, of a net register tonnage of 17,184,484; cleared, 18,889 vessels, of a net register tonnage of 9,415,813; total 46,708 vessels, of a net register tonnage of 26,600,297.

Although the tonnage was less by 360,585 tons than in 1907, the slight decrease compared favourably with that recorded at other ports in consequence of the depression of trade.

### *The Thames Conservancy.*

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers enlarged by various Acts from time to time. Until 1909 their general jurisdiction extended over the entire waterway and foreshores of the river from Cricklade, in Wiltshire, to Leigh, in Essex, and their powers were: (1) The maintenance and improvement of the navigation; (2) the administration and control of the Harbour and the provision of moorings for vessels frequenting it; (3) the control of the explosives, petroleum, and carbide of calcium traffic, and of the fisheries of the river; (4) the prevention of pollution over practically the entire watershed of the river; (5) the preservation of the non-tidal part of the river as a place of recreation, and the control of the pleasure navigation. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 28 to 25, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Cricklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are still entrusted to the Conservators. Chairman, Lord Desborough; Secretary of the Conservancy, F. F. W. Geary; Offices, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

**Metropolitan Asylums Board.** This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, and land and river ambulance services, etc. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

## SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1901 was 4,472,103—a little less than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

In 1801 the population was 1,638,420. In July 1908 it was estimated to be 4,826,587.

The proportion of males to females in 1901 was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-'31, except the period '71-'81, when it was 11·18. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed an average increase of 18·58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of '05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4·60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,014, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only.

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Pentland of Lyth.  
Permanent Under-Secretary, James Miller Dodds, C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Arthur Dewar, K.C., M.P.

### *The Scottish Police.*

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908, the authorised strength of the force was 5575, of which 1988 belonged to county forces and 3587 to city and burgh forces. There are also 222 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £581,620, which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

### *Local Government Board.*

The Board consists of the following *ex-officio* Members: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following *Appointed Members*: Sir George McCrae, Vice-President; E. F. Macpherson, Legal Member; and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., Medical Member. Secretary, A. Murray, I.S.O.; Medical Officer under the Public Health Act, Medical Inspector, and Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. See ed. 1906.

The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality. The *Annual Report* of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908, shows that on May 15th, 1908, there were 111,205 (as compared with 99,578 in 1898) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 73,800 were paupers and 37,315 their dependants. Of the paupers 15,242 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 27,842, and females 46,048. Of the same poor, 81,389 received outdoor and 14,574 indoor relief. Of the same paupers about 39 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 48 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of poor law relief amounted to 23 per 1000 of the population.

### *Local Taxation Statistics.*

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1908, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,481,725. Towards this £1,164,713 came from rates and £244,904 from grants from Local Taxation monies.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . . £569,102

                                  Indoor . . . 353,048

Lunatic Poor . . . 404,371

General Administration Charges . . . 255,204

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £6 19s. 10½d. per head, and of indoor paupers £24 4s. 6d.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1909, from Imperial sources was £1,143,427. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant . . . £323,835

Local Taxation Licence Duties . . . 386,931

Beer and Spirit Duties . . . 152,248

Agricultural and congested districts grant . . . 182,355

Additional grant from Consolidated Fund . . . 98,058

£1,143,427

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,154,553. During the year ended Lady Day 1909 £1,143,007 was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the pound on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The amount distributed in 1906-7 was £182,238. The total value of agricultural lands and heritages fell from £5,827,462 in '96 to £5,634,559 in 1900, while the total valuation of all property in Scotland increased from £25,161,668 in '96 to £27,748,562 in 1900. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, was continued till March 31st, 1910. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, 1909, provides for continuance to Dec. 31st, 1910.



## IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1901 census was 4,458,775—a number at that time nearly equivalent to the population of London, or of Scotland, or the populations of Australia and New Zealand combined. The population is, however, declining.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

| Year of Census. | Population. | Population per sq. mile. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1801 . . . .    | 5,395,456   | 166                      |
| 1811 . . . .    | 5,937,856   | 186                      |
| 1821 . . . .    | 6,801,827   | 209                      |
| 1831 . . . .    | 7,767,401   | 239                      |
| 1841 . . . .    | 8,175,124   | 251                      |
| 1851 . . . .    | 6,552,385   | 201                      |
| 1861 . . . .    | 5,798,564   | 178                      |
| 1871 . . . .    | 5,412,377   | 167                      |
| 1881 . . . .    | 5,174,836   | 159                      |
| 1891 . . . .    | 4,704,750   | 144                      |
| 1901 . . . .    | 4,458,775   | 137                      |

In 1908 the estimated population was 4,371,455. Of the 1901 total of 4,458,775, 2,200,040 were males and 2,258,735 females, showing an excess of 58,695 females as against a corresponding excess of 66,844 in 1891. The decrease in the population, as compared with 1891, was 245,975. Munster showed a decrease of 97,241, or 8·29 per cent.; Connaught of 73,037, or 10·08 per cent.; Leinster of 38,709, or 3·26 per cent.; and Ulster of 36,988, or 2·28 per cent. The only county which showed an increase was Dublin, with 6·31 per cent. All the other counties showed a decrease, ranging from 5·60 per cent. in the case of Wicklow to 11·45 in the case of Monaghan. As to religious professions, 3,308,661 were returned as Roman Catholics, being 6·7 per cent. less than the number in '91; 581,089 as Protestant Episcopalians, or 3·2 per cent. less than in '91; 443,276 as Presbyterians, or 0·4 per cent. less than in '91; 62,006 Methodists, or 1·17 per cent. more than in '91; 3,898 Jews, or 11·9 per cent. more than in '91; and 59,845 all other persuasions. Put in another way, 74·21 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·03 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians; 9·94 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1·30 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned in 1901 was 910,256, or a decrease since '91 of 2·3 per cent., representing an average of 4·9 persons to a family, as against 5 in '91. The number of inhabited houses was 858,158 in 1901, a decrease of 12,420, or 1·4 per cent. The country is divided into 4 provinces: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. There are 6 county boroughs: Dublin, pop. 200,638; Belfast, 340,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; and Waterford, 26,769.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for 1908, published in 1909, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £30,172,000 on Dec. 31st, 1886, to £32,068,000 on Dec. 31st, 1908; this figure was £1,689,000 above that for Dec. 31st, 1907. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £2,703,000 on Dec. 31st, '86, to £10,837,000

on Dec. 31st, 1908. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £2,007,000 in '86 to £2,437,000 in 1908. The railway receipts for 1908 amounted to £4,086,252, a decrease of £82,799 as compared with 1907. The figure was £3,147,458 in 1891.

### Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General in Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of law and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by one or more Lord Justice or Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy. His office is at Dublin Castle; but he has also an office in London, which remains open during the sitting of Parliament. He is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (salary £2000), and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; and a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction which was created in '99. There are also many other Government Departments in Ireland directly responsible to the Irish Government.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.  
Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.

**Under-Secretary, Sir James B. Dougherty,**  
C.V.O., C.B.

**Lord Chancellor, Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.**

**Chairman Board of Public Works, Sir G. C. V. Holmes,**  
K.C.V.O., C.B.

**Vice-President Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P.**

### **Royal Irish Constabulary.**

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,500 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; acting as inspectors under the Food and Drugs and Explosives Acts; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

Civil Service Examinations are held, for candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

### **Dublin Metropolitan Police.**

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1908 the effective strength of the force was 1181.

**Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross,**  
of Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.

**Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel,**  
M.V.O.

**Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith,**  
I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

### **Local Government Board.**

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the **Chief Secretary** to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a **Vice-President** (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. L. Micks, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B.),

and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

### **Local Taxation Statistics.**

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1908, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 43,172, and of out-door paupers 57,284. These figures show a slight increase as compared with the previous year. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,116,668.

The total expenditure of the various authorities for the year ended March 1908 was as follows:—

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| County Councils . . . . .               | £3,137,662 |
| Boards of Guardians . . . . .           | 1,329,367  |
| Rural District Councils . . . . .       | 643,355    |
| Committees of Lunatic Asylums . . . . . | 581,667    |
| Town Authorities . . . . .              | 2,809,689  |

Of the expenditure of County Councils £1,035,455 was money supplied to boards of guardians, £262,744 to rural district councils, and £389,830 to committees of lunatic asylums. Of the remainder road expenditure was by far the largest item, and represented £775,965.

A net sum of £3,614,634 obtained from local sources, including rates to the amount of £3,105,660, was applied towards the expenditure of counties and towns during the year. This was supplemented by payments made from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account to the extent of £1,292,713, and by further sums obtained from the Imperial Exchequer amounting to £28,711, so that of the total net revenue of county and town authorities 73 per cent. came from local sources, and 27 per cent. from grants. On an average the grants were equivalent to 1s. 8d. in the £ of rateable value, and to 6s. 1d. per head of estimated population. The Agricultural Grant paid to county councils amounted to £727,337, and was equal to 23 per cent. of their whole revenue for the year.

The total expenditure during the year as charged to the revenue and capital accounts of the several local administrative bodies, including those whose revenue is obtained from rates raised by other local bodies (e.g. boards of guardians), amounted to £9,845,202, and their total receipts from all sources to £9,677,051, of which £1,029,956 came from loans.

Under the **Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98**, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655.

### **Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports, 1908-9.**

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for 1908-9 [Cd. 4809] showed that the number of applications to the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts to fix fair rents was 4278. The total number of applicants for loans under the Purchase Acts of 1835 and 1888 was 29,179, and

the amount applied for £11,452,066; 3812 applications for £1,459,530 were withdrawn or rejected. In several of such cases applications were subsequently made and advances obtained under the Acts, 1891-6. The total loans sanctioned and issued were 25,367 for £9,992,536. The total amount so issued was in respect of sales for £10,162,834. During the year to March 31st, 1909, there were received, exclusive of applications for advances in cash under the 40th section of the Act of 1896, 1917 applications from tenants for advances to enable them to purchase their holdings (on 131 estates) for £367,558 in respect of sales where the purchase money agreed on was £368,438. Applications numbering 1625 for £313,769 were provisionally sanctioned during the same period, and 1230

loans amounting to £215,030 were made. During the year ended March 31st, 1909, advances to the amount of £794,760 were made to rural district councils on the recommendation of the Local Government Board for the purpose of the Labourers' Act, making to that date a total of £1,042,595 advanced by the Land Commission to the councils since the Act came into force.

The Estates Commissioners reported in 1909 [Cd. 4849], giving a summary of their proceedings under sections 1-5 (Direct Sales), 6, 7, 8 (Sales to the Land Commission), and 72-9 (Sales to the Congested Districts Board) of the 1903 Land Act, and under section 2 of the Evicted Tenants Act, 1907. The figures are as follows for the period from Nov. 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1909:—

| Classification.                                   | No. of Estates. | No. of Purchasers | Purchase Money. |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                                   |                 |                   | Price.          | Amount of Advances applied for. | Amount of Proposed Cash Payments. |
| Direct Sales . . . .                              | 7,963           | 212,314           | £ 72,346,078    | £ 72,008,320                    | £ 337,758                         |
| Sections 6 and 8 . . . .                          | 288             | 11,992*           | 3,498,551       | 3,477,404                       | 21,147                            |
| Section 7 . . . . .                               | 107             | 3,696*            | 1,122,075       | 1,104,650                       | 17,425                            |
| Sections 72 and 79 . . . .                        | 113             | 7,996*            | 1,347,935       | 1,345,564                       | 2,421                             |
| Section 2, Evicted Tenants (L.) Act, 1907 . . . . | 92              | 392*              | 346,322         | 346,322                         | —                                 |
| Total . . . . .                                   | 8,563           | 236,330           | 78,661,011      | 78,282,250                      | 378,751                           |

\* Estimated number of purchasers on resale.

In addition to the estates mentioned in the foregoing table, there were, on March 31st, 1908, offered for sale to the Commissioners, under sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Act, estates of

an estimated value of £2,966,036, in respect of which the proceedings necessarily antecedent to an agreement to purchase were pending on that date.

## ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

**Isle of Man.** Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 54,752. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Government** is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The **Deemsters** are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The **Manx people** are mostly of Celtic nationality.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Lord Raglan.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Kneen.—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, J. T. Cowell.

The **Channel Islands** lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,706), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,045). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor

and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

**JERSEY:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Hugh S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, A. Hilgrove Turner.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lempière.—*Solicitor-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier*, E. Le Saeur.

**GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, etc.:** *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Maj.-Gen. Auld, C.B.—*Bailiff*, W. Carey.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burmah, is 1,773,000 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empire. The population at the 1901 census was 294,317,000—more than seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Secretary of State for India presides over a Council which consists of not more than 14 members selected for a period of seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. In 1907 for the first time two Indian members were appointed. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. In 1909 for the first time an Indian was appointed as "Ordinary Member" of the Council. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Military Supply, Legislation, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For personnel of Governor-General's Council see p. 114. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom some are nominated and some elected by various native and commercial interests. The Council has an official majority of three, and no person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the Supreme Government of India is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see p. 211.

### *The Administration.*

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Powers to create executive councils in these provinces were granted by the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Central Provinces and the N.W. Frontier Province are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. In March, 1908, the Government announced that they had decided to advance tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in the two Bengal provinces, the general principle being that the trial of offences and the control of the magistrates who try them should not devolve on officers who have any connection with police or with executive duties. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 750 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are 1087 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

### The Reform Scheme.

"A turning-point in the history of our position in India."—*Lord Lansdowne*.

"The most momentous change effected in the Government of India since 1858."—*Sir Charles Elliott*.

In pursuance of the pledge conveyed in the Message addressed by the King-Emperor to his Indian subjects in Nov. 1908 (see 1909 ANNUAL), a far-reaching scheme of administrative reform was projected by the Secretary of State and his Council after consultation with the Government of India. The scheme, which provided for an increase in the numbers and competence of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and for the appointment of an Indian member to each of the Executive Councils, including the Council of the Viceroy, was set forth in despatches exchanged between Lord Morley and Lord Minto, and presented to Parliament on Dec. 17th [Cd. 4426]. In a striking speech in the House of Lords on the same day Lord Morley outlined the objects of the Bill in which the Government proposed in the Session of 1909 to incorporate such features of the scheme as required statutory authority. He said (we quote *The Times* report):

"At present the maximum and minimum numbers of members of Legislative Councils are fixed by statute. We shall come to Parliament to authorise an increase in the numbers of those Councils, both the Viceroy's Council and the Provincial Councils. Second. The members are now nominated by the head of the Government, either the Viceroy or the Lieut.-Governor. No election takes place in the strict sense of the term. The nearest approach to it is the nomination by the Viceroy upon the recommendation of a majority of voters of certain public bodies. We do not propose to ask Parliament to abolish nomination. We do propose to ask Parliament, in a very definite way, to introduce election working alongside nomination with a view to the aim admitted in all previous schemes, the due representation of the different classes of the community. Third. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 forbids either resolutions or divisions of the Council in financial discussions. We shall ask Parliament to repeal this prohibition. Fourth. We shall propose to invest Legislative Councils with power to discuss matters of public and general importance, and to pass recommendations or resolutions to the Government. Fifth. To extend the power that at present exists to appoint a member of the

Council to preside. Sixth. Bombay and Madras have now Executive Councils, numbering two members. I propose to ask Parliament to double this number. Seventh, the Lieut.-Governors have no Executive Councils. We shall ask Parliament to sanction the creation of such councils, consisting of not more than two members, and to define the power of the Lieut.-Governor to overrule his council. We are not prepared to divest the Governor-General in his Council of an official majority. In the provincial Councils we propose to dispense with it, but in the Imperial Council we consider an official majority essential. It may be said that this is a most tremendous logical inconsistency. So it would be on one condition. If I were attempting to set up a Parliamentary system in India, or if it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or necessarily up to the establishment of a Parliamentary system in India, I, for one, would have nothing at all to do with it. If my existence, officially or corporately, were prolonged twenty times longer than either of them is likely to be, a Parliamentary system in India is not the goal to which I for one moment would aspire. One point more. It is the question of an Indian member on the Viceroy's Executive Council. The absence of an Indian member from the Viceroy's Executive Council can no longer, I think, be defended. There is no legal obstacle or statutory exclusion. The Secretary of State can, to-morrow, if he likes, if there be a vacancy on the Viceroy's Council, recommend His Majesty to appoint an Indian member. All I want to say is that, if during my tenure of office there should be a vacancy on the Viceroy's Executive Council, I should feel it my duty to tender to the King my advice that an Indian member should be appointed. If it were on my own authority only, I might hesitate to take that step, because I am not very fond of innovations in dark and obscure ground, but here I have the absolute and the zealous approval and concurrence of Lord Minto himself."

The high and generous purpose of the scheme was freely admitted in almost every quarter of Indian opinion. A deputation of leading Bengalis, including several of the more advanced reformers, welcomed it in an address which they presented to the Viceroy on Christmas Eve; and the President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. R. B. Ghose, in his speech at the opening meeting of the Congress, in Madras on Dec. 28th, expressed emphatic approval of the projected reforms, for which the whole nation, he declared, was deeply grateful. Among the Mohammedan community, however, the scheme not unnaturally created some anxiety lest their representative rights should be overwhelmed by the numerical superiority of the Hindus.

The Indian Councils Bill, 1909, embodying the proposals of the Government, was introduced by Lord Morley in the House of Lords in February. The prefatory memorandum summarised its objects as follows: "The object of the Bill is to amend and extend the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, in such a way as to provide: (i) for an enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and of the existing Provincial Legislative Councils; (ii) for the election of a certain proportion of their members by popular vote; and (iii) for greater freedom to discuss matters

of general public interest and to ask questions at their meetings, and more especially for the discussion of the annual financial statements. The Executive Councils of the Governments of Madras and Bombay are enlarged, and powers are taken to create Executive Councils in the other Provinces of India, where they now do not exist. Provision is also made for the appointment of Vice-Presidents of the various Councils. The details of the necessary arrangements, which must vary widely in the different Provinces, are left to be settled by means of regulations to be framed by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State." It was, in effect, an empowering measure; it outlined the principles of reform, but left to the Government of India the duty of deciding upon the methods of giving it effect.

The reception accorded to the Bill by the ablest of its critics in both Houses may be described as one of respect, tempered with misgiving. Not all its provisions were acceptable, but the general feeling was expressed by Lord Cromer, who said he hoped that when the reform scheme went to India it would not be with the grudging consent of Parliament or as the view of one party in the State, but with the unanimous consent of Parliament and, as far as possible, of the British nation. Clause 3 of the Bill, giving power to the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, by proclamation, "to create a Council in any province," was rejected by the House of Lords, and was recast in such a way as to secure that before proclamation is made with regard to any province other than Bengal, a draft thereof shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament, and the proclamation shall not be made if within sixty days either House presents an address to the King against it. With this amendment and a few minor alterations, the measure passed both Houses, and on May 25th received the Royal Assent.

The most disputable of the reforms proposed by Lord Morley was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Viceroy. This step, as was explained by Lord Morley in the speech above-quoted, required no legislative sanction; and on March 24th, while the Indian Councils Bill was still in Parliament, it was announced that Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, a distinguished Hindu barrister, had been appointed Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Henry Richards, whose term of office was about to expire.

The final details of the Reform Scheme were published at Calcutta in a special Gazette on Nov. 15th. A Reuter's telegram of that date stated that they occupied 450 pages and comprised, first, a short notice bringing the new Councils Act into force; secondly, the rules and regulations for guiding the constitution of the enlarged Imperial and Provincial Councils, with election rules; thirdly, rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement and general resolutions and for the asking of questions; and fourthly, a Government resolution explaining the reasons for the changes made and their main details. The resolution concluded as follows:—

"The new Provincial Councils will assemble early in January and the Imperial Council in the course of that month.

"The maximum strength of the Councils was 126; it is now 370. There are now 135

elected members, against 39, while an elected member will sit as of right, needing no official confirmation. The functions of the Councils are greatly enlarged. Members can demand further information in reply to formal answers, and discussion will be allowed on all matters of public interest. They will also in future be enabled to take a real and active part in shaping financial proposals. They will have liberal opportunity to criticise and to initiate and suggest definite resolutions. The Governor-General feels that these momentous changes constitute a generous fulfilment of the gracious intention foreshadowed in the King-Emperor's message to entrust the leaders of the Indian people with a greater share in legislation. The Government confidently looks forward to these extensive powers being loyally and wisely used, in association with the holders of the executive authority, to promote the prosperity and contentment of all classes of this great country."

### *Report of the Decentralisation Commission.*

In the task of carrying out some of the details of the reforms authorised by the Indian Councils Bill, the Government of India derived guidance from the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1907. The Royal Commission was entrusted with the duty of inquiring into the relations now existing, for financial and administrative purposes, between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them; and to report whether, by measures of decentralisation or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of government better adapted to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces, and, without impairing its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions. The Commissioners were: Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B. (Chairman), who was replaced, on his retirement through ill-health, by Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., then Under-Secretary for India, Sir F. S. P. Lely, K.C.I.E., Sir S. W. Egerley, K.C.V.O., Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., Mr. W. L. Hichens, and Mr. H. Wheeler, I.C.S. (Secretary). The Commissioners travelled 12,300 miles in India, and examined more than 300 witnesses. Their report [Cd. 4360] was issued on Feb. 27th, 1909. They did not recommend any departure from the principle of retaining the general control of the Government of India over the provincial administrations, but they urged that future policy should be directed to the enlargement of the spheres of detailed administration entrusted to local governments and the authorities subordinate to them. They recommended that, in respect to the services for which they pay, wholly or in part, provincial Governments should receive the powers granted the Government of India as regards creation of appointments, additions to minor establishments, etc. They proposed that the Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code should be simplified; that the Executive Councils in Bombay and Madras should be enlarged, and similar Councils created in other provinces. They also made proposals for the further development of rural and urban self-governing bodies.



**Unrest in 1909.**

In moving the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill Lord Morley stated that there were three classes who had to be considered in relation to Indian politics. There were, he said, the extremists, who nursed fantastic dreams that some day they would drive us out of India. In this group there were academic extremists and physical force extremists. He said he had seen it stated that they did not number, whether academic or physical force extremists, more than 3 per cent. of what were called the educated class in India. The second group nourished no hopes of this sort, but hoped for autonomy or self-government of the colonial species and pattern. And the third section of this classification asked for no more than to be admitted to co-operation in our administration, and to find a free and effective voice in expressing the interests and needs of their land. Unfortunately, the first of the classes enumerated by Lord Morley has attained in the past twelve months a notoriety disproportionate to its members. In the autumn and winter of 1908, as recorded in the 1909 ANNUAL, there was serious unrest and hostility to government in both Bengals. An informer was shot in the very precincts of the gaol with the connivance of accomplices outside who had provided the revolver; another intending informer was done to death in the outskirts of the capital of Bengal; a police inspector who had traced one of the Muzafferpore political assassins was shot dead in the streets of Calcutta; and a most determined attempt was made—the fourth of its kind—to assassinate the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. In view of these facts the Government deemed it necessary in December to deport, under a Regulation of 1818, nine Bengalis who had been guilty of conduct provocative of outrage. On Dec. 10th the Viceroyal Council unanimously passed a Summary Justice Act, creating a special tribunal of three judges of the High Court for the trial without jury of anarchist offenders, and making stringent provisions against criminal associations. On Feb. 10th the Public Prosecutor, himself an Indian, while engaged in the trial of thirty-four prisoners charged with complicity in the Alipur anarchist conspiracy of 1908, was shot dead in open court by a student, and a few hours later two bombs were thrown at a train by which Mr. Hume, another Public Prosecutor, was travelling. The trial of the Alipur prisoners was not concluded until May, when two of them were sentenced to death, six to transportation for life, six to various terms of imprisonment, the rest being acquitted. Attention at this time was directed to a seditious movement among Indian students in London, and especially to the propaganda carried on by S. Krishnavarma at India House, Highgate. The Secretary of State, recognising that the friendless position of many of the Indian students in London and other educational centres of the kingdom rendered them peculiarly liable to fall within undesirable influences, created an Education Bureau and appointed an educational adviser for the benefit of any students who cared to avail themselves of such assistance. He also appointed a committee, consisting mostly of Indian gentlemen, which, while in no way exercising an official supervision over the movements of the students, should provide help and counsel for

them, if they or their parents desired. While these measures were yet in the making, the desirability of them was emphasised by a crime which shocked the whole Empire—the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalacaca. Sir Curzon (who was Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, had spent his life in the service of the natives of India, and was regarded by hundreds of them with affection as a personal friend and by thousands of them with esteem) was assassinated by a young Indian student named Dhangra whom he had previously tried to befriend. The crime was committed on the night of July 1st, as Sir Curzon was leaving one of the periodical social gatherings of the National Indian Association at the Imperial Institute. Dhangra, who was himself an invited guest at the gathering, engaged Sir Curzon in an apparently friendly conversation, and while talking shot him dead. Dr. Cawas Lalacaca, a Parsee physician, who rushed forward to protect Sir Curzon, was also shot at and mortally wounded. The murderer was at once overpowered. He boasted of his deliberate preparation for the crime and of the anarchical principles which had prompted it. He was tried, sentenced to death, and executed. The blameless character of Sir Curzon, the ingratitude of the murderer, and the fact that the crime was committed almost in the presence of Lady Wyllie, who was but a few yards away, combined to make a deep impression upon the public mind. The assassin was denounced and repudiated by his family, and meetings of leading Indians throughout the Empire passed resolutions expressing their horror of the crime.

In July it became necessary to institute repressive measures in Bengal, owing to a revival of the agitation of the previous year and a renewed attempt to organise a boycott of English goods.

On Nov. 14th, the eve of the publication of the details of the great scheme of reform, a dastardly attempt was made to assassinate the Viceroy and Lady Minto at Ahmedabad. Two bombs were thrown at the carriage in which Lord and Lady Minto were driving; one of them was knocked aside by the sword of a sergeant who was riding beside the carriage, and the other struck the wrist of a servant who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto. Neither of the bombs exploded immediately, but one of them, picked up by a sweeper, burst in his hands and injured him seriously.

**Religion and Education.**

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1901 census:

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Hindus . . . . .                      | 207,147,000 |
| Mohammedans . . . . .                 | 62,458,000  |
| Buddhists (mostly in Burma) . . . . . | 9,477,000   |
| Christians . . . . .                  | 2,923,000   |
| Sikhs . . . . .                       | 2,195,000   |
| Jains . . . . .                       | 1,334,000   |
| Parsees . . . . .                     | 94,000      |
| Animists and others . . . . .         | 8,669,000   |

294,317,000

The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority

of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency.

**Educational institutions** are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 175 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses, attended by 25,736 students; 6691 secondary schools, with 754,267 scholars; and 115,252 primary schools, with 4,199,146 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is 5,708,238, of whom 710,844 are girls.

### Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 40,062,880 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 186,369,792 acres; under sugar 2,876,965 acres. The area devoted to tea is 513,437 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1907-8) was 248,020,398 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 99,511 acres under coffee. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 538,042 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. **Malwa opium** is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. See article on **THE OPIUM TRAFFIC**. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 13,909,269 acres under cotton.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindari tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The **rayatwari system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from land in the financial year 1907-8 amounted to £18,719,322.

Special attention is paid to **afforestation**, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1907-8 was 82,808,585 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1908 was 12,769,635 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1908 was 30,576. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 753, and of periodicals 1064.

### Indian National Congress.

Twenty-four years ago a movement took shape among some of the educated natives of India to meet together and discuss their political aspirations. The first **Indian National Congress** was held at Bombay in Dec. '85. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address.

### All-India Moslem League.

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. It is the mouthpiece of his Majesty's Mussulman subjects. It urges the necessity of securing adequate and substantial representation for the Moslems of India on the Indian councils and other representative bodies enlarged under the new scheme of reforms. It also urges the need for increased organisation and political education among the Moslems. Headquarters, Aligarh. President of London Branch, Ameer Ali, M.A., C.I.E.; Hon. Sec., Jahur Ahmad. Offices, 42, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

### Statistics.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,097,901 sq. m., and the population (1901) 232,072,832. The total area of India,

including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,773,163 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,106,738, Bombay 977,822, Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The gross revenue for 1903-4 was £70,967,579; 1904-5, £71,107,293; 1905-6, £70,841,863; 1906-7, £73,144,554; 1907-8, £71,003,275. The expenditure was: 1903-4, £67,970,236; 1904-5, £67,051,216; 1905-6, £68,749,641; 1906-7, £71,555,179; 1907-8, £70,697,229. The public debt is £86,970,043 (permanent debt) in India, and £147,518,634 in England. The imports for 1904-5 were £95,947,280; 1905-6, £95,843,179; 1906-7, £107,881,339; 1907-8, £108,451,178. The exports were: 1904-5, £116,175,246; 1905-6, £118,203,751; 1906-7, £121,595,051; 1907-8, £121,755,920. Of the imports on private account 66.8 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 26.9 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, and the balance to foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½ per cent., and iron and steel which pay 1 per cent.

#### Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

*Secretary of State*, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

*Permanent Under-Secretary*, Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, The Master of Elibank, M.P.

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Colin G. Campbell.

*Council*: Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart. (*Vice-Pres.*); Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir William Lee - Warner, K.C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Theodore Morrison; Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir James D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta, C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O. — *Clerk of the Council*, Colin G. Campbell. — *Private Secretaries to Secretary of State*, P. H. Dumbell, Hon. O. Brett, E. H. Lucas.

*Secretaries of Departments*: *Financial*, L. Abrahams, C.B. — *Military*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. — *Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. — *Political and Secret*, F. A. Hirtzel, C.B. — *Public Works*, F. C. Thompson. — *Revenue and Statistics*, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.

#### Supreme Government, Calcutta.

*Viceroy and Governor-General*, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (For biography see p. 47.)

*Commander-in-Chief*, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

*Governor-General's Council*. — *Ordinary Members*, Sir Harvey Adamson, C.S.I.; Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (Legal); Sir Guy Fleetwood

Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Finance); W. L. Harvey, C.I.E. (Commerce and Industry); J. O. Miller, C.S.I. — *Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

*Railway Board*: *President*, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E. — *Members*, W. H. Wood; S. Finney, C.I.E.

*Secretaries to the Government for India*: *Home*, Sir H. H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. — *Revenue and Agriculture*, R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E. — *Finance*, J. S. Meston, C.S.I. (Military Finance Branch), Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E. (Ordinary Branch). — *Foreign*, S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E. — *Army*, Major-Gen. R. L. Scallan, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. — *Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I. — *Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I. — *Commerce and Industry*, B. Robertson, C.I.E.

#### Provinces of India.

**Madras**, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The *Laccadive Islands* (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. *Area*, 141,726 sq. m.; *pop.* 38,209,436.

*Steamship Lines*: Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. *Fares*: £27 10s. to £41 10s.

*Governor*, Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

*Governor's Council*: M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.

*Secretaries to the Government*: *Chief Secretary*, H. Bradley, C.S.I. — *Revenue Department*, A. G. Cardew. — *Local, etc., Departments*, H. D. Taylor. — *Public Works*, F. J. Wilson, C. A. Smith, F. D. Fowler.

**Bombay** is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Maharrats and of the Mahomedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. *Area*, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; *pop.* 18,559,561.

*Steamship Lines*: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. *Fares*: £28 to £40.

*Governor*, Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

*Council of the Governor*: Sir J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.; J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I.

*Secretaries to the Government*: *Chief Secretary*, Revenue, *Financial and Separate Departments*, R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E. — *Under Secretary*, H. B. Clayton. — *Political and Judicial*, J. H. Du Boulay, C.I.E. — *Legal Remembrancer*, L. C. Crump. — *Assistant Remembrancer*, G. D. French. — *General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical*, R. E. Enthoven. — *Public Works*, W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., and A. Hill, C.I.E.

**Bengal** comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with

Assam, have recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 110,054 sq. m.; **pop.** 50,723,318.

**Steamship Lines to Calcutta:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £27 10s. to £42.

**Governor**, Sir Edward N. Baker, K.C.S.I.

**Secretaries to Government:** *Chief Secretary*, E. A. Tait, C.I.E.—*Financial and Municipal*, C. Oldham.—*Judicial and General*, J. G. Cumming.—*Public Works*, A. S. Thomson and T. Butler.

**The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 107,164 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,691,782.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, J. M. Holmes, C.S.I.—*Financial Secretary*, J. W. Hose.—*Judicial Secretary*, F. E. Taylor.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Railway Branches*, C. E. V. Goumet.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch*, N. F. McLeod.

**The Punjab** is bounded by Kashmir on the north, the North-West Provinces on the east, Afghanistan and Khelat on the west, and the Sutlej and Rajputana on the south. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. **Area**, 97,209 sq. m.; **pop.** 20,330,339.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Louis W. Dene, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I.—*Secretary*, W. M. Hailey.—*Secretary Irrigation Branch*, J. J. Mullaly.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, J. T. Farrant (officialing).—*Financial Commissioner*, Sir J. Wilson, K.C.S.I.

**Burma** comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. **Area**, 236,738 sq. m.; **pop.** 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Herbert T. White, K.C.I.E.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, W. F. Rice.—*Revenue*, G. F. Arnold.—*Secretary*, H. B. Holme.—*Financial Commissioner*, H. P. Todd-Naylor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (officialing).—*Public Works*, G. G. White.

**Eastern Bengal and Assam** is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. **Area**, 101,147 sq. m.; **pop.** 30,788,134.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E.—*Judicial and General*, R. B. Hughes Buller, C.I.E.—*Financial and Municipal*, L. J. Kershaw.—*Public Works*, W. Banks Gwyther.—*Board of Revenue*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.

**The Central Provinces** contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Ballarpur, Mohpacio, and Chandameta. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of growing importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. **Area**, 85,932 sq. m.; **pop.** 9,025,163. The Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., **pop.** 2,843,998), are attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

**Chief Commissioner**, R. H. Craddock, C.S.I.  
**Secretaries to the Government:** *Chief Secretary*, B. P. Standen, C.I.E.—*Second Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Colomb, I.A.—*Third Secretary*, R. T. Pantin.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, J. B. Leventhorpe.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, C. W. E. Montgomerie.—*Judicial Commissioners*, H. J. Sianyon, C.I.E., H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten.—*Financial Commissioner*, M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.

**The North-Western Frontier Province** was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. **Area**, 16,466 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,125,480.

**Chief Commissioner**, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. A. Close.

**The Andaman and Nicobar Islands** (area, 3143 sq. m., **pop.** 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6511 Nicobarese, and 16,256 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

**Chief Commissioner**, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Browning, I.A.

**Ajmer-Merwara** (area, 2711 sq. m., pop. 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mohammedans.

**Chief Commissioner.** E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.

**Coorg** (area, 1582 sq. m., pop. 180,607) is another minor province. **Chief Commissioner.** S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. (Resident in Mysore).

**Baluchistan** is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamuk, etc.; (2) the **Native States of Khelat and Las Bela**; and (3) the **Tribal Areas** inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population about 915,000. The **British territory** is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 46,692 sq. m.; pop. 349,187. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Khelat. The principal chief of the **native states** is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmood Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Khelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of **Las Bela** is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Khelat has an area of 71,593 sq. m.; pop. 470,336. Area of **Las Bela** 6441 sq. m.; pop. 56,109. The **Tribal Areas** 7129 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

**Agent to the Governor-General.** Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

**Bhutan** is a small independent state in the Eastern Himalayas, bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Bhuddist and Mongolian. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of 50,000 rupees. **Area**, 17,000 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 400,000.

**Political Officer.** C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

**Nepal.** A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharaja Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. **Area** about 54,000 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

**Resident (at Katmandu).** Lieut.-Col. J. Nanners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.

**Sikkim** is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great

Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a **Political Officer** advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. **Area**, 2818 sq. m.; **pop.** 59,014.

**Political Officer.** C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

### Native States in India.

The **native or feudatory states** occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a **Political Resident**, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The area and population of these states are as follows:—

|                                           | Area (sq. m.). | Pop. 1901.        |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Hyderabad . . . . .                       | 82,668         | 11,141,142        |
| Baroda . . . . .                          | 8,099          | 1,952,692         |
| Mysore . . . . .                          | 29,444         | 5,539,399         |
| Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .               | 80,900         | 2,905,578         |
| Rajputana . . . . .                       | 127,541        | 9,723,301         |
| Central India . . . . .                   | 78,772         | 8,628,781         |
| Bombay States . . . . .                   | 65,761         | 6,908,648         |
| Madras . . . . .                          | 9,969          | 4,188,086         |
| Central Provinces . . . . .               | 31,188         | 1,631,140         |
| Bengal States . . . . .                   | 31,526         | 3,473,488         |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam States . . . . . | 12,542         | 457,790           |
| United Provinces . . . . .                | 5,079          | 802,097           |
| Punjab . . . . .                          | 36,532         | 4,424,398         |
| Baluchistan Agency . . . . .              | 86,511         | 502,500           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                    | <b>686,562</b> | <b>62,398,900</b> |

Mysore has a Legislative Council of 7 official and 5 non-official members inaugurated in 1907.

**Residents:** At **Baroda**, H. V. Cobb; at **Hyderabad**, Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I.; at **Kashmir**, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; I.A.; at **Mysore**, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E.

### FORTY YEARS OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

The following figures show the remarkable expansion of India's trade:—

|                            | 1866.          | 1906-7.            |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Imports into India:</b> | £              | £                  |
| Excluding Bullion          | 29,599,000     | 78,161,000         |
| Bullion . . . . .          | 26,557,000     | 18,134,000         |
|                            |                | Govt. 11,586,000   |
|                            | £57,156,000    | £107,881,000       |
| <b>Exports from India:</b> | £              | £                  |
| Excluding Bullion          | 65,491,000     | 117,783,000        |
| Bullion . . . . .          | 2,165,000      | 3,809,000          |
|                            |                | Govt. 3,000        |
|                            | £67,656,000    | £121,595,000       |
|                            | 2s. = 1 rupee. | 1s. 4d. = 1 rupee. |

# INDIA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY SIR ARUNDEL T. ARUNDEL, K.C.S.I.

We are reaping in India to-day that which we have sown. The harvest from the imported Western seed planted in Oriental soil and tropical environment contains, amid much that is normal, strange "sports and mutations"—to use a botanical expression—that give cause for grave concern to the husbandmen of the Empire. The ploughing and the planting began fifty years ago, and it is only in recent times that we have discovered that old methods need to be improved, and that the weeding of the fields must not be neglected.

## I.—India To-day.

It was in 1857, in pursuance of the enlightened policy of the Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, that Universities were established in the chief Provinces of India, and facilities afforded for a liberal education in every branch of knowledge. The object of this education was declared to be "the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe." The deficiencies of Oriental literature in all modern discovery and improvements were to be supplied, and the problem was to be solved of "conveying useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life to the great mass of the people." But the serious mistake was made of supposing that the natives of India would, as in England, betake themselves impartially to the various branches of learning, science, and art. Medicine, science, and engineering were scorned by the hereditary intellectual caste of Hindus—the Brahmins—who availed themselves of the opportunities offered, but who devoted themselves almost exclusively to literature and law. Even now the Brahmin graduates greatly predominate; in one Presidency, for instance, they number five-sixths of the whole. It must always be remembered in discussing Indian affairs that we are dealing with a sub-continent as large as Europe—omitting Russia—and containing a population of nearly 300,000,000. The one-sided system of education will, therefore, be perceived when it is stated that after fifty years of University teaching the number of literary and legal graduates throughout India amounted to about 41,000; while the engineering, medical, and science graduates, all told, numbered no more than 3,000. The educated class form but a thin film over the vast surface of the population of India, but they possess and exercise from

their position and knowledge an utterly disproportionate amount of influence.

The results of our Western system of education are complex. Thousands have been lifted from the stagnation of village and town life, where farming and the routine of religious observances filled most of the day, to a more intellectual and lucrative livelihood. The purely secular education of the Government schools and colleges, aided by the secular-cum-religious teaching of missionary institutions, has given to the new generation a higher moral tone, exhibited by lessened corruption, greater probity, and increased industry in the public services, in the legal profession, and in commercial pursuits. Control by High Courts over judges and by chief magistrates over the subordinate magistracy has been rendered vastly more efficient, in many districts and in a few entire Provinces, by the use of the English language in recording the judgments in both civil and criminal trials. Public and private business has been enormously facilitated by the use of the same *lingua franca* in correspondence, records, and proceedings of every kind, whether oral or written. Efficient administrators have been trained and utilised in various capacities both in British territory and in Native States, some of them rising to be the prime-ministers of the Rajas and Maharajas whom they served. The greater number of our subordinate civil judges are Indians, and one or more Indians have risen to be ornaments of the Bench in each of the Chief or High Courts of every Province. The attractions of trade and commerce have appealed to a much smaller number of the educated class, except among the Parsis of Bombay, who, though foreigners like ourselves, have made India their permanent home, and have amassed great wealth in active financial and industrial pursuits. Intercourse between Europeans and educated Indians has also been rendered much easier by the use of the English language, for but few of our countrymen acquire much more than a colloquial knowledge of the numerous vernaculars, limited to ordinary business topics, while the vernaculars themselves are destitute of numberless words that are now required in the discussion of the various matters of current conversation, study, and business in the present day. The Western education has produced political effects of no small importance, and has awakened the interest of the educated Indian in local, municipal,



provincial, and Imperial affairs; while the mass of the population think only of their personal and village concerns.

There is unfortunately but inevitably a reverse side of the shield. The young Indian who leaves the old-fashioned home and the instructions of the family *guru* or priest, and the punctilious observance of the laws of his caste and his religion, for the secular teaching and the slack discipline of the Government, the Mission, and the Indian-managed schools, must necessarily undergo a transformation. For years past Indian parents have deplored the fact that their educated sons have lost the ancient reverence and respect for parents, priests, and teachers, and that belief in religion and in the strict observance of caste has been shattered. Thirty years ago the Rev. T. Valpy-French, afterwards Bishop of Lahore, pointed out that the Indian State education was producing a revolt against three of the dearest needs of human nature, the principle of discipline, the principle of religion, and the principle of contentment, and that the time would come when the Government would realise the danger of the educated youth of India growing up with a discredited faith. "What are you to do," he said, "with this great clever class, forced up without discipline, without contentment, and without a God?" On the practical side it may be said that the result of the present system of education is to overstock the professions of clerk, schoolmaster, and lawyer. Young men who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts can, in many places, be obtained as clerks for from £1 to £2 per month. But many find themselves unprovided for, and, in their discontent, reproach and revile the Government that has placed the means of education within their reach. In like manner the legal profession has been overcrowded, and there is a temptation, not always resisted, to foster litigation instead of avoiding it. Many of the unemployed among the literary and legal class, restless, envious, and discontented, betake themselves to the vernacular press, which, with honourable exceptions, too frequently is seditious in tone, and indulges in violent attacks on the Government—a course which secures a much larger circulation of the newspaper than a strict adhesion to fact and a reasoned and impartial criticism of public measures.

The seditious teaching of the native press and of certain inflammatory orators is answerable for the murderous outrages that have taken place within the last two years. Fortunately the loyalty of the native army has been proof against the

insidious attempts to tamper with it through the press and by other means.

An important administrative reform introduced by Lord Curzon became the occasion of fresh attacks on the Government. This was the so-called partition of Bengal, which was neither more nor less than the transfer of a section of this huge and densely populated Province to the adjoining Province, thenceforward called Eastern Bengal and Assam, in order to relieve the government of the former from the well-nigh overwhelming burden of administration. The Province of Bengal, even as reduced in size, covers 141,580 square miles, and has a population of 54,000,000. It thus exceeds Great Britain and Ireland in area by 20,000 square miles and in population by 12,000,000. The laws of the two Provinces are the same, and the Government, apart from the *personnel*, is the same. But the interests of millions of poor Mohammedan tenants can now be adequately considered and cared for by the local government of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The change excited the hostility of the lawyer class and of a number of landlord proprietors resident in Calcutta, because many civil suits and applications to Government, which formerly were heard in Calcutta, are now transferred to Dacca, the new capital; while it is not every landed proprietor who is anxious to see the condition of the Mohammedan peasantry ameliorated, possibly with some loss of income and prestige to himself. A reversal of the re-arrangement of the boundaries of the two Bengal Provinces would excite the strongest opposition from, and cause a severe strain on the loyalty of, the Mohammedan population in India, who number 60,000,000, and who are consistent and loyal supporters of British rule and order.

Another contributory cause of restlessness among the educated class is the National Congress. This association originated about twenty years ago, and meets annually in some selected town to discuss Indian affairs and politics. The members are practically self-elected, and comprise as many as have time, inclination, and money to attend the gathering. There are two chief parties in the Congress: on the one hand the moderates, who accept the necessity for British rule, but desire to modify it by obtaining political privileges and opportunities for self-government, and whose ideal is the status of a self-governing Colony; on the other hand the extremists, who would get rid of British rule absolutely, whatever the consequences, and whose decision

upon it, like that of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, in the French Revolution, when the fate of Louis XVI. was being decided, would be "La mort, sans phrase." The tendency for some years has been—as is usual in such cases—for the extremists to prevail; but in 1908, after a stormy and contentious session, the moderate party triumphed, and will, it is to be hoped, be able to guide the Congress towards a useful development of the changes and reforms that have been and are being introduced by the Government of India under Lord Minto, and by the Secretary of State, Lord Morley. If the Congress would devote itself to social reform, it could effect marvellous good, but unfortunately this practical service to their country does not attract the new race of patriots. Meanwhile the improvement in the position of the women in India—a great and urgent social reform—has received but little attention from the natives themselves, and the Government can do little but wait on the wishes of the men. Hence the educated Hindu who regards himself as emancipated from many of the trammels of caste and religion, and is brimful of Mill, Spencer, and the latest political and socialistic theories, often leads a divided life—a life out-of-doors, where he announces his heterodox opinions with complacent confidence, and another life at home, where he suppresses his convictions, conforms to the caste rules and religious observances of his ignorant and superstitious wife and mother, who are unable to understand his opinions or share his aspirations. As a necessary consequence the wise and moderating influence of thoughtful and educated women is, as a rule, absent from his life, and the fact and its consequences are much to be deplored.

Nothing has been said thus far on the important question of the position of the Mohammedans in India. They number, as said above, about 60,000,000. There are two vital differences between them and the Hindus. The Mohammedan worships one God and abhors idol worship; the Hindu worships a Trinity that may be adored under a myriad of material forms. The Mohammedans have no caste but that which embraces them all; the Hindus are divided and sub-divided into innumerable castes, none of which can intermarry or even eat with the others. These two profound differences separate the two vast populations. But, in addition to this, the Mohammedans kill and eat kine, which are sacred to the Hindus, and hence arises an ever-present ground for active hostility and riot, which

it requires the watchful care of Government to pacify or to quell. The Mohammedans in the past have made it an essential part of the education of their boys to spend long hours in committing as much as possible of the Koran to heart; and for this reason, and because they are generally slower-witted than the Hindus, they have not maintained an equality with the latter in the classroom and the examination-hall, have obtained far fewer places of emolument in the public service, and far less success at the bar. In spite of this, their loyalty to Government has been conspicuous, and they have almost to a man kept aloof from the Congress party. Three years ago, for the first time in their history, they united in deputation from all parts of India to present a memorial to the Viceroy, Lord Minto, representing their claims for special consideration in connection with the introduction of new reforms. Lord Minto gave a sympathetic reply, with assurances that their interests would be carefully considered, and the Government of India now have this important matter under their consideration.

## II.—India To-morrow.

More than two-thirds of the population of India, or about 213,000,000, are employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits or in labour connected therewith. As it has been in the past, so it must be in the future—the vast majority of the people must work on the land for their sustenance, and abundance or scarcity must continue to depend on the rainfall of the monsoons, for the area under secure irrigation is only thirteen million acres out of two hundred millions under the plough, and most of the great rivers are already harnessed. The masses of the people are well content with the rule of a strictly just and upright Englishman to whom they can appeal for help and protection, which ensures them the peaceful possession of family, land, and property, and gives them perfect liberty to worship where and how they please. If in the future these contented masses become indoctrinated with Western restlessness, or listen to the teaching of seditious fellow-countrymen, new problems will arise for the governing body to solve. Meanwhile there will from time to time be seasons when the rains fail and the heavens are as brass, and scarcity, if not famine, must fall on the land. But the destitution and starvation that used in former years to be the inevitable lot of great numbers has now been reduced to a minimum, partly by the great extension of railway communication, through which

food can be brought to stricken districts, and partly by the systematic organisation now in force, under which lists are kept in every district of works to be opened for unemployed labourers when the rains have failed, and which ensures that the condition of the season shall be closely watched, and the authorities at headquarters kept informed, so that action may be taken when necessary without delay.

The railways afford not only the salvation of the people in time of drought, but also the means whereby the harvest in plenteous years can be transported and sold to the best advantage, and money put by for hard times that may come.

The new reforms about to be introduced by the Government of India and the Secretary of State are of an extensive character. The unit of self-government may be said to be the village. From time immemorial in most parts of India there has been in every village a headman who collects the land revenue and who exercises petty magisterial and civil authority, and a committee of elders—called a *punchayet*—who settle various matters affecting the villages and their affairs. This village system has in some Provinces decayed, and it is now to be revived, strengthened, and developed. Villages or Unions of villages—which already exist in some parts—are to be introduced wherever practicable, and the committees will have power to levy a small cess or tax, which will be supplemented by a grant from the local district board and expended on sanitation, cleansing and digging of wells, and repair of petty roads. Municipal towns and district boards are to have enlarged powers, most of the members will be elected by the people, and, whereas the chairmen of municipal councils are ordinarily elected by the councillors, the experiment will also gradually be made of appointing by election to the far more responsible office of chairman of selected district boards, which control an area varying from one to several thousand square miles, receive a large income by a cess of one-sixteenth on the land-revenue, and maintain roads, bridges, dispensaries, hospitals, vaccination, and schools. These bodies will, it is hoped, as in England, afford a training in self-government which will not only render the institutions more popular, but will qualify councillors and members to become efficient members of the Provincial Legislative Councils. These latter bodies will be increased in numbers, and steps will be taken to secure the representation of certain minorities, among which the landholders and the Mohammed-

dans will be included. A change of far-reaching significance—introduced by the Secretary of State *suo motu*—is the abolition of the official majority in every Legislative Council except that of the Viceroy and Governor-General. This is a bold experiment and it is difficult to forecast its effect. One thing is certain—namely, that legislation in obedience to a mandate of the Government of India, which has not been unknown in the past, will no longer be possible. The veto of the Governor and also of the Governor-General will bar any legislation that the Government cannot approve. In the Governor-General's Legislative Council the number of members will be increased from twenty-five to sixty-three. The Imperial Budget will be examined and discussed by the whole Council in Committee; resolutions in the form of recommendations may be brought forward and pressed to a division, but the Government will remain at liberty to approve or reject them. Important changes are impending in the Executive Councils or Cabinets of Madras and Bombay. To the Viceroy's Executive Council of six members an Indian has already been appointed, and an Indian will also be appointed to the Councils of Madras and Bombay, which have hitherto consisted of the Governor and two civilian members. The Government of Bengal will cease to be that of a Lieut.-Governor and will receive the higher status of a Governor and Council.

There has been, and will continue to be, much discussion as to the appointment of Indians to the administrative and judicial posts reserved for the Indian Civil Service, which is recruited by competitive examination in England. It was Lord Curzon's desire to maintain this service as a *corps d'élite*, to carry on the government and the administration of the country. And certain other very important services—the Departments of Public Works, Forests, Telegraphs, and Police—are recruited in the same way, while specially qualified officers are selected at home for the higher posts in the Educational Service. The Indian Civil Service contains 1,120 officers appointed on the result of competitive examinations in England, and of these 47 are Indians who have entered by the same door. If ability to pass examinations were all that is necessary to ensure a good administrator, there could be no question as to the fitness of many educated Indians for the highest offices. But character, by which is meant uprightness and integrity, combined with moral and physical courage, is of greater value still.

If it were not so, the British would not be ruling India at the present time. A very distinguished Indian judge, discussing the evils of the present system of education in India, expressed to the writer his opinion that "there is no denying the stern fact that the standard of national character in India is much lower than that of the English nation, and, even under an improved system of public education, the national character cannot be raised much higher than it is." It is a curious comment on the claims of young India for the highest administrative posts, that Indians will themselves select Englishmen for various offices in preference to their own countrymen. Thus in education, for instance, the Trustees of the Central Hindu College of Benares, an institution founded and maintained by the subscriptions of Hindus in order to teach Hindu ethics and religion, together with secular knowledge, selected an Englishman to be the Principal. And this is by no means an isolated instance. Again, to illustrate from another side the need for a higher tone of character, if educated Indians are to prove worthy of their own ideals, there is, apart from the Parsis of Bombay, hardly any commercial and industrial company originated and controlled by natives of India alone. Yet subscriptions for shares pour in to numerous companies floated and managed by Europeans and Parsis. It is simply a question of character. One of the most experienced of our railway engineers, lamenting the conditions just described, said, "If we Europeans, to a man, were to leave India to-morrow, and even if—an unthinkable contingency—the entire country were not immediately plunged into 'anarchy and bloody chaos,' there would not be a single line of railway in running order, or a single mill working, fifteen years after the date of our departure. I mean, of course, if in the meanwhile neither any other Europeans nor the Japanese, nor even the Chinese, had stepped in."

These are considerations which render profoundly perplexing the Sphinx riddle of India's to-morrow, a riddle which must be answered right on pain of death to our Indian Empire and to the British Empire, of which it is so vital a part.

And yet these considerations are not all. The native press—still confounding liberty with licence—will, it is to be feared, endeavour to continue, with increasingly mischievous results, the disloyal and anarchic utterances that characterise so large a portion of it. It behoves the Government to take, and enforce for the future, all necessary legal powers

to check the wild teachings and incitements that lead to murder by bomb and revolver, and the wrecking of trains, and to see that the tyranny of the disloyal shall not bar peaceful citizens from the quiet conduct of their business in order to bolster up a boycott in favour of indigenous (*swadesi*) manufactures.

Of good augury for the future is the loyal attitude of the Ruling Chiefs and Maharajas of the Native States. They have no sympathy with the disloyal and lawless manifestations that we permit in British territory, and will tolerate no such thing in their own. Several of the greatest of them, as for instance Mysore, Scindia, and Kashmir, have issued public notifications warning their subjects that no seditious conduct in press or on platform will be permitted, and that offending newspaper editors will be promptly deported, or will have their presses confiscated. A curious sidelight is here thrown on the difference between foreign and indigenous rule, for this vigorous treatment of sedition by an Indian chief is regarded with perfect equanimity by the very men who profess the greatest indignation at any action of the British Government in the same direction.

In conclusion, it may be said that the greatest experiment in Empire that the world has ever known is on its trial. The future is as certain as the past, but to our earth-blinded eyes there is no open vision. We can, indeed, foretell the rising of the sun or the advent of next year's summer; the astronomer can prophesy the return of Halley's comet three-quarters of a century ahead, and the motions of planets and stars for hundreds of years. But even his acute mind cannot discern the laws that guide the interaction of only three gravitating bodies upon each other. How then can the wisest calculate the impending history of myriads of the sons of men? We say of one that he has insight and of another foresight; that here is a tendency, there an obstruction. But the veil of the future still hangs impenetrable, and those who know India best can do little more than express their hopes and fears and their guesses at truth to come. The great hope of the true friends of India is that with a strong and just British Government may be linked the loyal co-operation of educated Indians in all that tends to the happiness, contentment, and well-being of the vast and heterogeneous population that has fallen under our rule. Further, and of serious import, that Parliament will continue in its wise course of treating the interests of India as outside of party politics.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,438,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1901 census was 49,581,000, the population of the United Kingdom being 41,459,000.

### COLONIES IN EUROPE.

**Gibraltar.** Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ½ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 18,644, excluding the garrison, which in 1908 numbered 5127. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief** (temporarily) **General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean**, General Sir F. W. E. F. Forester-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (salary £5000).—**Colonial Secretary**, Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.—**Treasurer and Collector**, A. C. Greenwood.—**Chief Justice**, Sir H. R. P. Schooles.—**Attorney-General**, A. M. Coll, K.C.

**Steamship Lines:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; J. Hall, jun., 31, Crutched Friars; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court. **Fares:** £3 to £11.

**Malta.** A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. Area (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. Pop. 212,888, excluding the garrison, 8026. Malta alone contains about 188,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valletta*; pop. (with suburb of Florina) about 31,000. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated, and would be of little use under modern war conditions. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. **Government** is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. **Language.** The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of corrupt Italian terms. Generally, the upper classes can speak English or Italian. **Religion.** Roman Catholic. **Education.** Free in the day and night elementary schools (average enrolment, 19,905), while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 500 boys, and the University by about 240 students. There are also many private schools. **Products.** Potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported.

The Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British Troops and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean resides in Malta during a part of the year.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £5000).—**Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government**, Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Steamship Lines:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £9 to £14.

**Cyprus.** An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 256,433, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mohammedans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 14,752, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 oke of salt, is payable to the Sultan. A new harbour has been made at Famagusta and a railway built to Morphou, a distance of 60 miles.

**High Commissioner**, Sir C. A. King Harman, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

**Executive Council:** **Chief Secretary**, Major J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G.—**King's Advocate**, J. A. S. Bucknill.—**Receiver-General**, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore.—**Additional Members**, the Bishop of Kitium, Theophanis Theodotou, and the Chief Cadi.

**Steamship Line:** Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £14 to £16 10s.

### COLONIES IN ASIA.

**Aden.** A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 75 sq. m.; pop. 41,222. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. *Perim* has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depot for the Mercantile Marine. *Socotra* has an area of 1382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, *Tamarida*. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

**Political Resident**, Major-Gen. E. De Brath, C.B., C.I.E.

**First Assistant**, Major W. Merewether. **Steamship Lines:** to Aden: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellaly & Co., Billiter Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William

Street; Stick & Co., 24, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** £21 to £38.

**Bahrain Islands.** These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manameh, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manameh, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

**Resident in the Persian Gulf:** Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.

**British North Borneo** (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 165,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of rubber and cotton is being encouraged, and the cocoanut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 9500. A railway 100 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Tenom in the interior. Thence another railway some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

**Court of Directors:** *Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouvier Clark, K.C.B.; *Frederick C. Stoop*; W. C. Cowie (Managing Director); E. Dent; J. A. Maitland; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; *Sir J. West Ridgeway*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. — *Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes. — *London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

**Establishment:** *Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, Edward Peregrine Gueritz.

**British Agent** (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

**Brunei**, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4000 sq. m.; pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jamalulale. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state.

**Resident**, M. S. H. McArthur.

**Ceylon.** An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,332 sq. m.; pop. 4,038,456 at end of 1908. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 158,228. Bulk of population Sinhalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans

about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 20 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1800 men. Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer* and the *Times*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 566 miles. The **Maldivé Archipelago** is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 30,000. Malé is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

**Governor**, Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. (salary £6400).

**Executive Council:** *Colonial Secretary*, Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. B. Lawrence.—*Attorney-General*, A. G. Lascelles.—*Controller of Revenue*, H. L. Crawford, C.M.G.—*Treasurers*, H. C. Nicolle and H. W. Brodhurst.

**Steamship Lines:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street. **Fares:** £14 to £52.

**Hong Kong.** An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 223,369). Area, 48 sq. m.; pop. 334,372. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 102,894. Total population of the whole colony, including leased territories, 437,266. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an Imperial garrison of about 4000



officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1907, 51½ per cent. was British. (For Hong Kong University, see CHINA.)

**Governor**, Brig.-Gen. Sir Fredk. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (salary £6000).

**Executive Council:** *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; E. A. Hewett.

**Steamship Lines:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. **Fares:** £30 to £65.

**Sarawak** lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 42,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

**Wei-hai-wei**, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 130,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a **Commissioner** under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

**Commissioner**, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (salary £1500). **Government Secretary**, R. Walter.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1600 sq. m.; pop. 620,127, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and

57,150 natives of India. **Revenue**, 1907, £1,169,351; expenditure, £1,108,297; debt, £4,950,000. **Imports**, £17,668,000; **exports**, £32,921,000. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by **Executive and Legislative Councils**, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2180. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices. A railway through Johore, connecting Singapore with Penang, was opened in Dec. 1908.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. **The Dindings**, about 30 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

**Labuan**, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8411, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1500. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

#### The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settle-

ments), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which in 1907 accounted for 48,000 out of the world's output of 93,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and coconuts are most cultivated at present. In 1903 3,165,600 lb. of rubber were exported, and this figure will increase rapidly. There are about 542 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government.

**Perak**, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 6555 sq. m., pop. 430,000. Capital, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld.

**Selangor** adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 326,000. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 40,000), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

**Negri Sembilan** is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2600 sq. m., pop. 121,000. The port is Port Dickson.

**Pahang** is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000.

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Tringgana, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. These States extend across the Malay peninsula, and have an area of about 15,000 sq. m., with a population estimated at 450,000.

**Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital Johore Bharu.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. (salary £6000).

**Executive Council:** The Governor; *Officer commanding H.M. Troops*, Major-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Capt. Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Penang*, R. N. Bland.—*Resident Councillor of Malacca*, W. Evans.—*Attorney-General*, W. J. Napier.—*Treasurer*, J. O. Anthonisz.—*Auditor-General*, A. T. Bryant.—*Colonial Engineer*, A. Murray.

**Resident-General of the Federated States**, Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.

**Steamship Lines to Singapore:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. **Fares:** £26 to £60.

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of **High Commissioner in and for South Africa** was created by Letters Patent in 1878. He represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies therein. He is Governor of Basutoland, and controls the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, of Swaziland, and of Rhodesia. In 1900 it was arranged that the office of High Commissioner should be held with that of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; but in 1907 a separate Governor of the Orange River Colony was appointed. The expenses of the High Commissioner are borne partly by Imperial funds. Census returns issued in 1904 showed that in British South Africa, south of the Zambesi, the white population numbered 1,135,016, and the coloured population 5,198,175.

**High Commissioner**, The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed March and, 1905.

**H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa**, R. S. Holland.

**General Officer Commanding**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.

**General Manager of Central South African Railways**, Sir T. R. Price, K.C.M.G.

**Basutoland.** A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and produced £65,456 in 1907-8. **Area**, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 895 Europeans. **Capital**, Maseru; pop. 862. There are 217 schools, with 13,660 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Four Basuto chiefs, accompanied by the Resident Commissioner, visited England in Feb. 1909 as the guests of the Colonial Office. They stayed for three weeks, and were received by King Edward, whom they presented with a native pony.

**Paramount Chief**, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

**Resident Commissioner**, H. C. Sloley, C.M.G. (salary £1500).

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal colony and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are

at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistocore and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

**Resident Commissioner**, Lieut. Col. Panzera (salary £1200 and allowances). **Assistant Commissioners**, J. Ellenberger; Capt. P. M. Daniell.

**Swaziland**, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, is now a Protectorate administered by the High Commissioner for South Africa, under an Order in Council dated Dec. 1st, 1906. It is bounded on the east by British Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. **Area**, 6536 sq. m.; **pop.** 86,381, including 890 whites. **Capital**, Mbabane. It is a mountainous tract stretching west of the Lebombo range, with richly fertile valleys, probably valuable fields of gold, tin, and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Lobatsebeni. A Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners and other officers, administers justice and collects taxes. Magistrates and other Courts were established in 1904. The jurisdiction of the Paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to the Resident Commissioner. Speaking with the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Acting Commissioner stated in Jan. 1909 that, although the transfer of the responsibility for the administration of Swaziland to the South African Government was bound to come soon, it was not the intention of the Imperial Government to sanction an immediate change. By the **South African Constitution Act, 1909**, it is provided that no land in Basutoland, nor any land forming part of the native reserves in Bechuanaland and Swaziland, shall be alienated from the native tribes.

**Resident Commissioner**, R. T. Coryndon.

### **The Union of South Africa.**

"A measure which closes one chapter in the history of South Africa, and begins a new one."—*Lord Crewe.*

"The most wonderful issue out of all those divisions, controversies, battles, and outbreaks—the devastation and horrors of war, the difficulties of peace. I do not believe the world shows anything like it in its whole history."—*Mr. Balfour.*

The South African Closer Union Convention, the opening proceedings of which were recorded in the 1909 ANNUAL, brought its deliberations at Cape Town to a close in February, having successfully elaborated a draft Constitution. The draft was submitted in March to the Parliaments of the different colonies sitting specially and simultaneously, and was revised in May by a second session of the Union Convention at Bloemfontein. It was then re-submitted to the Parliaments of the four colonies. The chief obstacle to the measure was the difficulty of reconciling the interests of the coastal and inland colonies; but amendments introduced into the revised draft by the Convention overcame the objections of the Bond, and in Natal, where opposition was at

one time threatened, a referendum resulted in an enormous majority in favour of union. At the beginning of July 19 delegates—including the 4 Prime Ministers—from the colonies arrived in London to watch the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament. With a few amendments, technical in character, introduced by the Imperial Government after discussion with the colonial delegates, the Bill was introduced into the House of Lords, where its second reading was debated on July 27th. It passed through both Houses, and received the **Royal Assent** on Sept. 20th. The following is an outline of its provisions:

Royal proclamation may be made, within a year of the passing of the Act, to the effect that the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony shall be united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of **The Union of South Africa**. Provision is made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. A **Governor-General** of the Union of South Africa shall be appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is to be an **Executive Council** to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure. The Houses of Parliament shall be a **Senate** and **House of Assembly**. Cape Town is to be the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages shall be official languages of the Union, and shall be treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate shall consist of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and 8 members nominated by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly shall be: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal, 36; and the Orange River Colony, 17. The membership of either House shall be limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union shall vest in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the naval and military forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies become provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which will become the **Orange Free State**—retaining their names. There is to be **Free Trade** within the Union as soon as the

Parliament shall have made provision for it. The Union will assume the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, is to represent the executive authority. There is to be a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are to be elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is to be according to the principle of *proportional representation*, each voter having one transferable vote.

The criticisms directed against the Bill in Parliament were almost entirely confined to the native questions. Deep and general regret was felt among all parties in England that the Bill should contain a clause discriminating against the admission to the Union Parliament of persons not of European descent. The view of the *Imperial Government* was expressed by Lord Crewe, who said: "The fact which has decided us in not attempting to press this matter against the wishes of the South African delegates has been that this is undoubtedly one of those matters which represents a delicately balanced compromise between themselves. As a Government we cannot take the responsibility of a possible wrecking of this Union measure altogether by a provision of this kind; and I am assured that such would be the result of any attempt to insert such a provision in the Bill. The cause of those who desire this change to be made has been pressed with deep feeling and much eloquence by some of the natives themselves, and by those who specially represent their cause. But I do feel that if this change is to be made it must be made in South Africa by South Africans themselves, and that it is not possible for us, unfamiliar with the special merits of the case, to attempt to force it on the great representative body which absolutely with unanimity would no doubt reject it."

At the suggestion of the delegates the Government have provided that the Act shall come into operation on **May 31st, 1910**, that date being the eighth anniversary of the conclusion of peace, which was signed at Vereeniging on May 31st, 1902. After the proclamation of the Union will follow the appointment of a Governor-General, who will summon a statesman to form a Cabinet. The delegates have appointed a committee, composed of General Smuts and General Hertzog, Colonel Greene and Mr. Sauer, to draw up regulations for the election of the Senators in the four provinces, and to lay down the procedure to be followed in the matter.

The Prince of Wales has consented to visit South Africa in the summer of 1910 to open the Union Parliament.

#### CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites

number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, **Cape Town**, pop. 169,641; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Pannure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The *Transkeian Territories* and *Waldsch Bay* (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town becomes the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The *Executive* (1909) is in the hands of a Governor with a responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 26 members, and a *House of Assembly* of 107 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid £1 1s. per day. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The Colony possesses a complete system of *local self-government*, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

The permanent *military forces* are the Cape Mounted Rifles (575) and Cape Police (750). There are also 49 Volunteer Corps, numbering 7643, with 12 guns. There is an important *Admiralty establishment* at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal religious denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The colony possesses 3262 miles of railway. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1908 was valued at £3,191,582. *Agricultural operations* include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Butawayo Chronicle*, etc.); the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *Ons Land* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. At East London is published the *East London Despatch*, and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

*Revenue*, 1904-5, £8,472,303; 1905-6, £8,236,880; 1906-7, £7,733,741; 1907-8, £6,981,308; 1908-9,

£7,308,000; **expenditure**, 1904-5, £9,149,407; 1905-6, £8,231,719; 1906-7, £8,373,696; 1907-8, £7,955,156; 1908-9, £7,676,000. **Imports**, 1907, £49,276,224; 1908, £49,639,917; **exports**, 1907, £44,504,450; 1908, £42,011,582. **Public debt**, 1906, £43,080,112; 1907, £46,259,790; 1908, £53,145,880.

**Steamship Lines:** Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros. & Co., 146, Leadenhall Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** 9 to 47 guineas.

### Government.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. (salary £6000).

**Ministry:** *Premier and Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. John X. Merriman.—*Colonial Secretary*, Nicholas Ludwick de Waal, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, Henry Burton, K.C., M.L.A.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, Francois Stephanus Malan, M.L.A.

**Commandant-General of Cape Colonial Forces**, Colonel H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Agent-General in London**, Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G., 98-100, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale.—*Emigration Agent*, H. H. Erskine.—*Trades Commissioner*, Charles du Plessis Chiappini.

### History in 1909.

The outstanding political event of the year was the passage of the **South Africa Constitution Act**, the general aspects of which are dealt with elsewhere. The points which most seriously agitated the Cape were the selection of a capital, the basis of representation, and the language question. The Bond party disliked the principle of proportional representation which was carried out in the original draft, and which threatened their supremacy, and their attitude at one time seemed likely to wreck the scheme. The compromises effected by the National Convention were, however, successful in overcoming the objections raised, and at its final consideration (June 3rd) the draft Bill passed the Cape Assembly with only two dissentients—Mr. Schreiner and Sir Gordon Sprigg.

Domestic politics were largely concerned with **matters of finance**. The Governor, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, in opening Parliament (June 1st), said that financial equilibrium had not yet been attained, but there were signs of improvement, and there would be no fresh taxation. Agricultural prosperity had been largely restored. His Excellency foreshadowed a number of Bills, including one for the establishment of labour colonies for poor whites.

Mr. Merriman's **Budget**, introduced on Oct. 4th, showed that the Colony would enter the Union with an accrued deficiency of £3,622,000. The deficiency for the current year was £364,000 and the estimated deficiency for the coming year was £62,000. Mr. Merriman laid stress upon the large increase in the Colony's exports to other parts of South Africa, the revival of the diamond market, and the increased supply of native labour from Cape Colony to Johannesburg. He proposed to halve the duty upon the better class of brandies, to lower railway rates on wine as compared with the rates on beer, to readjust the finance

of education, and the incidence of the income-tax upon the farming population, and to impose a halfpenny stamp duty on cigarettes. An agitation by the representatives of the wine industry, which at one time seriously threatened the stability of the Government, was met by the introduction of a measure sanctioning the sale of locally produced wine on cheap licences not subject to local option. The Bill passed its Second Reading by a majority of 14 to 12, but the opposition which it encountered seemed to indicate that the Government would have to modify its proposals.

### NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange River Colony and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; **pop.** (1907) 1,164,285, including 94,370 whites, 112,126 Indians and Asiatics, 6939 mixed races, 938,472 natives. Capital, **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 32,000; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 69,894.

Natal is administered by a **Governor**, a **Ministry of 6**, a **Legislative Council of 13 members**, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a **Legislative Assembly of 43 members**, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the **Native Trust**. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

**Religion** is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 34 Government **primary schools**; and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1908 was 1,655,120 tons. There are 1023 miles of railway constructed, and worked by the Government. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury*, *Times of Natal*, *Natal Witness*, and the *Natal Advertiser*.

**Revenue**, 1906, £3,665,989; 1907, £3,471,932; **expenditure**, 1906, £3,674,021; 1907, £3,681,914; **exports**, 1908, £9,622,474; **imports**, 1908, £6,655,728; **debt**, 1908, £20,760,992.

**Governor**, (vacant) (salary £5000).

**Ministry:** *Premier and Native Affairs*, Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor.—*Colonial Secretary and Education*, Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins.—*Rail-*

*ways and Harbours*, Col. Hon. E. M. Greene, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. Oliff.—*Justice and Public Works*, Hon. T. F. Carter.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. A. Deane.

**Legislative Council:** Messrs. Kirkman, Jameson, C. G. Smith, F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Turner, Baynes, W. A. Hutchinson, C. J. A. Birkenstock, and C. G. Wilson.

**Agent-General in London** (acting), R. Russell, M.A., B.C.L., 26, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Steamship Lines:** Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Rennie & Co., 4, East India Avenue **Fares:** 12 to 30 guineas.

### History in 1909.

The opposition to the draft South Africa Constitution Bill, which was at one time regarded as serious, proved much less formidable than was anticipated. Dread of Dutch predominance in the Union and resentment at the Transvaal Government's agreement with Portugal on the Mozambique question gave some stimulus to an anti-Union campaign; but the referendum in June resulted in a popular verdict of 11,121 votes for the Bill and only 3701 against, and the Legislative Assembly voted unanimously in its favour.

The trial of Dinizulu, begun in 1908 (see 1909 ANNUAL), was prolonged until March 3rd. The prosecution failed upon all counts except that of affording shelter to the female following of the defeated rebel Bambata. For this offence Dinizulu was sentenced to a fine of £100 and imprisonment for 4 years, the imprisonment to count from the date of the chief's arrest 15 months previously. The prosecution is said to have cost the Government nearly £10,000. The defence would have broken down from lack of adequate funds but for the generosity of Miss Colenso. The Imperial Government, in view of the unprecedented circumstances of the trial, made a grant of 2000 guineas to the defence fund, and, in response to an appeal by Lord Courtney of Penwith, a sum of about £2300 was collected by public subscription in the United Kingdom. Writing to the *Times* (Aug. 4th), Lord Courtney stated that these sums were far short of the cost of the defence; that the fees of Mr. Schreiner, Dinizulu's counsel, remained unpaid; and that "Miss Colenso's future cannot be safeguarded from a most painful want of means following on the untimely use of her resources without further help."

A Council for Native Affairs was established in June. It consists of Mr. Arthur Jesse Shephstone, who was appointed Permanent Secretary for Native Affairs, 4 native Commissioners, and 3 members of the Legislative Assembly. The Acting Premier, in opening the Council (Aug. 6th), said that the keynote of the policy involved in the constitution of the Council was sympathy with the natives. He impressed upon the councillors the desirability of winning the natives' confidence by assisting and guiding them as to the means of obtaining relief in regard to just complaints.

A delegation representing British Indians in the Colony visited England July to November, and was received by Lord Crewe. The delegates stated that British Indians in Natal had no grievance as regards the Parliamentary

franchise, but they claimed on racial and intellectual grounds a position of superiority to the native races of South Africa, and they asked for the removal of certain grievances in the matter of the education of their children, the operation of the Dealers' Licences Act, and the Indentured Immigration Act.

Much loss and inconvenience was caused by a strike of the railway servants of the Colony at the end of April. The strikers formulated a number of demands, and refused to entertain the Government's offer of an official inquiry into their alleged grievances. The Government remained firm, and threatened to dismiss any men who did not return to work. The result was the abandonment of the strike, which lasted little more than a week.

### ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). The Legislative Council (1909) consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor; but by the provisions of the South African Act, 1909, the Colony will become a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province, and will exchange its Legislative Council for an Executive Committee.

The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1907 there were 17,701 children under instruction in the schools established by the Government. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the colony. The output in 1907 was 446,063 tons. Diamond mines exist, and yielded diamonds to the value £1,222,202 in 1907. There are about 1000 miles of railways. The chief newspaper is *The Friend*.

Area 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1904 census), 387,315, 142,679 being Europeans and 244,636 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,800, including town 25,873, troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5797), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1908-9, £915,286; expenditure, 1908-9, £952,513; public debt, £1,005,000. Imports, 1905-6, £3,860,503; 1906-7, £4,672,591; exports, 1905-6, £3,329,348; 1906-7, £3,749,006.

Governor, Major Sir Hamilton J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £5000).

Agent-General in London, R. E. Brounger, 121, Victoria St., S.W.

Ministry: Premier and Colonial Secretary, Abraham Fischer.—Attorney-General and Director of Education, General Herzog.—Treasurer, Dr. Ramsbottom.—Public Works, Lands,



and Mines, C. H. Wessels.—Agriculture, Gen. Christian De Wet.

### History in 1909.

As in the other provinces of the proposed Union, special sessions of the Colonial Parliament were summoned to pass the draft **South Africa Constitution Act**. The ordinary session was opened (June 1st) by Sir H. Goold-Adams, who stated that the Customs Revenue had decreased owing to the increased consumption of the Colony's own products. His Excellency announced Bills for the establishment of a Land Bank and for the relief of widows and orphans rendered destitute by the Boer War, and he also foreshadowed the establishment of industrial colonies.

Some friction was occasioned by the working of the **School Act**, introduced by the Minister of Education and passed in the previous year. One of the first acts of the present Ministry after the grant of responsible government was the repeal of the Crown Colony Education Law. Under that law English was the medium of instruction, and Dutch and English were taught as languages. General Hertzog's School Act, by which it was replaced, compels every English child up to Standard IV. to receive instruction in every subject partly through the medium of Dutch; after Standard IV. at least three of the principal subjects of the curriculum must also be taught through that medium, whilst the study of Dutch as a language is compulsory after Standard III. The Act further requires that every teacher appointed to the staff of a school must be qualified to teach in Dutch as well as English. The Act constitutes a great grievance not only to the English community, but to a large number of Dutch who desire that their children should be familiar with English as the language most likely to be of use to them in commercial life. In May three of the Colonial school inspectors, named Macintosh, Fraser, and Brady, received notice that their services would be dispensed with from June 30th. No specific reason was given for the dismissals, and when, at the opening of the Colonial Parliament, Mr. Hertzog, the Attorney-General, stated that they were due to the lack of sympathy of the dismissed inspectors and the dissatisfaction of a large portion of the public with their services, Sir John Fraser, the leader of the Opposition, refused to accept the explanation as satisfactory. It was widely believed that the inspectors had been dismissed for insisting upon a too literal interpretation of the Act, and thus demonstrating its unworkable character. Meetings to protest against the Act were held by Dutch and English in the leading towns of the Colony; and a deputation, consisting of the Hon. Col. Byron, C.M.G., M.L.C., and Mr. C. L. Botha, M.L.A., Mayor of Bloemfontein, was despatched to England to lay the matter before the Imperial Government. The question of the dismissed school inspectors, in particular, was raised more than once in the Imperial Parliament; but the Government held that the matter was one entirely within the competence of a self-governing colony, and that any interference on the part of the Colonial Office must be limited to friendly advice.

Dr. Ramsbottom's **Budget**, introduced on Oct. 14th, estimated a deficit for the year 1909-10 of £55,750. A loan of £1,000,000 was raised in London in the summer.

### TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the **Sand River Convention** in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1837 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. **Majuba** and the **1881 Convention** followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the **Witwatersrand** range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is **Johannesburg**. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as **Governor of the Transvaal**, and **Executive and Legislative Councils** were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the **Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906**, by Letters Patent, the **Legislature** consists of a **Legislative Council** and a **Legislative Assembly**. Under the **South Africa Act, 1909**, the Provincial Government will be remodelled (see p. 156).

A **Land Settlement Board** of three members appointed by the Governor was constituted by the Act of 1906 to deal with the lands, etc., held by settlers under the **Settlers' Ordinance, 1902**, or the **Transvaal Guaranteed Loan Ordinance, 1903**, and all moneys paid by such persons in discharge of their obligations and any balance appropriated for land settlement purposes. The Board was appointed for five years, unless its existence were sooner determined by the Government of the colony, with the approval of the Governor and a Secretary of State.

The **judicial system** includes resident J.P.'s, resident magistrates at all populous centres, the **Witwatersrand High Court** with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the **Supreme Court of the Transvaal** with original and appellate jurisdiction. Circuit courts are also held. The **South African Constabulary** form the main police force, and are now 800 strong. Under the 1907 Education Act elementary education is free and compulsory for white children between 8 and 15, who live within three miles of a public school. The teaching of English is compulsory, but provision is made also for the teaching of Dutch, except to children whose parents object. Religious teaching is undenominational, and can only be given by the teachers. The Boers generally belong to the **Dutch Reformed Church**, but the English Epis-

copal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are elective municipalities in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and all the larger towns and villages. The regular military forces are under the command of the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria, who also commands the forces throughout British South Africa. A Volunteer force, 5221 strong, has also been formed.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports were gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The value of the gold produced in 1907 was £27,410,210. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 2,574,413 tons, valued at £775,721, in 1907. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Volkstem*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*. The election on Feb. 20th, 1907, resulted thus: Het Volk 37; Progressives 21; Nationalists 6; Labour 3; Independents 2; total 69.

The railways of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are at present under a Convention which was concluded in May 1908, managed by a Joint Railway Board of 5 members, 3 from the Transvaal and 2 from the Orange River Colony, appointed by the respective Governments. The Board prepare their own Budget, which is submitted to the Parliaments of the two Colonies, but does not require Parliamentary sanction.

Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1904 had an area of 81½ sq. m. and a population of 155,642, of whom 83,363 were whites (in 1908 there were 95,126); that of Pretoria municipality was 15,539.

Revenue: 1908-9, £5,735,000; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,251,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £4,524,835; 1909-10 (estimated), £4,963,000. Imports, 1906, £17,609,234; 1907, £15,758,944; exports, 1906, £27,206,453 (including bullion and specie £24,016,716); 1907, £31,268,276 (including bullion and specie £27,554,587). Public Debt: The Imperial Government, by the *Transvaal Guaranteed Loan Act, 1903*, guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. and the sinking fund payments on a loan of £35,000,000, to be repaid within 50 years from April 1st, 1924. A further sum of £5,000,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government under similar conditions by the *Loan Act of 1907*.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.  
Ministry: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Right Hon General Botha.—Colonial Secretary, I. C. Smuts.—Attorney-General and Minister of Mines, Jacob de Villiers.—Treasurer, H. C. Hull.—Lands and Native Affairs, J. F. B. Rissik.—Public Works, E. P. Solomon.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.  
Agent-General in London, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

### History in 1909.

Parliament was opened on June 1st by the High Commissioner, the Earl of Selborne. The revised draft of the *South Africa Constitution Bill* was passed on the following day. Bills placing restrictions on betting and the publication of betting news, and dealing with lotteries and money-lending, and also a

measure providing for proportional representation in municipalities, were subsequently presented by the Government, and passed with some amendments. Mr. Hull, the Colonial Treasurer, in introducing the Budget (June 8th), stated that the revenue for 1908-9 was £819,000 in excess of the Estimates. Of this sum £250,000 was in receipts from the Premier Diamond Mine. The expenditure was £66,000 in excess of the Estimates, but there was a realised surplus of £902,000. He estimated the revenue for 1909-10 at £5,251,000, and the expenditure at £4,963,000. He said that reductions would be made in certain duties, including the Companies Capital Tax, and, in addition, reductions in railway rates to the extent of £400,000 would be recommended. A sum of £705,000 from the accumulated balances would be devoted to capital services, leaving a balance of £153,000 for the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The programme for public works involved a total expenditure of £1,350,000.

A Convention [Cd. 4587], superseding the *modus vivendi* with Mozambique, was signed at Pretoria (April 1st). The Convention, though entered into with the approval of the other South African Governments, excited some hostility among the commercial community of Natal. Its object was to regulate, first, the share of traffic between Delagoa Bay and what is known as the "competitive area" surrounding Johannesburg and Pretoria; and, secondly, the recruiting of natives in Portuguese territory, which is the principal source of supply for the Transvaal mines. It provides for free trade between the two provinces in their own products, and is to remain in force for ten years. It provides also for the transfer to the Government of the Union of the responsibilities of the Government of the Transvaal in the matter, but not for any extension to other provinces of the Union of the privileges which it confers.

The treatment of Asiatics of British birth, which was one of the causes of the South African War, continues to be a burning question in India as well as in the Transvaal. "Passive resistance" to the special legislation directed against them resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of a number of British Indians, some of them of high culture and social distinction. On March 4th no fewer than 111 Asiatics were in prison for contravention of the Immigration Act and the Asiatics' Registration Act, among the prisoners sentenced to hard labour being the chairman of the British Indian Association. In June three members of a deputation about to sail for England to lay the case for the Asiatics before the Imperial Government were sentenced to three months' hard labour under the Registration Act. The representatives of the Indians in the Transvaal express themselves as willing that Asiatic immigration should be restricted under the ordinary immigration laws by an education test, so as to exclude other than professional men and university graduates, and even to limit the number of these to six per annum, but they resent the indignity of having to take out licences renewable periodically. Protest meetings, both of Hindus and Mohammedans, were held in India during the year, and an exchange of correspondence took place between the Imperial and Colonial Governments [Cd. 4584].

In June the Imperial Government granted permission for the recruiting, under certain conditions, of 3,000 British Central African natives for employment in the Transvaal mines.

The number of Chinese remaining on the Rand on Nov. 30th was 3197. Col. Seely stated in the House of Commons (May 31st) that the last Chinaman was due to leave on Jan. 1st, 1910.

### RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 440,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,500,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £6,000,000 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi. Rhodesia is no doubt destined, sooner or later, to take her place in the South African Union.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of about 100,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 346,250. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. North-Western Rhodesia has an area of about 182,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 501,000. It is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Livingstone. There is a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge. For North-Western Rhodesia one of the Judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia presides at the sittings of the High Court.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 677,000; over 662,000 are natives). It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1684), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3491). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total, 1390 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Ayrshire, 84 miles, Banket Junction to Eldorado, 12 miles—total, 547 miles. It is proposed to extend the Rhodesian Railway from Broken Hill to a point on the Congo frontier, and thence along the Katanga copper mines to Ruwe and the Lualaba river. The output of

gold from the mines in 1904 amounted to 267,737 oz., in 1905 to 407,048 oz., in 1906 to 551,895 oz., and in 1907 to 612,053 oz. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, and twelve other members, of whom five are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melssetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is borne by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Gwelo Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*. The revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 are estimated to balance at £591,000.

**Board of Directors:** The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President), J. Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester.—London office, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—Manager, H. Wilson Fox.—Secretary, D. E. Brodie.—Assistant Secretary, A. P. Millar.—Registrar, R. C. Bolton.—Emigration and Information Offices, 138, Strand, London, W.C.; and 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

**Administration:** Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).—Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General, Col. J. G. Fair, D.S.O.—Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia, L. A. Wallace.—Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, L. P. Beaufort (acting).

### BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

**Nyasaland Protectorate**, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central

**Africa** lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of 100 Sikhs and the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. Area, 43 6·8 sq. m., pop. 948,276; the European inhabitants number 587 (1908), Indians 515, and natives 947,168. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (headquarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shiré Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shiré River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Zomba and Lake Nyasa.

**Governor**, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2000).—**Deputy-Governor**, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—**Assistant Deputy Governor**, H. L. Wallis.—**Agent at Chinde**, S. H. Fletcher.—**Judge** (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin.—**Treasurer**, Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G.—**Secretary to the Administration**, A. J. Williams.—**Surveyor**, T. I. Binnie.

**Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces**, Brevet-Col. J. E. Gough, V.C.

**East Africa Protectorate.** This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 4 companies of the 2nd battalion, and the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1500 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 2100 strong. The so-called **Uganda Railway** connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. Agricultural operations are increasing. The principal products of the country are grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. Area 189,838 sq. m.; pop. (estimated) 4,000,000, including 1800 Europeans and Eurasians.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Col. Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £2500).

**Uganda Protectorate** The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and northwards to the Egyptian Soudan. It lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Soudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a **Commissioner**, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The **King**, or "Kabaka," is H. H. Daudi Chua (b. 1895), who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and is being educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, ivory, skins, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The railway runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1000 strong. The prosperity of the country was threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands, but owing to the vigorous measures introduced by the administration the mortality has been greatly reduced. Area about 118,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,240,000, including some 450 Europeans.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief** (vacant), (salary £2000).

**Secretary**, J. F. Cunningham (salary £650).

**Principal Judge**, G. F. M. Ennis (salary £700).

**Zanzibar Protectorate** The, consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 176,230) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar (pop. 55,750), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '85, succeeded July 18th, 1902. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by His Highness with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

**Agent and Consul-General**, Basil S. Cave, C.B. **Judge**, Lindsey Smith.—**Assistant Judges**, J. W. Murison and M. F. Buszard.—**Consul**, J. H. Sinclair.

**Somaliland Protectorate.** The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a **Commissioner**. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harar (see **ABYSSINIA**). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. It was reinforced from Aug. 1908 to May 1909 by 1100 men from Aden, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. **Area** 68,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000, besides 65 whites, 200 Indians, and 100 coloured persons.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief**, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £1500).

## BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

**Gambia.** A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, **Bathurst** (pop. 8807). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3980 sq. m.; **pop.** 160,807. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. **Products**, ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council.

**Governor**, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (salary £1500).

**Colonial Secretary** (vacant).

**Gold Coast Colony.** A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1901 estimated the population at 1,696,965, but there is reason to believe that the estimate is "at least a million under the mark." The European population in 1908 was 1768. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "**Northern Territories**" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The native state of **Ashanti** lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Kumasi, pop. 6642). **Accra** is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber,

cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1907 was £1,163,517. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Sekondi via Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumasi, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been begun.

**Governor**, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

**Executive Council:** *Colonial Secretary*, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G. — *Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. — *Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force*, Lieut.-Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G.

**Chief Commissioner of Ashanti**, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

**Chief Commissioner Northern Territories**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E.

**Northern Nigeria.** A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904 and the Convention of May 29th, 1906, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old **Fulah Empire**, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The **Haussa states** of the Fulah Empire are Mohammedan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into the following provinces: Sokoto, Bornu, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, Nupe, Illorin, Kappa, Bassa, Nassarawa, Muri, Yola, Kano, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal. The 1st and 2nd foot and 3rd mounted infantry battalions **West African Frontier Force**, consisting of Haussas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 3600, with 177 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 2 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transshipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Bauchi, Zaria, Maifoni, and Illorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. A railway runs from

Barijuko to Zungeru, 22 miles. A light railway is under construction from Baro, on the Niger, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles. This line will connect with that in Southern Nigeria mentioned below. **Area**, 238,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 7,164,751.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).—**Senior Resident**, Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G.—**Secretary to Government**, M. Beresford, I.S.O.—**Treasurer**, J. H. D. Bratt.—**Chief Justice**, E. A. Speed.—**Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force**, Col. S. Hasler.

**Southern Nigeria.** By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony, which is now known as the **Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria**. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 57,000, of whom 400 are Europeans. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 10 members, the latter including 5 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. The military force consists of about 1900 men of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cocoa and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. A railway runs from Lagos to Jebba on the Niger, and is being extended to Zungeru, where it will connect with the Northern Nigerian Railway. **Area**, 80,410 sq. m.; **pop.** about 6,085,000 (1022 Europeans).

A Committee of Inquiry into the facts connected with the trade in spirituous liquors in Southern Nigeria was appointed in Feb. 1909, and reported in October. Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I., was chairman of the Committee, the other members being Capt. C. N. Elgee, Mr. A. A. Cowan, and Mr. T. Welsh. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee were that the quality of the liquor imported is fair, and that it contains, from the qualitative point of view, nothing physiologically injurious, that the drinking habits are not excessive, and that, on the whole, the people are sober; that there is no connection to be found between the consumption of alcohol and crime, disease, or general deterioration of the race, and that a comparison with other Colonies inhabited by the negro race is entirely to the credit of Southern Nigeria.

**Governor**, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £3500).

**Executive Council**: **Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary**, J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G.—**Provincial Commissioners**, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell.—**Chief Justice**, A. Willoughby Osborne.—**Puisne Judges**, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker.—**Attorney-General**, A. R. Pennington.—**Financial Commissioner**, C. E. Dale.

**Officer Commanding the West African Frontier Force**, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Trenchard, D.S.O.

**Sierra Leone**, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. **Area**, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; **pop.** about 1,326,773. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of Senegal, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the **Anglo-French agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the **Los Islands** (pop. 1422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Central, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Baima, a distance of 220 miles. It was completed in August 1905. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 34,000 and municipal government. The military forces at the close of 1906 numbered 96 officers and 2516 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also an armed police force 264 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

**Governor**, Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).

**Executive Council**: The Governor, **President**.—**Officer commanding the Troops**, Major-Gen. E. O. F. Hamilton, C.B.—**Colonial Secretary**, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—**Treasurer**, E. O. Johnson.—**Attorney-General**, D. F. Wilbraham.—**Collector of Customs**, A. P. Viret.

## COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its **area** is 3,745,574 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, **Ottawa**, in Ontario, **pop.** 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315, and in 1909 was estimated at 7,184,000. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them



reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 111,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 221 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 7 from Alberta, 10 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—e.g. the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,329,600; Methodists, 916,886; Presbyterians, 842,442; Church of England, 680,620; Baptists, 316,477. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

#### Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry,

healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1907 included gold, \$8,264,765; nickel, \$9,535,407; silver, \$8,329,221; copper, \$11,478,644; coal, \$24,560,238. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. In the year ended March 31st, 1908, the figures were: British, 120,182; Continental, 83,975; United States, 58,312; total, 262,469. In the year ended March 31st, 1909, there was a great falling off on account of the financial crisis in the United States and general trade depression in Europe. The figures were: British, 52,901; Continental, 34,175; United States, 59,832; total, 146,908.

There are 1249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegram*, an evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1907 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 22,452. The Government own about 1718 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1907 there were 815 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 13,347 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3570 miles; Intercolonial, 1451 miles; Canadian Northern, 2438 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3500 miles.

#### Commercial Tariffs.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention was signed in Jan. 1909.

Consult Report on British Trade with Canada by R. Grigg [Cd. 3868].

#### Statistics.

Revenue, 1906-7, £16,695,700; 1907-8, £17,018,681; expenditure, 1906-7, £14,008,472; 1907-8, £16,814,249; exports, 1904-5, £43,890,576; 1906-7, £53,455,550; imports, 1904-5, £53,283,426; 1906-7, £67,240,641; public debt, 1903, £64,786,051.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C.—Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, Hon. R. Lemieux.—Secretary of State, Hon. C. Murphy.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. L. P. Brodeur.—Public Works, Hon. W. Pugsley.—Railways and Canals, Hon. G. P. Graham.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Frank Oliver.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. W. Paterson.—Inland Revenue, Hon. W. Templeman.—Labour, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.—Solicitor-General (not in Cabinet), Hon. J. Bureau.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

H. M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, R. Grigg, Ottawa.

Steamship Lines to Quebec: Allan Line; Dominion Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; F. Ronaldson & Co., 120, Finchurch Street. Fares: £5 10s. to £14.

#### Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th,

'95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. The number of votes cast was 1,176,104, as compared with 1,014,413 votes in the election of 1904. The total number of Liberal votes was 595,533; of Conservative, 579,571; and of Independent, 26,250.

#### History in 1909.

The new Parliament assembled in January, and elected Mr. Marcell as Speaker. In the Speech from the Throne, read by Lord Grey, it was announced that the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, providing for the sale of pre-emptions and purchased homesteads, had created a new source of revenue sufficient to build the proposed railway from the Western wheatfields to Hudson Bay. Between Sept. 1st, 1908, and Jan. 1st, 1909, over 2,000,000 acres had been thus sold. Four exploration and survey parties were actively at work trying to discover the most feasible route for the railway, and their reports were expected shortly. The Speech also stated that the financial depression was passing away, but that the shrinkage in the public revenue called for exceptional caution in the administration of national affairs. The Minister of Finance, in introducing his Budget (April 20th), announced a surplus of £300,000 for the year ended March 31st. He estimated the expenditure for the current year at rather more than £16,000,000. In the opinion of the Government there was no necessity for increased taxation. The session was a light one. Among the Government measures introduced was an Immigration Bill containing stringent provisions against the admission of undesirables.

The publication in some of the United States newspapers of the principal details of the *Waters Treaty* (see article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS) before its submission to the Canadian Parliament revived a complaint of long standing against the methods of British diplomacy. Lord Crewe, in a telegram to Lord Grey, pointed out that "the fact that the Senate of the United States has received the treaty before the Parliament of the Dominion, but not before the Government of the Dominion, is entirely due to the terms of the Constitution of the United States. I am in hopes," he added, "that your responsible advisers will clearly explain this to Parliament, and will point out that the relations between the Parliament of the Dominion and the Government of the Dominion in this respect are practically analo-

gous to those between the Imperial Parliament and the Government of his Majesty." The telegram, which was read in the Dominion Parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Feb. 4th), cannot be said to have greatly mollified the complainants. The Dominion Government subsequently established a **Department of External Affairs**, intended—like the corresponding department of the Commonwealth Government—to conduct correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and with the several departments of the Canadian Government.

The Dominion received in March from Lord Strathcona a gift of £50,000 as the basis of a fund to further a scheme for the physical training of school children.

A strike, attended by some serious rioting, occurred in July at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. at Glace Bay. The strike was said to have been ordered by the International Union, an American organisation, and the trades unions of the Dominion were by no means unanimously in sympathy with it. A body of 500 militia and two machine-guns were called out to maintain order during the strike, which lasted for six weeks.

In August it was announced that the King had approved the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to investigate and report upon the measures that may be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indian Colonies. The Commission consisted of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman; the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance; the Hon. W. Paterson, Canadian Minister of Customs; Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, M.P.; and Sir Daniel Morris, with Mr. H. R. Cowell, of the Colonial Office, as secretary, and Mr. R. H. McCarthy as technical adviser. The Commission concluded its sittings in Canada in October, and announced its intention of reassembling in the West Indies in the Spring of 1910.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting at Winnipeg in August.

### Provinces of Canada.

**British Columbia**, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. Area, 395,610 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 260,000, exclusive of Indians and Asiatics. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1907, \$26,000,000. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produce about \$7,000,000 per annum. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, **Victoria**, on Vancouver Island, pop. 36,000. **Vancouver City** (pop. 85,000), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative

Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, His Hon. James Dunsmuir (salary \$9000).

**Executive Council**.—**Premier and Minister of Mines**, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.—**Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration**, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—**Attorney-General**, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—**Chief Commissioner Lands and Works**, Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C.—**Finance and Agriculture**, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.—**President of Council**, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton.

**Manitoba** was formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 72,864 sq. m.; pop. 360,590 (1906). Capital, **Winnipeg** (pop. over 100,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years.

**Lieutenant Governor**, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

**Executive Council**: **Premier**, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—**Treasurer**, Hon. J. H. Agnew.—**Public Works**, Hon. R. Rogers.—**Attorney-General**, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—**Prov. Sec.**, Hon. D. H. McFadden.

**New Brunswick** is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. Area, 27,105 sq. m.; pop. (1901), 331,120. The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an **Executive Council** of 7 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 46 members.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, His Honour the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, K.C., LL.D. (salary \$9000).

**Executive Council**: **Premier and Attorney-General**, Hon. J. D. Hazen.—**Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General**, Hon. J. K. Flemming.—**Surveyor-General**, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.—**Public Works**, Hon. John Morrissey.—**Agriculture**, Hon. David V. Landry.—**Solicitor-General**, Hon. Harry F. McLeod.—**President of the Council (without Portfolio)**, Hon. Robert Maxwell.

**Agent-General in London** (vacant), 17, Leathermarket, S.E.

**Nova Scotia** is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 459,574. Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 40,832; a fine city and harbour. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the

whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1714.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** The Hon. D. C. Fraser (salary \$3000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Drysdale.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and C. P. Chisholm.

**Ontario** (formerly called Upper Canada). **Area**, 222,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,182,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion capital, **Ottawa** (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. in 1907, 335,000), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are **Hamilton** (pop. 52,634), **London** (pop. 37,981), **Guelph**, **St. Catherine's**, **Brantford**, **Bellefleur**, and **Chatham**. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one, and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** His Honour Col. J. M. Gibson (salary \$10,000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier*, Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. J. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. Duff.—*Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. Dr. Willoughby, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Hon. A. Beck.

**Prince Edward Island** lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; **pop.** 103,259. Capital, **Charlottetown**, pop. 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a House of Assembly of 30 by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of America.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, K.C. (salary \$7000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier*, Hon. F. L. Hazard, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. J. Palmer, K.C.—*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. S. E. Reid.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cumiskey.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. Peter McNutt, George E. Hughes, B. Gallant, Matthew Smith, J. M. Clark, J. D. McInnis.

**Agent-General in the United Kingdom:** Harrison Watson.

**Quebec** (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks

of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 347,350 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 72,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 450,000 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Hyacinthe**, **Three Rivers**, **Hull**, and **Sherbrooke**. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

**Lieutenant-Governor:** The Hon. Sir C. Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, P.C., K.C.M.G. (salary, \$10,000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Weir.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Rodolphe Roy.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. C. R. Devlin.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaine.

**Alberta**, a new province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area** about 253,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 250,000. Capital, **Edmonton**. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 25 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 7 members.

**Lieut.-Governor:** Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$3000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education*, Hon. A. C. Rutherford.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. H. Cushing.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. W. Cross.—*Agriculture and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. T. Finlay.

**Saskatchewan**, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area**, 250,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (June 30th, 1906), nearly 300,000. Capital, **Regina**. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members (27 Liberals and 14 Conservatives). The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 10 members.

**Lieut.-Governor:** Hon. A. E. Forget (salary \$3000).

**Executive Council:** *Premier and Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon.—*Treasurer and Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Secretary and Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Clerk*, J. A. Reid.

**Territories.**

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of **MacKenzie** (area, 562,182 sq. m., pop. 5216), **Ungava** (area, 354,961 sq. m., pop. 5113), and **Franklin** (area, 500,000 sq. m., pop. 9000). It was announced in 1908 that Ungava was to be annexed to Quebec.

**Commissioner:** Mr. F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '95 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The Klondike district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. Area, 106,976 sq. m.; pop. 7,000.

**Commissioner:** Alexander Henderson, K.C.

**Senior Judge:** Mr. Justice Dugas.

**Junior Judges:** Mr. Justice Craig and Mr. Justice Macaulay.

**NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.**

**Bermuda Islands.** A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 6718 whites and 12,571 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1907 the military force numbered 1202 and the naval force 1130. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States.

**Governor,** Lieut.-Gen. Walter Kitchener, C.B. (salary £2916).

**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary,* R. Popham Lobb.—*Attorney-General,* R. Gray, K.C.—*Receiver-General,* A. F. Smith, I.S.O.—J. H. Trimmingham; D. C. Trott.

**British Guiana.** A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Area 90,277 sq. miles; pop. 304,549. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 53,176 in 1891, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. (1891) 8903. The

population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 15 members, 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

**Governor,** Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (salary £3500 and £1000 contingencies).—

**Government Secretary,** C. T. Cox, C.M.G.

**Court of Policy:** *President,* The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary,* C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General,* Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C.—*Auditor-General,* W. J. Robson.—*Immigration Agent-General,* R. Duff.—*Surgeon-General,* Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B.C.M.—*Colonial Civil Engineer,* Hon. J. H. W. Park.—*Director of Science and Agriculture,* Hon. J. B. Harrison, M.A., C.M.G., etc., and 8 elected members.

**British Honduras.** A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (12,406) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (10,397), Corozal (1722), Stann Cruk (2375), and Orange Walk (1286). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Cruk Valley. The products are chiefly logwood, cedar, mahogany, bananas, and cocoanuts. Plantains, rubber, and gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

**Governor,** W. Collett, C.M.G. (acting), salary £1800.

**Labrador.** A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 300,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 230,000. Capital, St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The colony is ruled by a

Governor, with a Legislative Council of 18 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,696; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the American railway system is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. Consult Prowse's "History," 3rd ed., 1908.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 30th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward.

A Fishery dispute with the United States has caused much irritation in recent years. By the Convention of Ghent, 1818, subjects of the United States were given the right to fish along the coasts of the west and part of the south-western coast of the island, but their territorial rights were restricted to the right to purchase wood for fuel, to procure water, and to shelter from storms and for repairs. American fishing operations are now confined to the winter herring fishery, principally at Bay of Islands on the west coast. Newfoundland's grievance is that the herrings are admitted duty free into the States in American vessels, whereas a duty is charged if they are conveyed in Newfoundland vessels. Consequently the Newfoundland Government forbade Colonial fishermen to sell bait to the Americans or to hire themselves as members of their crews. The Foreign Fishing Vessels Act, 1908, containing drastic regulations against foreign fishing vessels, was passed, but after negotiations between the Imperial and the United States Governments it was suspended, and a *modus vivendi* was arrived at. H.M. Government consented to the use of purse-seines by American fishermen, subject to due regard to their modes of fishing. The United States Government directed American fishing vessels to report at Custom-house on arrival in and departure from Colonial waters, to pay light dues, to abstain from Sunday fishing, and to recruit Newfoundland fishermen, if necessary, only outside the three-mile limit. Colonial opinion was very strong against the *modus vivendi*, and the Government announced its intention of enforcing Colonial statutes against the Americans, and of allowing Newfoundland

fishermen to sell bait to the highest bidder but not to ship on board as part of crews. This the Colonial Government carried out in defiance of the *modus vivendi*.

The Premier, Sir R. Bond, in an address to the Colonial Secretary (Lord Elgin), (Feb. 12th, 1907), protested against the Imperial Government entering into an agreement with the United States Government respecting the fisheries of the Colony without the approval of the Legislature, and contended that such was in violation of the pledge given to the Colony in the Labouchere Despatch. In September 1907 the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* with the U.S. Government was announced pending the decision of the Hague arbitration tribunal. It was agreed that the fisheries should be carried on as they had been the previous year under the arrangement formulated and carried out by the Newfoundland Government. It was further understood that American fishermen should pay light dues and report at a Custom-house. Negotiations between the British and United States Governments resulted in the signature, on Jan. 27th, 1909, of a provisional agreement upon the questions to be submitted to the Hague Court (see article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS).

The political deadlock resulting from the general election of Nov. 1908, when 18 members of each party were returned, remained unrelieved for six months. The two parties signed an agreement to abandon their election petitions. Sir Robert Bond resigned on March 3rd, and Sir Edward Morris undertook to form a Ministry. It was obvious, however, that no legislative work could be accomplished without a parliamentary majority, and the Governor accordingly dissolved Parliament and ordered another general election. It took place in May, and resulted in the return of 26 followers of Sir Edward Morris and 10 of Sir Robert Bond.

Governor, Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G. (salary £2000).

## WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Steamship Lines to the West Indies: Elder, Dempster & Co., Liverpool; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 18, Moorgate Street. Fares: £10 to £30.

**Bahama Islands.** A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4466 sq. m.; pop. 59,713, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pine-

apples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2000).

**Executive Council**: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, J. B. Matthews.—*Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt.—Joseph Brown; J. H. Young; J. P. Sands; and J. W. Culmer.

**Barbados** is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. **Area**, 166 sq. m.; **pop.** 196,287. **Capital**, Bridgetown, **pop.** 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses.

**Governor**, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).

**Executive Council**: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Lord Basil Blackwood.—*Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman.

**Jamaica**. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. **Area** 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, **pop.** in 1901 5287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner, who has a salary of £500. **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, **pop.** 5919), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, **pop.** 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports**: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 59 per cent. go to the United States and 21 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 48 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 39 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 184 miles. Total estimated population of Jamaica on March 31st, 1908, 835,800, consisting chiefly of negroes.

**Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief**, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

**Senior Officer commanding the Troops**, Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield; *Colonial Secretary* (vacant).—*Attorney-General*, T. B. Oughton.—*Director of Public Works*, P. R. A. Willoughby; Dr. J. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.—*Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Is.*, C. H. Yorke Slader (acting).

**Trinidad and Tobago**. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., **pop.** 315,343, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria.

In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 19,200. The population of the whole colony in 1908 was 344,543. Scarborough (**pop.** 1769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is **Port-of-Spain** (**pop.** 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 133,178 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1907-8 £48,228. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

**Governor**, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

**Colonial Secretary**, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, L. E. Agostini, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe.—*Director of Public Works*, A. G. Bell.

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elective members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. Number of scholars on the roll, 1907-8, 26,314; average attendance 12,222. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). **Total area** of the colony 704 sq. miles; **total pop.** 129,240. **Revenue and expenditure** (1907-8): Antigua, £51,524 and £51,053; St. Kitts-Nevis, £50,352 and £47,170; Dominica, £39,865 and £31,486; Montserrat, £10,833 and £8607; Virgin Islands, £3971 and £1367; totals, £156,544 and £142,683.

**Antigua**. **Area**, 108 sq. m.; **pop.** 34,953. The capital, St. John, **pop.** nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station. Products, sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (**pop.** 775) and **Redonda** (**pop.** 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. **Area**, 62½ miles; **pop.** 805.

**Montserrat**. **Area**, 32 sq. m.; **pop.** 13,127. **Capital**, Plymouth. Governed by a Commissioner with nominated Executive Council, and



Legislative Council of 4 members. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results. Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.** Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 30,523. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, Basseterre, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 13,699. Capital Charlestown, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Anguilla has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4171. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

**Dominica** lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 30,790. Capital, Roseau, pop. 5764; second town Portsmouth. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of Porto Rico. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5143. Commissioner, R. S. Earl.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £2600).

**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis*, T. L. Roxburgh.—*Administrator of Dominica*, W. D. Young, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General*, E. St. J. Branch.—F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., B. S. Davis, J. J. Camacho, Francis Watts, C.M.G., W. H. Whyham, I.S.O., W. D. Auchinleck, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Montserrat*, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston.—*Commissioner of the Virgin Islands*, Dr. R. S. Earl.—J. F. Foote, R. A. L. Warneford, W. H. Porter, F. Driver, L. A. Giraud.

### WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 178,000. Revenue, 1906-7: Grenada, £71,786; St. Lucia, £60,012; St. Vincent, £26,031. Expenditure, 1906-7: Grenada, £70,379; St. Lucia, £60,294; St. Vincent, £24,650.

**Grenada** is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 71,504. Capital, St. George (pop.

5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The **Grenadines** are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 7545. Revenue (1907-8), £79,871; expenditure, £68,384; debt, £123,670; imports, £288,665; exports, £417,299.

**St. Lucia** is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 54,599. Capital, Castries (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Revenue, 1908-9, £65,694; expenditure, £65,038; debt, £151,029. Imports, £289,775; exports, £252,668.

**St. Vincent** lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 51,779, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, Kingstown (pop. 4547). Revenue, 1907-8, £28,456; expenditure, £24,652; debt, £3550. Imports, 1907-8, £96,554; exports, £94,265. Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Governor of the Windward Islands, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2500).—*Administrator of St. Lucia*, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.—*Administrator of St. Vincent*, Hon. C. G. Murray.

## AUSTRALASIA.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world—about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,974,581 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population (Dec. 1907) 4,197,037. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together

with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was 3,090,621 oz. in 1907, and 3,080,535 in 1908. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1908) 15,574 miles of railroad open, of which 14,658 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The black aborigines are rapidly decreasing. Their present strength is probably about 75,000.

### Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth

is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties, and of the net revenue from such duties not more than one-fourth may be applied by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This arrangement, which was made provisionally for ten years, is now in course of modification. See *History* in 1909.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but a site for the Federal capital has been selected in the Yass-Canberra district in New South Wales.

### Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. The school age is 6 to 14 years in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, 6 to 15 in Queensland, and 7 to 13 in South Australia and Tasmania. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made in all the States, except Tasmania, for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1200 papers published in Australasia, but the leading dailies may be counted on the fingers. In Sydney there are the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, the *Sydney Sunday Times*, the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News*. The *Australian Star*, an evening daily, also publishes a Sunday paper, the *Sunday Sun*. The *Sydney Bulletin* is a 6d. weekly. At Melbourne are published the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Melbourne Age*, and the *Herald* (evening). Adelaide possesses the *Advertiser* and the *Register*. Brisbane has the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*; the *West Australian Morning Herald* is published at Perth, and in Tasmania the *Hobart Mercury* is the chief paper. Cable news is supplied by the *Australian Press Association*, 80, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Consult "Official Year Book of the Commonwealth, No. 2, 1909," giving statistics for 1901-8; "The Year Book of Australia" (10s. 6d.), and for biographical information "Notable Australians, and Who is Who in Australia," by Fred Johns, Adelaide.

### Immigration.

The immigration of aliens and undesirables is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the *Contract Immigrants Act, 1905*, sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (a) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (b) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal

skill and ability (but this paragraph does not apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born); and (c) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The immigration statistics in recent years are as follows:

| Year.      | With<br>Education<br>Test. | Without<br>Education<br>Test. | Refused<br>Admission. |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1902 .. .. | 33                         | 45,468                        | 653                   |
| 1903 .. .. | 13                         | 44,117                        | 152                   |
| 1904 .. .. | 1                          | 47,040                        | 117                   |
| 1905 .. .. | 3                          | 40,940                        | 106                   |
| 1906 .. .. | —                          | 57,646                        | 53                    |
| 1907 .. .. | —                          | 71,988                        | 62                    |
| 1908 .. .. | 1                          | 75,670                        | 108                   |

### Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

**Revenue**, 1903-4, £11,631,056; 1904-5, £11,460,315; 1905-6, £11,870,343; 1906-7, £12,832,266; 1907-8, £15,015,000; 1908-9, £14,350,000; **expenditure**, 1903-4, £4,252,519; 1904-5, £4,322,820; 1905-6, £4,494,841; 1906-7, £4,987,301; 1907-8, £6,158,000; 1908-9, £6,419,000. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1903-4, £7,378,479; 1904-5, £7,142,769; 1905-6, £7,384,502; 1906-7, £7,844,840; 1908-9, £7,930,000.

**Imports**, 1905, £38,346,731; 1906, £44,729,506 (£26,571,833 from the U. Kingdom, £6,735,864 from British possessions, £11,417,809 from foreign countries); 1907, £51,898,380; 1908, £40,283,000.

**Exports**, 1905, £56,841,035; 1906, £69,737,763; 1907, £72,903,647; 1908, £64,439,000.

**State Debts**, 1908, £24,335,480.

**Governor-General**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

**Ministry**: *Prime Minister*, Hon. Alfred Deakin.

—*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Forrest, G.C.M.G.

—*Trade and Customs*, Sir R. W. Best. —*External Affairs*, Hon. L. E. Groom. —*Home Affairs*, Hon. G. W. Fuller. —*Attorney-General*, Hon. P. M. Glynn. —*Postmaster-General*, Sir John Quick. —*Defence*, Hon. Joseph Cook. —*Vice-President of the Council*, Hon. E. D. Millen. —*Ex-Portfolio*, Col. J. F. G. Foxton, C.M.G.

**H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia**, Charles H. Wickes.

**Commonwealth Offices in London**, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. —*Representative*, Captain R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G. —*Secretary*, A. W. Arkill. —*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, F. Savage.

**Steamship Lines to Australia**: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; Trinder, Anderson & Co., Leadenhall Street; Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter Street; Colonial Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; White Star Line, Liverpool; Marwood & Robertson, Liverpool. **Fares**: £16 to £75.

**Political Parties.**

There have from the beginning been three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of

the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasized at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour party for a majority.

In Nov. 1908 the Labour party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet, the Labour party being practically isolated.

### History in 1909.

Political interest throughout the opening months of the year was centred in the curious situation created by the defection of the Labour party from the support of Mr. Deakin. Thanks to Mr. Deakin's refusal to combine with the Opposition against it, the Labour Ministry, which Mr. Fisher had formed after the defeat of Mr. Deakin in Nov. 1908, was enabled to prorogue Parliament, and so avert the risks of the division lists until the opening of a new session in May. The eve of that event, however, disclosed a coalition prepared to oppose upon the common ground of Imperial Defence, and especially upon the refusal of the Fisher Cabinet to make offer of a Commonwealth Dreadnought to the Imperial Navy. On May 27th, within a week of the opening of Parlia-

ment, the Government was defeated by 39 votes to 30. Mr. Fisher asked the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, and, this request being refused, he resigned. Mr. Deakin thereupon formed a Coalition Cabinet (June 2nd), with Sir John Forrest as Commonwealth Treasurer and Mr. Cook as Minister of Defence. The new Cabinet met Parliament on the 23rd, when Mr. Deakin made a statement as to the business to be submitted. Among the measures promised were a Bill for the establishment of an inter-State Commission of Trade and Labour, and an amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act in the direction of simplifying the conditions for pensions. Mr. Deakin alluded also to the necessity of appointing a High Commissioner in London, with well-equipped offices. He outlined the policy of the Government in the matter of Imperial and local defence, and hinted at the fact, to be explicitly announced three weeks later, that Lord Kitchener had been invited to visit Australia in order to advise the Commonwealth as to the organisation of its land forces.

The early weeks of the session were marked by some strenuous debates, one of which was followed by a tragic incident—the death of Sir Frederick Holder, the Speaker of the House, who was seized with a sudden and fatal illness in the early hours of July 23rd at the close of an all-night sitting. Mr. Salmon was elected Speaker in his place. Government Bills were introduced for taking over to the Commonwealth the Northern Territory of South Australia, and for increasing the effectiveness of anti-trust legislation which decisions of the High Court had shown to be inadequate. Sir John Forrest's Budget, introduced on Aug. 12th, estimated the revenue for 1909-10 at £14,556,000, including £10,800,000 from customs, and £3,550,000 from the post-office. The expenditure for 1909-10 was estimated at £7,868,000, including £850,000 for old-age pensions. This amount, together with £650,000 already in the Trust Fund, would furnish the total amount required under this head for the year 1909-10—namely, £1,500,000. The Treasurer estimated the payment due to the States under the Constitution at £7,891,000, the estimated shortage to be met by the issue of short-date Treasury bonds to the amount of £1,000,000. Funds for the *Dreadnought* or its equivalent, which had been offered to the Imperial Government, would be provided when required. The Treasurer laid great stress on the advantage to Australia of living under the protection of the British flag, and in conclusion dwelt on the great achievements and prosperity of the British race in Australia. On Sept. 21st Mr. Cook, Minister for Defence, introduced the Defence Bill, giving effect, in so far as they affect Australia, to the decisions reached at the Imperial Conference in London, and providing, among other things, for the compulsory training of males from the age of 12 to 20.

An important agreement was arrived at between the Federal and State Premiers as to the financial arrangement which is to succeed the "Braddon clause." The "Braddon clause" of the Constitution bound the Federal Government to make over to the States for the first ten years of its existence not less than three-quarters of the total revenue from Customs and Excise. Unless in the meantime some other arrangement were to be negotiated between the Commonwealth and the States,

these payments would cease automatically on Jan. 1st, 1911. After many conferences between the Premiers, a decision was arrived at in August, the State Premiers agreeing to accept from the Federal Government a payment amounting to 25s. per head of their populations in place of the three-quarter share of Customs and Excise. Western Australia is to have special treatment. Her share of the allowance will be £2 2s. per head, each of the other States receiving £1 5s. 7d. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Federal Parliament.

The Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce met at Sydney in September, and was opened by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

### The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. Area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (March 31st, 1908), 1,581,873. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 538,800. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 57 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3599 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 43,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1907-8, £13,950,763; 1908-9, £13,625,934; expenditure, 1907-8, £12,158,456; 1908-9, £12,992,194. Imports, 1906, £34,665,303; 1907, £39,456,195; 1908, £37,642,746; exports, 1906, £45,638,388; 1907, £48,774,978; 1908, £40,985,759. Public debt, 1908, £87,635,826.

Governor, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).—Lieutenant-Governor (vacant).

Ministry: Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Justice, Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C.—Treasurer, Hon. T. Waddell.—Colonial Secretary and Mines, Hon. W. H. Wood.—Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, Hon. J. A. Hogue.—Public Works, Hon. C. A. Lee.—Agriculture, Hon. John Perry.—Lands, Hon. S. W. Moore.—Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.—Member of Executive Council without portfolios, Hon. Charles William Oakes.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. 123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.—Secretary, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 967), is administered as

a dependency by a chief magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. Lord Howe Island (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

**Queensland** was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. Area, 670,500 sq. miles; population estimated 546,860. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. Dec. 31st, 1907, 132,468, situated on the river of that name. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, and Gympie (gold mining), Toowoomba, Charleville, and Emerald (agricultural), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville (ports for sugar, fruits, and pastoral produce). The state is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool and frozen meat are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Port Gladstone. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed of 44 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are 3498 miles of State railways open.

**Revenue**, 1908-9, £4,766,244; **expenditure**, 1908-9, £4,756,303; **imports**, 1908, £9,471,160; **exports**, 1908, £14,104,977; **public debt**, 1908, £41,754,467.

**Governor**, Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., D.Sc. (salary £5000).—**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

**Ministry**: *Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Kidston.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. J. A. Appel.—*Public Lands*, Hon. D. F. Denham.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. O'Sullivan.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn.—*Railways and Agriculture*, Hon. W. T. Paget.—*Mines and Public Works*, Hon. G. Jackson.—*Minister without Portfolio*, A. H. Barlow.

**Agent-General in London** (temporarily), T. D. Robinson. *Acting Secretary*, J. M. Campbell, 409, Strand, W.C.

**South Australia** comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The **Northern**

**Territory** contains an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a white population of 3586 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton-growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government, in Dec. 1907, passed a Bill authorising the transference of the Territory to the Commonwealth. The agreement, if accepted by the Federal Legislature, provides for the construction of a trans-continental railway at a cost of £4,500,000. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the state. The whole state, thus constituted, contains an area of 903,600 sq. m., and a population of 400,000. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 178,300. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of **Legislative Council** and **House of Assembly**. Council consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The **Assembly** contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 1882 miles of railway open.

**Revenue**, 1907-8, £3,654,666; **expenditure**, 1907-8, £3,171,143; **imports**, 1905, £8,439,619; 1906, £9,702,264; 1907, £12,120,052; **exports**, 1905, £9,410,667; 1906, £11,913,171; 1907, £13,769,399; **public debt**, 1908, £79,985,858.

**Governor**, Admiral Sir Day. H. Bosanquet, K.C.B., G.C.V.O.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

**Ministry**: *Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education*, Hon. A. H. Peake.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. S. J. Mitchell.—*Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry*, Hon. J. G. Bice.—*Crown Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. E. H. Coombe.—*Public Works and Northern Territory*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin.—*Honorary Minister*, Hon. A. R. Addison.

**Agent-General in London**, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.—*Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**Tasmania** is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 1908, 185,824. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 34,985, in the south. Second city, **Launceston**, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunel Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a **Legislative**

Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, rubber boards, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 628 miles of railways, of which 463 are Government property.

**Revenue**, 1908-9, £931,405; **expenditure**, 1908-9, £966,237; **imports**, 1907, £3,248,000; **exports**, 1907, £4,069,000; **public debt**, £10,056,713.

**Governor**, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary £2750).

**Ministry**: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General and Education*, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.H.A.—*Lands and Works*, Hon. Alexander Hean.

**Agent-General in London**, Hon. John McCall, M.D.—*Secretary*, H. W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Victoria** is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. **Area**, 87,884 sq. miles; **pop.** (Dec. 31st, 1907), 1,258,140; 1901 census: Chinese, 7349; aborigines, 652. The capital is **Melbourne** (pop. 538,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The **Legislative Council** consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The **Legislative Assembly** of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3410 miles of railway in operation.

**Revenue**, 1907-8, £8,314,480; **expenditure**, 1907-8, £7,862,246. **Imports**, 1907, £27,202,954; **exports**, 1907, £27,277,092. **Public debt**, 1908, £51,305,487.

**Governor**, Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

**Lieut.-Governor**, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

**Ministry**: *Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour*, Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A.—*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A.—*Lands*, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A.—*Mines and Forests*, Hon. F. McBride, M.L.A.—*Education and Railways*, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C.—*Public*

*Works*, Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C.—*Honorary Ministers*, Hon. J. Thomson, M.L.A., and Hon. J. Cameron, M.L.A.

**Agent-General in London**, Sir J. W. Taverner.—*Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale. *Offices*, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

**Western Australia** comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5200 miles. **Area**, 975,920 sq. m.; **pop.**, June 1909, 274,828. **Capital**, **Perth** (with suburbs), pop. estimated 1907, 50,527; chief port Fremantle, pop. 18,945. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The **Legislative Council**, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the **Legislative Assembly**, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 47 municipal councils and 101 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the state are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, sandal-wood, hides and skins, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1908 was £6,909,882. There are 2649 miles of railway open, of which 1943 belong to the Government.

**Revenue**, 1907-8, £3,376,641; 1908-9, £3,267,014; **expenditure**, 1907-8, £3,379,006; 1908-9, £3,368,551. **Imports**, 1908, £6,178,197; **exports**, 1908, £9,518,020. **Debt**, 1909, £19,718,368.

**Governor**, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (salary £4000).

**Ministry**: *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. N. J. Moore.—*Works*, Hon. F. Wilson.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. H. Gregory.—*Lands*, Hon. J. Mitchell.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. D. Connolly.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. L. Nanson.

**Agent-General in London** (acting), Reginald C. Hare.—*Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**The Territory of Papua**, previously known as **British New Guinea**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its **area** is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the **population** is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 711 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the terri-

tory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of £200,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1640). There are seven magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and the natives are being trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood.

**Executive Council:** *Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray (salary £1250).—*Administrator*, Hon. Stamford Smith (£800).—*Government Secretary*, Hon. A. M. Campbell (£700).

### NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,168 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 813 sq. m. **Area** of Dominion, 104,471 sq. m.; **population** 920,484, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 47,731. **Capital**, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 63,807; **chief cities**, Dunedin, 56,024; Auckland, 82,101; Christchurch, 67,878.

The **Cook**, or **Hervey**, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 159° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **population** about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. **Area** about 130 sq. m.; **pop.** about 600.

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and

of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An **eight-hours day** prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in **agricultural and pastoral pursuits**, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2474 miles of **Government railway**, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The **chief exports** are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

There are 226 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the **Government organ**, the **Auckland Star**, and the **New Zealand Herald**; at Wellington the **New Zealand Times**, the **Dominion** and the **Evening Post**; Christchurch has the **Lyttelton Times** and the **Press**, both morning dailies; **Truth** and the **Star**, evening dailies; the **Otago Daily Times**, morning daily, at Dunedin; the **Dunedin Star** is an evening Opposition journal.

**Revenue**, 1908, £9,001,185; **expenditure**, £8,785,513; **imports**, 1908, £17,750,000; **exports**, £16,370,000; **public debt**, £66,453,897.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

**Ministry:** *Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, and of Defence*, Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.—*Mines and Public Works*, Hon. R. McKenzie.—*Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties*, Hon. J. Carroll.—*Justice, Industries and Commerce, and Immigration*, Hon. T. Mackenzie.—*Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Findlay.—*Education and Public Health*, Hon. G. Fowlds.

**H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion**, G. H. F. Rolleston.

**High Commissioner in London**, Hon. W. Hall-Jones, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Wray Palliser.

**Steamship Lines to New Zealand:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street; The Tyser Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; Marwood and Robertson, Liverpool; Houlder Bros., Liverpool. **Fares:** £17 to £80.

### History in 1900.

The **General Election** in Nov. 1908 returned the Liberals to power with a diminished



majority. At the end of the previous Parliament the Government had a majority of 42. In the new Parliament it could not count upon a majority of more than 19, inclusive of the Maori members. The defeat of Mr. McNab at the polls and the departure for London of Mr. Hall-Jones compelled Sir Joseph Ward to make some changes in the Cabinet. In an important speech delivered on May 2nd, the Premier said the result of the year's financial operations showed that, in spite of the stringency of the money market, the Dominion's finance rested on a solid foundation; but in view of the manner in which the increasing expenditure was mounting up, the Government intended to effect savings of £250,000 a year through reductions in the public service without impairing efficiency. During the coming session the Government would endeavour to place on the statute-book a National Annuities Bill, a Land Settlement Finance Bill, an amendment to the Succession Duties Act, a Prison Reform Bill, and amendments regarding the death and probate duties.

A short session of Parliament was opened in June. The Speech from the Throne said that, in view of the gravity of the international situation, his Majesty's advisers had offered to the Imperial Government a battleship (see IMPERIAL DEFENCE), and Parliament was asked to ratify the gift. Owing to the important issues to be dealt with at the Conference on Imperial Defence in London, it was essential that the Dominion should be represented there by the Prime Minister, and therefore Parliament would adjourn after supplies had been voted. A Loan Bill was passed for the purpose of raising £1,250,000 for public works, and £75,000 for the duplication of suburban railways.

The Governor's speech at the reopening of Parliament (Oct. 7th) stated that the Premier, during his visit to London, had obtained a loan of £1,000,000 for the purposes of public works and settlement. The Premier, in a speech upon the railway policy of the Government, announced that they would not undertake the construction of any more lines that were not likely to pay, unless those desiring such lines guaranteed earnings up to 3 per cent. A Bill for the establishment of a State-guaranteed Advances Department to advance money to settlers, workmen, local bodies, and mining companies was introduced in October.

## WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Com-

missioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

**High Commissioner**, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £300).—**Chief Judicial Commissioner**, C. H. Major.—**Assistant to High Commissioner**, A. W. Mahaffy.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner**, Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner**, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, W. Teller Campbell, Esq.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner**, New Hebrides, Capt. E. G. Rason, R.N.

**Fanning Island**. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

**Fiji**. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 128,404. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2230), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 3262, and there are about 30,000 Indian and 2600 Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2700).—**Chief Justice**, C. H. Major.—**Attorney-General**, A. Ehrhardt.—**Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General**, Eyre Hutson.—**Agent-General for Immigration**, A. R. Coates.

**Gilbert and Ellice Islands**. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300.

**Phoenix Group** include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 50.

**Pitcairn Islands**. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

**Solomon Islands**. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area 8357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 110 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands, see GERMANY.

**Tonga Isles**, or the **Friendly Islands**, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called **Tonga**, **Haabai**, and **Vavau**, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. **Area** 390 sq. m.; **pop.** 21,240. **Capital**, **Tongatabu**. **Revenue**, 1907, £34,912; **expenditure**, £33,540; **imports**, 1907, £97,820; **exports**, £134,194.

**British Agent and Consul**, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

**Union or Tokelau Islands** include **Nassau** and **Danger Islands**. **Area** 7 sq. m.; **pop.** 1050.

### MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

**Ascension Island**. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called **Georgetown**, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. **Area**, 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

**Commandant**, Capt. R. H. Morgan, R.M.

**Falkland Islands**. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. **Capital** and port, **Stanley**, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; **West Falkland** has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. **Pop.** 2266. Wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. **South Georgia**, an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its **area** is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, **Graham's Land**, the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the **Sandwich Group**.

**Governor and Chief Justice**, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

**Colonial Secretary**, H. E. W. Grant.—**Treasurer**, W. A. Thompson.—**Colonial Surgeon**, E. T. Born.

**St. Helena**. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is **Jamestown**, **pop.** 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax and a lace industry have now been started. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. **Area**, 47 sq. m.; **pop.** 3485.

**Governor**, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £675).

**Executive Council**: H. J. Bovell; G. N. Moss, and H. Solomon.

**Mauritius**. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 377,634, including 264,667 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts. **Capital** and chief port, **Port Louis** (**pop.** 56,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1000. There is now a constabulary of about 720. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloë-fibre and oil. **Dependent appanages** of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues**, the **Oil Islands**, including **Diego Garcia** and the **Chagos group**, and the **St. Brandon group** are the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; **pop.** 4409. **Rodrigues** comes first in importance, and abounds in fruits. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 4231. The **Oil Islands** include the **Chagos** and **Trois Frères Islands**. **Diego Garcia** (**pop.** 526) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon** or **Cargados Islands** are mostly mere sandbanks. A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir F. Swettenham (chairman), Sir E. L. O'Malley, and Mr. H. B. D. Woodcock, was appointed in 1909 to inquire into the administrative and financial condition of the Government of Mauritius, and to suggest measures for the restoration and maintenance of the colony's prosperity.

**Governor**, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

**Executive Council**: *Officer commanding the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Creagh, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.—*Receiver-General*, G. A. L. Banbury.—*Auditor-General*, D. S. MacGregor.—*H. Leclézio*, C.M.G.; Sir William Newton, K.C.

**Seychelles Islands**. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the **Amirantes**, **Cosmoledo**, **Providence**, **Aldabra**, **Coclivy**, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, **Victoria**, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area**, 155 sq. m.; **pop.** 21,502. **Exports**, cocoanut oil, vanilla, copra and guano.

**Governor**, W. E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G. (salary £1200).

**Executive Council**: *Legal Adviser*, A. Williams.—*Treasurer*, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O.—*Auditor*, L. O. Chitty.

# THE COLOURED RACES OF THE EMPIRE.

BY SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

The Act of Union which is intended to fuse at least four great South African Colonies, and possibly two Protectorates, into one single State of something like 780,000 square miles—a State, a self-governing daughter nation of Great Britain, which would extend from the coasts of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans northwards to the Limpopo, and even to the Zambezi watershed—has drawn somewhat sharply the attention of all thinking men and women to the Colour Question, so far as it affects the British Empire. The movement for fusion and cohesion throughout British South Africa is such an irresistible one in the logic of events that the State of South Africa can hardly be limited, even in the immediate future, by the Limpopo and the northern boundary of the Bechuana Protectorate, it must include Southern and Northern Zambezia, and later on the Protectorate of Nyasaland, making a total South African dominion of 1,250,000 square miles. In short, the Governor-General of British South Africa will rule, on behalf of the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India, as far north as Lake Tanganyika and the frontiers of the Belgian Congo; while the extent to which he will, as Governor-General of South Africa and the Sovereign's deputy, constitutionally administer the whole of this vast domain through a great South African Parliament, will be largely determined by the attitude that Parliament adopts towards the Colour Question.

Recent troubles and disturbances in India, the outspoken ambitions of a few young and European-educated Egyptians, have also brought before our notice what is synonymous with the Colour Question, namely, the degree and extent to which the dark-skinned people of non-European race may aspire to participate in the government of their native countries.

In spite of the many works which are published on the subject of the British Empire, the average citizen of Great Britain and Ireland, of Australia, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, the Transvaal, or Natal, scarcely seems to appreciate a fact of cardinal importance: namely, that the King of all these white men's countries is also Emperor of an India containing 300,000,000 of non-Europeans, is King over the British West India Islands, Honduras, and Guiana, with a population of 1,500,000 Negroes and Negroids, and is King or Protector over an enormous area

of Negro Africa, with a population which may be roughly estimated at 32,000,000, and in addition is part Ruler over the immense Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and is responsible for the well-being, internal and external, of Egypt.

In any racial division of the British Empire, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, St Helena, the Falkland Islands, parts of the West Indies, a portion of Mauritius and of the Bermuda Archipelago, must be grouped as white men's countries, together with the great self-governing daughter nations or colonies in North America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The South African Act of Union, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, definitely adopts as a constitutional principle a colour distinction. Negro or Negroid people and Asiatics are to be—until and unless the Constitution is changed—for ever excluded from the possibility of serving their country and King as elected representatives of their people on the benches of the great South African Parliament. The franchised black and yellow men of Cape Colony will retain that franchise first accorded to their race in 1853, and confirmed to them, under very sensible provisions, when Cecil Rhodes was Premier of the Cape, so long as they "behave themselves" (to quote unwritten expressions of opinion), and continue to elect white men to represent them in the provincial Assembly or, possibly, the Cape Parliament; but it is laid down that a two-thirds majority of white members of the South African Parliament can disfranchise these coloured folk of Cape Colony altogether, and presumably also the few franchised units which exist in Natal.

Insistence on this disqualification of the Negro (in a region where he can muster something like six millions as against one-and-a-quarter millions of whites) was the cardinal point of this Act of Union. To have rejected or seriously modified this feature would have (so we were assured by tempestuous South Africans) annulled the project; that is to say, that if the delegates from South Africa had taken back to their constituents a form of constitution in which there was no colour bar as above described, it would not have been endorsed in South Africa, and the British Government would have had to go on administering British South Africa through a variety of mutually independent colonies.

From some points of view the good to be achieved by this union is certainly immense; especially if it be regarded from the standpoint of the world in general. It will not make, possibly, for the future power of the United Kingdom, for, wittingly or unwittingly, we have created a new United States of South Africa, a young Power with possibilities and a future before it quite as tremendous as those which have accrued to the United States of America, which 130 years ago began to grow and extend from the English colonies on the east coast of North America, until they had annexed half a continent.

But could we have resisted this movement of South African union? If the British Parliament and Sovereign had refused to grant the Act of Union practically on its own terms to the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange River, and the Transvaal, quickly the whites living in those Colonies would have dropped all sentiment towards Great Britain and would have forgotten whether they were descended from English, Irish, Scotch, French-Huguenots, Dutch Boers, or Rhenish Germans. They would simply have remembered they were Afrikaners quite ready to defy Great Britain and declare an independence of their own. In this effort they might have been backed up by some European nation desirous of inserting a wedge into the British Empire. As to the natives: in their present status of development they would probably have preferred to make terms with the white man on the spot instead of trusting to the far-off and capricious intervention of the United Kingdom. Possibly, therefore, under the circumstances the British Ministry of the day was well advised in swallowing the pill without a wry face and allowing the seal of the Sovereign to be put to a document which definitely relegated six millions of Negroes to an inferior political position alongside a million and a quarter whites. Many on the Liberal side of the House and outside it have thought that the best way to reform white South Africa (in its attitude towards the Negro) was from within. They have noted with pleasure that there are societies afoot in the Transvaal and in Natal (hitherto there has been no need for such in Cape Colony) which are now attempting to study thoroughly the Native Question and to play the same part in standing up for the rights of the indigenes as has been achieved by similar societies in Great Britain during the nineteenth century.

The "native" problem in South Africa is the same which presented itself in the West Indies in the middle of the nineteenth

century, and is now coming to the front in Bengal, the Panjab, and in Egypt. A great many negroes of South Africa—Kafirs, Zulu, and Bechuana—have been educated, and well educated, by missionary societies. Nearly three hundred thousand Negroes and half-castes between Cape Town and the Zambezi can read and write English as well as their own languages. Fully this number are at the same time as much Christian in their beliefs and their way of life as are the South African whites. In addition there are a few thousand Mohammedans, for the most part of Malay origin or intermixture. In Natal there are 113,000 natives of British India (Mohammedan and low-caste Hindu), and a few of these people have penetrated to Cape Colony and the Transvaal. But only a small proportion of these Indians are conversant with English or are able to write it. Their education, with a few individual exceptions, is infinitely below that of the educated Kafir. Thousands of these Kafirs and hundreds of Zulu, Bechuana, and Basuto, have been students of the great missionary colleges or institutions. Some of them have taken degrees in England, or are actual members of the English Bar. So far, however, we are dealing at the very most with 300,000 educated men of colour who are in touch with the great world, who know England by actual inspection or by repute, and are asking themselves why in the moulding of the vast domain of which they are natives they are not to enjoy privileges which are freely accorded to white men of the most elementary education. But being only 300,000 against about 400,000 white men (excluding from our calculations the white women and children) their protests count for little. And if the education of black South Africa was to stop here or to retrograde, and this 300,000 grew to no greater sum, impartial administrators of the British Empire might consider that the question possessed only an academic interest, and that, sooner than raise any racial trouble in South Africa, it were better that a few educated Kafirs should grow up with a grievance and be afflicted by a technical injustice.

But the missionary educational institutions—and even the Government schools—are at work, yearly turning out into the world more and more South African negroes able to read and write, acquainted with English, with the principles of English history, and with the magnificent utterances as to personal responsibility and freedom uttered by British statesmen, poets, and historians, and anxious to apply in their case the moral of "no taxation without representation." What

is to happen, therefore, when the number of educated black citizens and citizenesses of South Africa is not 300,000 but a million? (There may be a million and a quarter whites as a generous estimate at the present day in South Africa, but of course the number entitled to vote, being limited to adult males with a reasonable property and literary qualification, is only a little over 300,000.)

I suppose the answer of the South African politician—Boer or British—would be, "Wait till that time and those conditions come about"; and perhaps, on the whole, that is the wisest answer. If the South African Negro is going to be more than a helot he must resolve with set teeth to put away barbarism and time-wasting nonsense connected with old tribal customs. He must learn to work as a skilled instead of an unskilled labourer; to read and write English above all, to make money.

The safe test for the suffrage throughout the whole Empire should be education and property; not race or skin colour. The Empire should be "run" by a universal league of educated, well-to-do men and women, with property, inherited or acquired, which of itself is a guarantee for good behaviour; with education, which shall make them capable of using the vote with a due sense of their responsibility.

In the West Indies the problem, at any rate as regards its present phase, has been sufficiently solved. There is practically no differential treatment between the white men and the blacks. In the legislatures of Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermudas, and Barbados—also in British Guiana, and no doubt other islands or mainland colonies with which I am personally unacquainted—there are black or coloured representatives. In everything but intermarriage there is absolutely no "colour bar" in British Tropical America. A black man there has quite as much liberty as a white. The suffrage is, it is true, where it exists, governed by small property and educational conditions, and these still exclude a large proportion of the blacks; but, of course, if the West Indian negroes choose to remain uneducated, to be spendthrifts or idle, no one can pity them if as the result they are without a say in the government of their own country. The great point to remember is that if they are educated and industrious, there is no discrimination politically between them and the whites. Consequently, as a whole, the British West Indies form, together with Guiana and British Honduras, one of the most contented and peaceful portions of the British Empire. And yet, so far from the

white man's interests suffering, they were never better based or more promising for the future.

A very important point in considering West Indian questions is to remember that the whole of some of the smaller islands, large portions of Jamaica, a few parts of British Honduras and of British Guiana, are quite well suited for white colonisation; that is to say, white people can live there in as good health and vigour as in England, and can rear healthy children. It is surprising what a number of distinguished men in the Civil Service of the British Crown have been born in Jamaica. I am not referring to some halcyon period of slavery days, but to the present day. For example, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, late Chief Librarian (that is to say, head) of the British Museum, was born in Jamaica. There is no more reason why in imagination we should surrender all British Tropical America to the negro and negroid than there is in regard to British East Africa, and much of Nyasaland and Rhodesia. Here, as in the West Indies, there are elevated tracts of land, several thousand feet above sea level, where the climate is almost, if not quite, temperate—at any rate, is healthy; and where the conditions of life are altogether benign. Many of such tracts have received no negro population either because they were too chilly, or the natives had been killed out in ancient civil wars, or for some other reason. The West Indies—British, American, Independent, and French—might well be the home of a vigorous pure-white population of ten millions without in any way diminishing the patrimony of the blacks, or even limiting within reasonable degrees their own expansion. We have here veritable earthly paradises (now that the principle of eradicating yellow fever is understood and put in force) with but two deterrents: occasional earthquakes and hurricanes. Earthquakes afflict many other parts of the world which, nevertheless, remain densely inhabited and prosperous. Hurricanes are certainly a peculiarly noxious feature of the central part of America, but the occasions on which they inflict serious damage and any loss of life are relatively rare, and the proper organisation of official meteorology now enables warning to be given of their approach. The actual aspect of all the West Indies at the present day is such that hurricanes cannot be very serious obstacles to progress.

The Colour Question in India is not due to the attempt of a white race to colonise and to live alongside one with a coloured skin, but the resolve of Great Britain to continue governing this vast peninsula—

almost a sub-continent—without seeking from the indigenes a plébiscite such as is granted from time to time elsewhere by Parliamentary elections. The Indian Empire is divided into two great categories: the native States, and the regions which are directly governed by the Emperor of India and his British and Indian employees. The native States stretch from the confines of Persia to those of Tibet, China, and Siam. Some of the native States are as large as the territory of a first-class European Power, others may be as small as a small German duchy. For the most part they are ruled without any definite Constitution by a despotic chief who may hold practically the rank of a king, with 20,000,000 subjects; or be scarcely equal in importance to the Prince or Duke governing the smallest German principality. They administer through native Ministers and possibly Councils, and at the court of every one of the greatest is a British Resident; while the affairs of the small and smallest are supervised generally by the Foreign Department of the Indian Government.

All that British supervision does is to see that general good government prevails; that there are no excessively barbarous punishments or cruel laws, that life and property are reasonably safe. The common people, however, of these native States can always point to a monarch and ministers of their own colour, and the British Power is almost hidden behind a screen. These native States are by no means perfectly governed, but almost the entirety of their population is content with things as they are. Being content, if it reasons at all, it should be supremely grateful to the British Government for standing between the Native State and the ambitions of other European or Asiatic Powers who would certainly attempt aggression but for the British fleet and army.

But in the second category of British India—which means the Punjab, much of Northern, Central, and Eastern India, and Burma—there is a very visible discontent and restlessness amongst the educated middle class. The "upper classes"—nobles and ex-rulers—of these provinces are few in numbers, are usually well endowed with property or handsomely pensioned, or have other reasons for preferring a continuance of the British régime. But between them and the many millions of ignorant peasants is the new middle class of men and a few women who have either received an actual European education, or indirectly through European influence have in their native schools and colleges got some perception of the world

outside India. These people, with many references to the history of Great Britain, of America, of Greece, of Rome, Russia, and Turkey, ask with indignation why they are to continue helots, why they should be taxed without their own consent, and have no voice in the spending of their taxes.

On the face of it the demand is unanswerable, except by the admission that they should be given a franchise which would enable them to elect representatives to provincial or national assemblies.

In time such a franchise must come about unless education decreases in India; for here, as all over the world, unless chaos is to supervene and man is to go backwards instead of forwards, the tests of the franchise must be education and property. But many hold—and I think rightly—that, with the example of the French Revolution always before our eyes, any rash opening of the flood-gates too wide or too hasty a concession of franchise, with all its consequences, might lead to an appalling chaos in British India, a chaos which might spread to the adjoining native States and which might utterly undo all that the 150 years of British education have accomplished. Yet the old despotic conditions of the pre-Morley period cannot go on, and, as to this, in all probability no recent Viceroy of India is in doubt. The arrangement proposed by Lord Minto and Lord Morley for national councils in India—in the India which is governed directly by the Emperor—must be put in force and given a fair trial before we listen to any demand for enlargement of the franchise (from the natives of India), or abrogation of these liberties (from the jingoes of England).

Where the native races of different skin colour to our own are under our direct rule, when they attain a certain degree of education, and their industry has endowed them with property and ratable values, it must be an unquestioned axiom that they receive a franchise to the same degree and on the same terms as the white man in the same country, and that in the allotment of such franchise and in its consequences—popular representation—there shall be no distinctions of race or colour. To refuse to recognise and prudently to carry out this axiom entails the only alternative, which is to prepare to subdue and keep under by sheer warlike strength many millions of Negroes and Negroids, Arabs, Hindus, Malays, and Polynesians. On the other hand, no concession at home or abroad ought to be granted, even at the point of the bayonet or the bursting of the bomb, to Ignorance and Idleness.

# THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT.

In "the British Dominions beyond the seas" we have an abundance of excellent land at low rents waiting for capital and labour to combine in its development; and there capable employees have a better expectation of becoming in due course employers. So it is in this direction that the surplus of British labour and capital should flow; in other words, we have the supply that should most appropriately satisfy their demand. Intelligent and adaptable workers whose energies and ambitions feel cramped in the old land may in many cases turn with confidence to these new lands colonised by the British—where, generally, their own language and similar laws and customs prevail. In this way, the emigrant who has learned to "think Imperially" will find additional satisfaction in the knowledge that he is not deserting the British flag, not even leaving Great Britain altogether, but helping its wonderful expansion into a Greater Britain.

## The Commonwealth of Australia.

When Australia's history comes to be written, the nineteenth century will stand as the period of great pioneering, and the twentieth as the period in which the people multiplied in numbers and acquired national strength.

For a hundred years the Australian people have been establishing themselves and growing strong. The rough work has been accomplished. Only population is now needed to build up a powerful nation, and, with the extraordinary range of rich and congenial livings offered by the Commonwealth, the growth of the present four and a quarter millions of citizens to ten and twenty millions is certain to be very rapid.

The Old World has millions of people anxious for new homes overseas, but there are many young countries in competition for these emigrants. Australia is one among many lands bidding for the dissatisfied European. But she is in the happy position of being able to hold out such bright prospects to the capitalist who wants profitable investment, and to the poor man who seeks good wages for his labour, that she is not likely to be neglected.

The capitalist and the emigrant in looking for an outlet for their money or energies have in view three primary considerations. They want first a healthy country; then a country rich in natural possibilities; and then a country which is in a state of only semi-development, and so in need of the assistance of more people and more capital. Australia has these three qualifications to a remarkable degree. The Commonwealth is a land of sunshine and moderate temperatures; and how healthy it is the following comparative figures show:

The present death rate per thousand head of the population in the following countries is:—

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Australia . . . . .         | 10'9 |
| England and Wales . . . . . | 15'2 |
| Scotland . . . . .          | 15'9 |
| Ireland . . . . .           | 17'1 |
| France . . . . .            | 19'6 |
| German Empire . . . . .     | 19'6 |
| Italy . . . . .             | 21'7 |
| Russia . . . . .            | 32'1 |

Some idea of the wealth of the Australian people is conveyed in the following figures showing the value per head of the population of a few countries' exports and imports for the year 1907:—

|                          | £  | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| Australia . . . . .      | 23 | 10 | 10 |
| United Kingdom . . . . . | 22 | 6  | 5  |
| Canada . . . . .         | 21 | 1  | 11 |
| United States . . . . .  | 28 | 11 | 9  |
| Argentine . . . . .      | 20 | 13 | 7  |
| German Empire . . . . .  | 10 | 14 | 6  |

\* In 1905.

Another striking indication of the prosperity of Australia is given by the Government Savings Banks. Between 1901 and 1908 the deposits per head of the total population in these banks increased from £8 3s. to £10 18s. 8d. The banks generally restrict interest-bearing amounts to £200, which means that practically only the wage-earners of the Commonwealth adopt this means of saving, and yet the total amount now deposited reaches upward of £42,000,000. In 1901 there were 255 out of every 1000 people in the Commonwealth who deposited money in these banks, while in 1908 the number had increased to 316. This speaks very forcefully of the country's money-spinning capabilities.

Australia offers the best of wages to almost every class of skilled and unskilled labour. Some of the rates now ruling are: Labourers, 7s. to 8s. a day; bakers, 50s. to 60s. a week; blacksmiths, 10s. a day; boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; bricklayers, 1s. 4d. an hour; brick-makers, 1s. an hour; carpenters, 1s. 3d. an hour; butchers' carter, 35s. to 45s. a week; coach painters, 1s. 3d. an hour; coopers, 50s. to 60s. a week; engineers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; engine-drivers, 30s. to 50s. a week; gas-fitters, 1s. 4d. an hour; masons and stone-cutters, 1s. 4d. an hour; painters and paper-hangers, 1s. 2d. an hour; plasterers, 1s. 3d. an hour; plumbers, 1s. 4d. an hour; saddlers (piecework), 48s. to 50s. a week; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. a day; farm labourers of all kinds, from 15s. to £1 a week with rations and lodging and half as much again, or even more, for the harvest season.

Australia offers excellent investment not only to the large capitalist, but also to the man with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds. Under the new Commonwealth tariff there is a wide field for manufacturing enterprise. In the producing industries, too, the prospect is of the brightest. Australia abounds in rich agricultural lands of various kinds, capable of production of almost every description. The country offers the agriculturalist every sort of soil and climate, from the ideal apple lands of Tasmania to the sugar and rubber lands of the sub-tropical Queensland coast. Experienced farmers with capital are assisted by the State Governments to acquire holdings. Generous advances of money are made, and very low rates of interest charged; and a long period of years is allowed to pay the money back. No country in the world offers the rural settler such money-making opportunities under such congenial conditions.

The new settler in Australia to-day has



practically no pioneering work to do. He is not isolated by long distances from centres of population. All of the States are intersected by magnificent systems of Government railways, which are noted for cheap fares and freights. The settler has a railway station within a few miles of him. Within walking distance he has a school at which the Government provides free education for his children. He is, in short, in a civilised country, which at present has not one-tenth of the people it could make prosperous.

### *Dominion of Canada.*

This vast Dominion, with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe, has long been known to have marvellous resources in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its minerals (including coal), its fisheries, and its healthy climate; but only in the last few years has experience shown that in the North-West enormous tracts of land are so eminently suitable for the growth of wheat that probably in about ten years' time it will be sufficient to supply the whole demand of Great Britain. But Canada is destined to be something more than the granary of the British Empire, for manufactures will be needed to supply the wants of the large population supported by that agriculture; and such manufactures can be readily carried on in a country where there is plenty of coal and iron, and, in addition, abundance of water power. Even as it is, largely owing to the nursing of nascent industries by judiciously applied tariffs, the census of 1901 showed that the annual income from manufactures amounted to \$569,817,720 (\$106.08 per head); and in 1906 the income from this source was \$718,352,603. At present, however, the country is pre-eminently agricultural; and farmers with some capital, farm labourers, and female servants are the classes most likely to find good openings. The climate is healthy and invigorating; and though temperatures are very low in the winter, the cold, being dry and bright, and usually still, is not so much felt as it would be in a moister and more windy climate. On the coast of British Columbia and in Vancouver Island the climate resembles that of the South of England, being quite different from that of the prairies. The production of wheat is rapidly increasing, especially in the North-West, and new railways are being made to aid in the development. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been described as having completed the federation of the Dominion; and in addition to this the Grand Trunk Pacific (in conjunction with the National Transcontinental) is rapidly nearing completion. In 1908 the total yield of wheat was estimated at 112,434,000 bushels as compared with 91,333,271 in 1907, and 136,000,000 in 1906. The value of the wheat in the North-West Provinces was \$72,424,000, and in the rest of the Dominion \$18,201,000.

In the district of Portage la Prairie (Manitoba) farms that were once bought at 25 cents, an acre are now worth from \$30 to \$60 an acre; and bare prairie land round Brandon, which in 1884 sold for \$5 an acre, was covered with farms and worth \$30 to \$40 an acre ten years later. And now the same condition of things is being illustrated farther west. In 1908 there were 2,956,926 acres under wheat in Manitoba, with an average yield of 14.22 bushels per acre;

and in Saskatchewan 2,395,837 acres, with an average yield (nine years) of 20.28 bushels per acre. Free grants of 100 to 200 acres of forest land are made in Ontario, and of 160 acres in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba and the North-West the land does not require clearing. In all parts improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices. The output of gold for 1908 is estimated at \$3,825,000—an increase of 14 per cent. Of silver there were 22,070,212 oz., valued at \$11,667,197—an increase in quantity of 73 and in value of 40 per cent. over 1907, most of which came from the Cobalt district of Ontario, where the output was nearly twice as large as in 1907.

In Ontario wages of farm hands range from \$20 to \$24 per month (with board, etc.) in the summer. In Manitoba they average \$20 to \$30 (with board), and the same in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In harvest-time these wages are largely increased for experienced men. Carpenters at Toronto are paid 33 cents an hour, and at Montreal 22½ to 27½ cents. Bricklayers at Montreal and Toronto get 50 cents, an hour. In Winnipeg the wages of bricklayers and masons are 60 cents, an hour (seven to eight months' season), and of carpenters 35 cents, an hour. General labourers in the North-West and in British Columbia get \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, and in other provinces \$1.25 to \$1.75. The wages of general servants are \$10 to \$15 per month (with board) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; and \$15 to \$25 in Manitoba and the North-West. The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than in the United Kingdom. That capable workmen are prosperous enough to save money is shown by the deposits in savings banks. In 1907, \$47,453,228 were on deposit in P.O. Savings Banks, and \$27,399,194 in special savings banks.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior remarks in his annual report that "there still remain vast areas of the fairest parts of the world in the northern half of the American continent that were wildernesses in 1900, but which will team with industry and population before the milestone marking the half of the present century has been passed, and it is these virgin lands that are to-day drawing from the homes of their fathers the hundreds of thousands of settlers who are arriving in Canada. And of these immigrants in 1907, 8, nearly half were British."

### *Dominion of New Zealand.*

This island group resembles the British Isles in scenery and climate, and also in size. There are no extremes of temperature, and on the whole the climate is somewhat warmer and more equable than that of Britain. The country is mainly pastoral; but agriculture is advancing, and mixed farming offers, perhaps, the best prospects. Small holdings predominate; and in 1908 there were over 73,000 occupied. In fact, men with a capital of from £50 to £100, and willing to work for themselves, can make a good start on the land. "New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small holdings," says the Official Year Book. There is coal of excellent quality, and nearly 1,500,000 tons were raised in 1907. Farmers and farm labourers, and also good female servants, are wanted most; but there are also opportunities for mechanics and artisans, if they can afford

to wait a while for work, and when necessary turn from one trade to another.

Wool is the staple product. In 1907 there were 20,983,772 sheep and lambs, and the value of the wool exported was £7,657,000. Wheat yields, on an average, 24 bushels per acre, and in 1908 the production reached 5,567,139 bushels. A prosperous agriculture naturally creates a demand for manufactures, and the rising industries of the country are protected by a tariff. The estimated income from manufactures in 1905 was as much as £23,444,235, compared with £17,853,133 in 1900. Capital should find its opportunity now, before they have still more developed.

Some of the average wages paid are: Farm labourers, 20s. to 25s. per week (with rations); harvesters, 25s. to 48s. per week (with rations); shepherds, £60 to £80 per year (with rations); general servants, 12s. to 18s. per week (with board). Bricklayers get 12s. to 14s. per day; carpenters, 10s. to 12s. per day; general labourers, 6s. 8d. to 9s. per day.

The cost of living, compared with wages, is lower than in England. The prices of provisions are, for the most part, less, though clothing is somewhat dearer. In 1906 the balance deposits in savings banks amounted to £11,170,025, coming from 347,114 depositors. Comfort and prosperity are more evenly distributed than in the old country, and are within the reach of all capable and careful emigrants of the right sort. Lands for settlement can be obtained from the Government either as freehold for cash, or by occupation with the right of purchase, or on renewable lease. Private land is also bought by the Government for this purpose, and then divided into small farms and let to selectors. For this class of land, which is nearly all let on renewable lease, there is a great demand. Assisted passages are given to suitable farmers and agricultural labourers, if they have fixed incomes, or a capital of £25; and also to female servants, if they show that they will have £25 on landing.

### South Africa.

#### Cape Colony.

The soil is, at present, most suited for pastoral produce; but every effort is being made to stimulate agriculture, and Government loans are advanced to assist in irrigation. An Agricultural Bank has been authorised, and a co-operative system of agriculture is being encouraged. Already there are fair openings for farmers with a little capital, and for fruit farmers in particular. *Ostrich farms* are said to be twice as profitable as the more general stock-farming, but they are decidedly speculative. There are good prospects for vine culture, as in certain western districts both soil and climate are excellent for wine production, and the quality of the wine is likely to improve now that methods have been reformed through co-operation. In 1903-4 there were produced 42,244,731 lb. of wool and 1,701,500 bushels of wheat. Small areas of Crown lands are granted to approved applicants under certain easy conditions. The diamond industry continues to be the most important; but the money drawn from that must indirectly and gradually promote agriculture and also manufactures, and then more capital will be intro-

duced from abroad. Though manufacturing industry is still young, it produced in 1904 an income of £9,040,579. Most of the unskilled labour, both in towns and on the farms, is coloured; but where white labour is employed the wages are high, and therefore fairly balance the cost of living, which is a good deal higher than in England. The climate is warm and moist on the coast, warm and very dry inland. On the whole it is a country where the right sort of workers are likely to find wealth, and where the right sort of invalids are likely to find health.

#### Natal.

Natal has the great advantage of having three quite different districts suitable for distinct industries, and farmers with some capital are wanted to assist in their successful exploitation. The coast is sub-tropical, with sugar—the chief export of the Colony—as the most important product; the midland terrace is adapted for cereals; and the high plateau affords excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. There are good opportunities for dairy farmers. Coal-mining has much increased of late, and could be still more increased if manufacturers demanded it; but at present the coal is mostly exported.

Unskilled labour on the farms and elsewhere is generally coloured, and there is no demand at this moment even for skilled workmen. Prices of provisions and of clothing are high, but not excessive compared with the general wages. The climate varies with altitude and distance from the coast, but may roughly be described as hot and healthy. Crown lands can be bought by easy instalments, and the Government also leases lands to settlers. There are assisted passages for certain British subjects (including agriculturists and female servants), nominated by residents in the Colony, and also for small capitalists with their families, if these have not previously resided in South Africa.

#### Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Both these countries are excellent for stock farming; but, as yet, less suitable for agriculture except in those localities where water happens to be naturally abundant or where irrigation has been introduced. The fertile soil only needs water to produce good crops—especially in the Transvaal. It seems almost certain that the wealth drawn from the richest gold mines in the world will soon produce a great agricultural development; for agriculture here requires but irrigation, and irrigation requires capital. Then manufacturers also would find better markets, and could readily utilise the large areas of coal which lie at hand. The climate, speaking generally, is particularly invigorating, the summer heat being tempered by the great altitude and the extreme dryness.

Assisted passages to Orange River Colony can be obtained for designated persons from this country by residents in the Colony; and assistance is given to female servants by the South African Colonisation Society (of London). For further information on this subject consult the Handbooks published by the Emigrants' Information Office.

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

**British Empire League.** Secretary, C. Freeman Murray. Office, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

**Empire Day Movement.** Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 50,000 schools throughout the Empire and by some 13,500,000 of the subjects of King Edward VII. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 104 education committees, including that of London, 16 training schools, 231 secondary schools, and over 1250 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 15,600 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

**Empire Educational League.** Instituted 1901; reorganised 1906. Objects: To help maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the British Empire; and to promote its political, economic, and commercial development by popularising knowledge concerning the Empire. Trustees of "The Lord Norton Memorial and British Dominions Free Lecture Fund." President, Lord Norton. Hon. Gen. Sec., F. E. Tillemont-Thomason, Parliament Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

**The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee** (Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.). An association to promote the Unity of the Empire by co-operation in Imperial Defence and Imperial Policy.

**The Imperial Institute** was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament in 1902. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir A. B. Bateman, K.C.M.G., were appointed a managing committee in 1905 to supervise the current work of the Institute. In 1909 its control was transferred to the Colonial Office. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and their resources. The Institute includes a Scientific and Technical Department, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries

are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Principal Assistant, Scientific and Technical Department, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S. Superintendents Colonial and Indian Collections, W. G. Freeman, C. H. Nicholls, S. E. Chandler, H. Spooner.

**Imperial Protestant Federation.** Founded in '96, by Mr. Walter Walsh, to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 60 Protestant organisations. Editorial Secretary, Mr. Walter Walsh, F.R.Hist.S.; Acting Secretary, Mr. James W. Walsh. Offices, Dudley House, 36-8, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

**Imperial South African Association.** 66, Victoria Street, S.W. Chairman of Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sec., H. Handcock.

**League of the Empire.** The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes, as also between the different countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit. The League is now a Government Agency fully accredited as such to the Imperial Government, to certain of the Colonial Education Departments for educational purposes, and holds a large money trust for the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books. A scheme for the Migration of Teachers throughout the Empire for purposes of study is also in active operation. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.

**Royal Colonial Institute.** Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Oct. 14th, 1909, there were 1407 resident and 3005 non-resident, making a total of 4502, Fellows. The Library contains over 76,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Acting Secretary and Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

# IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

GENERAL: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

THE NAVY.

THE ARMY.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

The year 1909 will be made memorable by the steps definitely taken to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire shall share the duties with the Mother-Country. The Imperial Press Conference in June, which brought together some of the keenest intellects engaged throughout the Empire in educating Imperial consciousness and sentiment, was prefatory to the discussions and conclusions of the Conference on Imperial Defence in August. The latter was convened under the terms of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1907, and its specific object was to discuss general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed on March 29th by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. The Conference was purely consultative in character, and its conclusions have no binding force, pending the approval of the various Parliaments. They were arrived at *ad referendum*.

The specific conclusions of the naval and military sections of the Conference are dealt with below. Here it may be said that the several Conferences at the Foreign Office, and subsequently the sub-Conferences at the Admiralty and the War Office, led to complete agreement on all the points brought forward in the memoranda prepared respectively by the Admiralty and the Army General Staff, and that the conclusions were further approved by the main Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

## The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body is purely advisory in character, and has no executive duties whatever. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy is theoretically, and, in its main lines, practically based. The purpose of the Committee is to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who is appointed for a period of five years, is Rear-Admiral Sir Charles L. Otley (retired list), K.C.M.G., M.V.O., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. The Committee has a task of increasing importance at a time when the co-operation of the different parts of the Empire by sea and land, with unity of purpose and reciprocal adaptation of means to resources, has become the most urgent of Imperial problems.

In its composition the Committee is an elastic and flexible body; but it has for some time consisted of the Prime Minister, four Secre-

taries of State (other than the Home Secretary), the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Sea Lord and the Director of Naval Intelligence representing the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff and the Director of Military Operations representing the Army; and in addition to these official members it has had the co-operation and services of General Sir John French (Inspector-General of the Forces), Lord Escher, and more recently of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson. From time to time members have been added *ad hoc*, and the Committee was in conference with the representatives of the Dominions who attended the Imperial Defence Conference. On July 29th, 1909, Mr. Asquith described the kind of work in which the Committee had recently been engaged, though much of it had been of such a highly confidential nature that it could not be disclosed. It had discussed the needs of the Empire in relation to changes in Army organisation; the same needs as affected by the defence of India; aerial navigation; our policy with regard to the proposed Channel tunnel, and generally the means of transport across the Channel; and the standard of fixed defences and garrisons in various parts of the Empire, and the scale of reinforcements for them.

## The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

### NAVAL.

The conclusions arrived at by the Conference on Imperial Defence in its relation to naval matters were announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith on Aug. 26th. An Admiralty memorandum had been circulated to the Dominion representatives, and this formed the basis of the discussion. Several alternative schemes of co-operation in Imperial naval defence were suggested, and as a result the delegates from South Africa decided to wait until the Union was an accomplished fact before arriving at any decision; New Zealand preferred to adhere to the existing policy of contribution; Canada and Australia were determined to lay the foundations of navies of their own.

It was agreed that the following principles must rule in regard to the building up of a separate fleet: It must be of a certain strength, in order to offer a permanent career to the officers and men engaged in the service; the personnel should be trained and disciplined under regulations similar to those established in the Royal Navy, in order to allow of both interchange and union between the British and Dominion services; and, with the same object, the standard of vessels and armaments should be uniform.

In order that the Commonwealth and New Zealand contributions, whether in money or otherwise, should fit into the Imperial naval defence scheme, it was proposed to remodel the squadrons maintained in Far Eastern waters on the basis of a Pacific fleet, to consist of three units in the East Indies, Australia,

and China seas respectively, each unit to comprise, with some variations, a large armoured cruiser of the new *Indomitable* type, three second-class cruisers of the *Bristol* type, six destroyers of the "River" class, and three submarines of the "C" class. For the battleships offered by New Zealand and Australia respectively, it was suggested to substitute cruisers of the new *Indomitable* type, these two ships to be maintained, one in the China and one in the Australia seas.

The following distribution of the Dominion forces and the means for their provision was also proposed: That the Commonwealth Government should provide and maintain, with some temporary assistance from Imperial funds, the Australian unit of the Pacific fleet; that the contribution of the New Zealand Government should be applied towards the maintenance of the China unit, the New Zealand armoured cruiser to be stationed in China waters, but some of the smaller vessels of this unit to have their headquarters in New Zealand waters. A hope was expressed that eventually South Africa might come into this scheme.

As regards Canada, it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed, therefore, that Canada should make a start with a force composed of cruisers of the *Bristol* class and destroyers of the "River" class, part to be stationed in the Atlantic and part in the Pacific.

As regards the naval establishments, Canada had already undertaken the maintenance of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. It was proposed that Australia should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney, and possibly that South Africa would eventually take over the establishment at Simonstown.

The Conference has therefore reached a solution of the problem submitted to it, by which the Dominions will adhere each to its own policy. New Zealand, for the present, will continue her contribution to the Imperial Fleet, but with a concession to local interests. To the same fleet Australia will supply a section, but only as a step towards the founding of its own navy. In the possibilities of the remodelled Pacific Fleet will be found the most interesting point in the agreement. If in time its three units are provided by Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa respectively, with or without help from India, and some temporary aid from Imperial funds, it may have important developments. Canada will split up its expenditure on two little fleets, geographically self-centred; neither of these can give her any real security, or afford for many years to come any adequate preparation for the defence of her interests by sea. It is not an ideal arrangement, nor one that has a sound strategical basis. It has been deemed politic and expedient to favour the naval aspirations of the younger States rather than to provide one common fleet for the whole Empire by the readiest and cheapest means.

### MILITARY.

The proposals for co-ordinating the means for the military defence of the Empire were worked out by the General Staff of the Army, and had for their object to provide in general

terms for the interchangeability of forces as between all parts of the Empire. After the main Conference at the Foreign Office, complete agreement on the principles involved was reached at a Military Conference at the War Office. A sub-committee of the Military Conference then discussed the details of the scheme, experts from the Army Headquarters and from the various Dominions being engaged under the presidency of General Sir William Nicholson, Chief of the Army General Staff. The proposals were finally approved, and were afterwards ratified by the main Conference for submission to the Dominion Governments.

It is proposed that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions shall follow generally the same lines as is the case with respect to the Imperial troops—i.e. the Regular Army and Territorial Force of the Mother-Country. They are to be standardised, and arrangements with regard to equipment, arms, ammunition, training manuals, system, words of command, transport, etc., are to be assimilated as closely as possible. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there will be an interchange of officers, who will be trained at the headquarters already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. Thus it is intended that the local forces of the various Dominions shall form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term has hitherto been used. This will be brought about partly by uniformity of organisation, system, training, and material resources, and partly by the interchange of staff officers between the Mother-Country and the Dominions. With this object it is proposed that Staff Colleges shall be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta. It should thus be possible ultimately for the troops of the whole Empire to be formed and employed as a great Imperial Army in war, and for the troops of any one part of the Empire to be used in any other, without the necessity of special adaptation or the possibility of untrained troops being opposed to the trained and organised forces of any possible enemy.

Mr. Haldane has associated the new appointment of Lord Kitchener in a special manner with the scheme of Imperial Defence. It was not for nothing, he said at Bradford, that Lord Kitchener was going to represent the War Office in Australia and New Zealand, and then was coming to the command in the Mediterranean, with the duty of organising the troops throughout South Africa, and with the still larger duty of working out the plans and necessary concentrations in case the Empire should be attacked. He added that for defence the Empire was one and indivisible, and that, wherever the theatre of war might be, we should have our forces so organised that we could concentrate them where they might be required.

Nothing in the arrangements is intended in any way to impair the complete control of the Government of each Dominion over the forces raised within it. These forces are raised for the defence of the Dominions concerned, but it should be practicable, in case of need, for any Dominion to mobilise its forces for the defence of the Empire as a whole.

## THE NAVY.

**Administration:** The Admiralty Departments; The Royal Marines; The Navy War Council; Finance; Admiralty Policy.  
**Organisation:** Personnel; The Naval Commands; The Distribution of the Fleet; Matériel; Ships under Construction; Launches; New Shipbuilding Programme; Dockyard and Port Commands.  
**Miscellaneous:** Changes in Commands; The Events of the Year.  
**Special Matters:** Educational and Scientific Establishments; Institutions; Charitable Societies.  
**Relative Strength and Cost.**  
**Naval Forces of England and Germany at a Glance.**

### *Administration.*

#### **The Admiralty Departments.**

**First Lord,** Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.  
**First Naval Lord,** Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher (elevated to the Peerage, Nov. 1909).  
**Second Naval Lord,** Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman.  
**Third Naval Lord and Comptroller,** Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.  
**Junior Naval Lord,** Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe.  
**Civil Lord,** George Lambert, Esq., M.P.  
**Parliamentary Secretary,** Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P.  
**Permanent Secretary,** Sir C. Inigo Thomas.  
**Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy War Council,** W. Graham Greene, Esq.  
**Hydrographer,** Captain H. E. P. Cust.  
**Director of Naval Intelligence,** Rear-Admiral A. E. Bethell.  
**President of War College,** Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly.  
**Director of Naval Mobilisation,** Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall.  
**Director of Naval Construction,** Sir Philip Watts.  
**Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy,** Eng. Vice-Admiral H. J. Oram.  
**Director of Dockyards,** J. B. Marshall, Esq.  
**Director of Stores,** J. Forsey, Esq.  
**Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes,** Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Bacon.  
**Inspector of Target Practice,** Rear-Admiral Richard H. Peirse.  
**Accountant-General of the Navy,** Alfred Eyles, Esq.  
**Director of Victualling,** O. A. R. Murray, Esq.  
**Director of Transports,** Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome.  
**Director-General Medical Department,** Inspector-General James Porter.  
**Director of Works,** Colonel Sir E. Raban, R.E.  
**Director of Contracts,** F. W. Black, Esq.  
**Librarian,** W. G. Perrin, Esq.  
**Chaplain of the Fleet,** The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.  
**Director of Naval Education,** Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.  
**Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves,** Admiral Sir R. F. H. Henderson.  
**Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines,** Major-Gen. Sir W. T. Adair.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the

circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for matters appertaining to the personnel of the Fleet.

The Comptroller of the Navy is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the matériel of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors; and in these matters he has the assistance and advice of the Director of Naval Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and the Director of Dockyards. The Junior Naval Lord deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of Directors, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

#### *The Royal Marines.*

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham,

Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

### The Navy War Council.

The Navy War Council was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of naval war plans. All its members are *ex-officio*. The President is the First Sea Lord as Chief of the Staff, or, in his absence, such other member of the Board of Admiralty as is performing his duty. The other permanent members are the heads of the Naval Intelligence Department and the Naval Mobilisation Department, and the Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty. The last-named also acts as Secretary of the Council. When considered necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Council, the President may summon any other officers to give their assistance and advice. Thus the flag-officer in command of the Royal Naval War College will attend and act as a member of the Council when the business is such as to require his presence. Similarly, the Director of Transports, the Hydrographer of the Navy, or any other Admiralty official; the Commanders-in-Chief of the active fleets, or retired officers of distinction and experience, may be called in and associated with the Council as members. The functions of the War Council are purely advisory, and provide for the adequate consideration of strategic problems and war plans, while its secretariat supplies a permanent record of its transactions, and maintains a continuity of policy.

The Naval Intelligence Department was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time, but especially in 1907, when it had a total strength of 42 members. Only one-fourth of this number are civilians. The Director is assisted by two officers, who are known as Assistant Directors, one a captain in the Navy and the other a Marine officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Naval Mobilisation Department was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans, Rear-Admiral H. G. Kirk Hall being made its first Director. To it were transferred four officers from the Intelligence Department and one from the Royal Naval War College, which it also relieved of business relating to war plans and mobilisation.

The Royal Naval War College grew out of the Naval War Course inaugurated at Greenwich

in 1900. It was transferred to Portsmouth in Nov. 1906, during the time that Capt. E. J. W. Slade held the position of President, and a year later this officer was succeeded by Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry, since when the College has always been commanded by an officer of flag rank.

The Director of Transports is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office. or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

The post of Inspector of Target Practice was created in March 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy M. Scott being its first occupant. The Inspector has a staff of naval officers to assist him, and is provided with an office in London (47, Victoria Street, S.W.). The duties of the Department consist in the organisation and supervision of the firing practice of the Fleet, both as regards the gunlayers' test and the battle-practice test, both of which are carried out by all ships annually, and the results tabulated and published for general information.

The headquarters of the Royal Marine forces are in London (Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.), where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important. The Director of Works' Office is at 21, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and, when completed, all will be concentrated there. A wireless installation on the roof of the building enables telegraphic communication to be maintained direct with the fleets at sea.

### Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1909-10 totalled £35,142,700, being an increase of £2,823,200 on the previous year. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction was £8,885,194, as against £7,545,202 for 1908-9; of this sum, £6,599,424 was allotted to the continuation of ships already under construction, and £2,285,770 on beginning new vessels.



## The Estimates.

The following abstract shows the provision made under each separate vote:—

| Votes.                                                                             | 1909-10        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                    | Total Numbers. |
| <b>I. Numbers.</b>                                                                 |                |
| A total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines . . . . .  | 128,000        |
| <b>II. Effective Services.</b>                                                     | £              |
| 1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines . . . . . | 7,280,200      |
| 2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy . . . . .                                 | 2,416,800      |
| 3. Medical Establishments and Services . . . . .                                   | 258,700        |
| 4. Martial Law . . . . .                                                           | 12,700         |
| 5. Educational Services . . . . .                                                  | 159,300        |
| 6. Scientific Services . . . . .                                                   | 67,300         |
| 7. Royal Naval Reserves . . . . .                                                  | 367,000        |
| Votes.                                                                             | 1909-10        |
| 8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:—                                      |                |
| Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i> . . . . .                                               | 3,148,200      |
| Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i> . . . . .                                               | 4,392,100      |
| Sect. III.—Contract Work . . . . .                                                 | 8,278,300      |
| 9. Naval Armaments . . . . .                                                       | 2,381,000      |
| 10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad . . . . .                     | 2,916,300      |
| 11. Miscellaneous Effective Services . . . . .                                     | 438,800        |
| 12. Admiralty Office . . . . .                                                     | 378,200        |
| Total Effective Services . . . . .                                                 | £32,494,900    |
| <b>III. Non-Effective Services.</b>                                                |                |
| 13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay . . . . .                                             | 890,200        |
| 14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances . . . . .  | 1,387,800      |
| 15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .                                        | 360,800        |
| Total Non-Effective Services . . . . .                                             | £2,647,800     |
| Grand Total . . . . .                                                              | £35,142,700    |

## Admiralty Policy.

Summaries of the four important Memoranda issued by Lords Selborne, Cawdor, and Tweedmouth on Dec. 25th, 1902 (Entry and Training), Dec. 6th, 1904 (Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet), Nov. 30th, 1905 (Statement of Admiralty Policy), and Oct. 23rd, 1906 (Constitution of the Home Fleet), were given in the 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 editions of the ANNUAL.

In his *Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1909-10*, after announcing that the new shipbuilding programme would consist of 4 battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, 6 protected cruisers, 20 destroyers, and a number of submarines, the First Lord said: "In addition to the above provision for ship construction, His Majesty's Government may, in the course of the financial year 1909-10, find it necessary to make preparation for the rapid construction of four more large armoured ships, beginning on the first of April of the following financial year. They therefore ask Parliament to entrust them with powers to do this effectively;

such powers would enable them to arrange in the financial year 1909-10 for the ordering, collection, and supply of guns, gun-mountings, armour, machinery, and materials for shipbuilding, thus making possible the laying down on April 1st, 1910, of four more ships, to be completed by March 1912." He also explained why, in order to complete a battleship within two years, it was necessary that the contractors should have notice some months in advance in order to prepare for the demand made upon them for the manufacture of guns, etc., and other materials.

The Navy Estimates, with the Explanatory Statement, were issued on March 12th. On March 16th Mr. McKenna opened the debate in the House of Commons, and, in addition to that of the First Lord of the Admiralty, important speeches were made by the Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister. Mr. Balfour took a more pessimistic view of the situation than either Mr. Asquith or Mr. McKenna. He declared that in his view the programme was insufficient, and insisted that the four contingent ships should be proceeded with as soon as possible. He based his criticism upon the acceleration of the German naval programme, which had admittedly taken place, and upon the possible contingency of that Power having 21 or even more ships of the *Dreadnought* type effective by April 1912, while this country would not have more than 20. "We are," said Mr. Balfour, "face to face with a situation so new, so dangerous, that it is very difficult for us thoroughly to realise all that it imports." The debate was continued on the following day, when it was announced that the proposed amendment of the Reduction of Armaments Committee would be moved. The effect produced upon the country by the two days' debate was that the situation was undoubtedly grave, and that the four additional ships of the programme should be treated, not as contingent, but as a substantive and integral portion of the year's programme, and put in hand without avoidable delay. On March 19th the Leader of the Opposition gave notice of a resolution declaring that the policy of the Government in regard to the immediate provision of battleships of the newest type "does not sufficiently secure the safety of the Empire." This motion, as a vote of censure, was debated on March 29th, and on a division the Government had a majority of 218. The feature of the debate was the speech of Sir Edward Grey, whose careful review of the situation dealt, not only with the sufficiency of the Navy, but its relation to the international position. The impression created was that the contingent shipbuilding programme would be carried out. Cabled accounts of the alarm created by the admissions of Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna led to the Premier of New Zealand offering as a gift to the Imperial Navy one *Dreadnought*, to be laid down immediately, and another if the country should deem it necessary. Similarly, two of the States of the Australian Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victoria, offered another *Dreadnought*. These generous offers were accepted in the spirit in which they were made, but the Government suggested that it would be expedient to wait until the Conference on Imperial Defence had met before giving effect to them (see *The Dominions and Imperial Defence*). On July 26th the First Lord of the Admiralty,

introducing the shipbuilding vote in the House of Commons, said: "After very anxious, careful examination of the conditions of shipbuilding in foreign countries, the Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to take all necessary steps to ensure that the second four ships referred to in the programme shall be completed by March 1912." Mr. McKenna explained that arrangements were making for the preparation of plans, for the issue of invitations to tender, and finally for giving orders for the delivery of the ships by the time he had named. It was understood that these four additional ships were added to the programme of the current year without prejudice to the programme of 1910-11, nor were they to be regarded as connected in any way with the offer of Dreadnoughts by the Dominions.

On March 24th Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag on board the *King Edward VII.* at the expiration of his two years' tenure of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. On April 22nd the Prime Minister announced that a statement in regard to the readiness for war of the fleets in home waters during the last two years had been submitted to him by Lord Charles Beresford, and he intimated that the points raised would form the subject of inquiry by a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, with the Prime Minister himself as chairman. He added that the Board of Admiralty concurred in desiring such an inquiry. The report of the sub-committee was published as a Parliamentary paper on Aug. 13th. The members of the committee were: Mr. Asquith (in the chair), the Earl of Crewe, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane. Lord Charles Beresford's letter was set forth in full in this document, the main counts of his indictment being, first, "to the effect that from April 15th, 1907, when he assumed command of the Channel Fleet, down to the date of his letter to the Prime Minister (April 22, 1909), the Admiralty's arrangements for war were inadequate to ensure the safety of the country"; secondly, that "the fleets in home waters have not been organised in readiness for war, and they are not organised in readiness for war now to-day. . . . The deficiency in the important units of small craft and destroyers constituted a grave weakness"; and thirdly, that "upon assuming command of the Channel Fleet he (Lord Charles) was unable to obtain any strategic scheme or plan for the disposal in war of the forces under his command." The finding of the committee upon these points was in substance and effect that not one of them had been established. They were dealt with in the committee's report under three heads: (I.) the organisation and distribution of the fleet in home waters, (II.) small craft and destroyers, and (III.) war plans. In regard to the first part, the committee stated that in their opinion "no difference in principle existed between the suggestions on this head made to them by Lord Charles Beresford and the plan recently adopted by the Admiralty, towards which the Board claimed that their previous disposition had been directed. . . . The present organisation of fleets in home waters satisfies in substance all Lord Charles Beresford's requirements, the only important difference being that the Atlantic Fleet is retained for strategic reasons as an inde-

pendent command, instead of becoming one of three fully-manned divisions of the Home Fleet. They concur with Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson in regarding the present organisation as free from the objections which might, in their opinion, have been fairly urged against the arrangements which preceded it, upon any other view than that those arrangements were of a transitory and provisional character." As to the provision of small craft and destroyers, the committee were satisfied that, as regards vessels of these classes, "there is no such deficiency as to constitute a risk to the safety of the country"; while the committee were also satisfied that, as regards point III., Lord Charles Beresford "had no substantial ground for complaint in this matter." The following was the general conclusion of the committee:

"In the opinion of the committee, the investigation has shown that during the time in question no danger to the country resulted from the Admiralty's arrangements for war, whether considered from the standpoint of the organisation and distribution of the fleets, the number of ships, or the preparation of war plans. . . . The committee have been impressed with the differences of opinion amongst officers of high rank and professional attainments regarding important principles of naval strategy and tactics, and they look forward with much confidence to the further development of a Naval War Staff, from which the naval members of the Board and the flag officers and their staffs at sea may be expected to derive common benefit" (see *The Navy War Council*).

Dealing with the question of naval organisation, the First Lord stated in his Explanatory Statement that the year would be marked by a further development of the Home Fleet. The Channel Fleet would be absorbed into it, and there would be a rearrangement of the cruiser squadrons and torpedo flotillas. The distribution would be as follows: There would be 16 fully-manned battleships in the Home Fleet, formed in two divisions, and associated with them would be 6 battleships of the Atlantic Fleet (which would in future use Dover as a base as well as Berehaven), making a total of 22 fully-manned battleships in home waters. Ten fully-manned armoured cruisers, formed in two squadrons, would be attached to the Home Fleet, and associated with them would be the squadron of 4 armoured cruisers attached to the Atlantic Fleet, making a total of 14 fully-manned armoured cruisers in home waters, exclusive of 5 armoured cruisers employed at sea on training service. There would also be in the fully-manned divisions of the Home Fleet 10 attached cruisers and scouts, 48 destroyers, and various auxiliary vessels. The nucleus-crew vessels (including the remainder of the destroyers) and the submarines, and the special service vessels with reduced nucleus crews, would be organised as two additional divisions of the Home Fleet, the third and fourth under a vice-admiral. The opportunity would be taken of renumbering the cruiser squadrons in accordance with the new organisation. The First and Second Cruiser Squadrons will form part of the first and second divisions of the Home Fleet. The name "Third Cruiser Squadron" was reserved for the armoured cruisers of the third divisions of the Home Fleet when combined. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron would be the training squadron as at present. The Cruiser Squadrons attached

to the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets would be the fifth and sixth respectively.

The changes in distribution here set forth were actually carried into effect at the end of March 1909, when Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman of the old Home Fleet, the two forces being amalgamated under the supreme command of Admiral Sir William May, with his flag in the *Dreadnought* (see *Distribution of the Fleet*).

### Organisation.

#### Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1909-10 amounted to 100,665, the Coastguard to 3267, and the Marines to 17,633. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 6265; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 508.

The number of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve was 23,500, of the Royal Naval Reserve 22,950, and of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) 3700. The number of pensioners (seamen and Marines) amounted to 7019.

The grand total, active and reserve, estimated for in 1909-10 was therefore 185,686, an increase of 320 on the figures of 1908-9.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the numbers of the personnel of the Fleet on the active service list as given under Vote A, Navy Estimates, for the last ten years:—

| Estimates. | Sea Service.          | Other Services. | Total.  |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
|            | Increase or Decrease. |                 |         |
| 1900-1     | + 3799                | + 441           | 114,880 |
| 1901-2     | + 3502                | + 243           | 118,625 |
| 1902-3     | + 3367                | + 508           | 122,500 |
| 1903-4     | + 4722                | - 122           | 127,100 |
| 1904-5     | + 4463                | - 463           | 131,100 |
| 1905-6     | - 542                 | - 1558          | 129,000 |
| 1906-7     | + 860                 | - 860           | 129,000 |
| 1907-8     | - 30                  | - 970           | 128,000 |
| 1908-9     | - 69                  | + 69            | 128,000 |
| 1909-10    | - 149                 | + 149           | 128,000 |

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1902, from landsmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, and anywhere that there may be need of their services, with

the understanding that in the case of the Volunteer Reserve those services shall as much as practicable be confined to home waters and the Mediterranean.

The naval commands afloat are held as follows:—

**Home Fleet.—First Division:** Admiral Sir William May, Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs. **Second Division:** Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne, Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford. **Cruiser Divisions:** Rear-Admiral Hon. S. C. J. Colville, Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry. **Destroyers:** Commodore E. F. B. Charlton, Captain E. S. Alexander-Sinclair.

**Home Fleet (Nucleus Crew Divisions).—**Vice-Admiral Sir G. Neville, Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, Rear-Admiral C. Burney (Devonport); Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock (Portsmouth).

**Atlantic Fleet.—Battle Squadron:** Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Keppel. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton.

**Mediterranean Fleet.—Battle Squadron:** Admiral Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, Rear-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson.

**Eastern Fleet.—**Vice-Admiral Sir H. Lambton (China); Vice-Admiral Sir R. Poore (Australia); Vice-Admiral G. Le C. Egerton (Cape); Rear-Admiral E. J. W. Slade (East Indies).

**Training Squadron.**—Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar.

#### Distribution.

The following was the distribution of the fleets in Nov. 1909:—

**Home Fleet.—Battleships (16):** *First Division—Dreadnought* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Bellerophon*; *Superb*, *Temeraire*, *Lord Nelson* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Agamemnon*, *Bulwark*, and *Irresistible*. **Second Division—***King Edward VII.* (flag of Second in-Command), *Africa*, *Britannia*, *Commonwealth*, *Hibernia* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Dominion*, *Hindustan*, and *New Zealand*. **Armoured Cruisers (10):** **First Cruiser Squadron—***Indomitable* (flag), *Inflexible*, *Invincible*, *Minotaur* (ordered to become flagship in China, Jan. 1910), and *Defence*. **Second Cruiser Squadron—***Shannon* (flag), *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, *Natal*, and *Warrior*. **Attached Cruisers (4):** **First Division—***Dido* and *Isis*. **Second Division—***Juno* and *Talbot*. **Repair and Auxiliary Vessels (4):** **First Division—***Cyclops*, *Maine*, and *Surprise*. **Second Division—***Assistance*. **Torpedo-boat Destroyers (48):** **First Flotilla—**Ocean-going destroyers, 7; "River" class destroyers, 17. **Second Flotilla—**"River" class destroyers, 12; 30-knot destroyers, 12. Parent ships to destroyers, 9.

**Home Fleet—Third Division** (in commission with nucleus crews): The Nore—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 2. Portsmouth—Battleships, 2; armoured cruisers, 3. Devonport—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 3. Total, armoured ships, 16. **Torpedo Craft—**The Nore, 6; Portsmouth, 7; Devonport, 6. **Submarines—**The Nore, 19; Portsmouth, 14; Devonport, 9. **Older Submarine Boats—**at Portsmouth, 10; at Devonport, 4.

**Home Fleet—Fourth Division** (in Special Reserve, with reduced crews): **Battleships—**Portsmouth, 1; The Nore, 4; Devonport, 8. **Cruisers—**Portsmouth, 10; Devonport, 6.

**Atlantic Fleet: Battleships (6)—***Prince of Wales* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Queen*,

*Venerable*, *Albemarle* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Formidable*, and *Implacable*. Fifth Cruiser Squadron (4)—*Drake* (flag), *Black Prince*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, and *Argyll*. Attached Cruisers (2)—*Doris* and *Venus*.

**Mediterranean Fleet: Battleships** (6)—*Exmouth* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Cornwallis*, *Russell*, *Duncan* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*. Sixth Cruiser Squadron (4)—*Bacchante* (flag), *Aboukir*, *Lancaster*, and *Suffolk*. Attached Vessels—6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 11.

**Eastern Fleet: China Squadron**—Armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 5; attached sloops and gunboats, 13. **Australian Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 9. **Cape of Good Hope Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 3. **East Indies Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 5; attached vessels, 3.

**Fourth Cruiser Squadron** (for training cruises on North America and West Indies Station): **Armoured Cruisers** (4)—*Leviathan* (flag), *Berwick*, *Essex*, and *Donegal*. **Attached Cruisers**—*Brilliant*, *Indefatigable* (old), *Scylla*. **Cadets' Training-ships**—Armoured cruisers *Cornwall* and *Cumberland*.

### Matériel.

The number of vessels of the British Navy completing, on the stocks, or projected on Nov. 30th, 1909, was as follows:—

|                               | Under Construction. | Completing. | On the stocks. | Projected. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Battleships                   | —                   | 4           | 3              | 4          |
| Armoured Cruisers             | —                   | 1           | 1              | —          |
| Protected Cruisers, and Class | —                   | —           | —              | 4          |
| Unarm'd Cruisers              | 1                   | 1           | 1              | —          |
| Torpedo-boat Destroyers       | 2                   | 3           | 16             | 20         |
| Submarines                    | 1                   | —           | 8              | 10*        |

\* Doubtful; exact number not made known.

Naval construction for the British Navy may be divided into three classes—armoured ships, cruising ships, and torpedo craft—each of which may be again divided into two. The armoured vessels building include, first, battleships of the *Dreadnought* design, and secondly, armoured cruisers of the *Invincible* type. Both of these classes follow the all-big-gun, one-calibre principle which has been almost universally adopted since the Russo-Japanese war by the chief naval Powers of the world, but in the latter the speed is increased by nearly 25 per cent., and the armament and defensive qualities correspondingly reduced. The cruising ships building also comprise two classes, known officially as protected and unarmoured cruisers; while as regards torpedo craft there are (1) ocean-going destroyers, and (2) submarines; the construction of torpedo-boats having ceased with the completion of the vessels of the 1907-8 programme in Sept. 1909.

Six armoured ships were begun in 1909, while the construction was continued of seven others, four of which were completed and put into commission for the Home Fleet. In addition, preparations were made for the laying down on April 1st, 1910, of four other *Dreadnought* battleships over and above the four actually begun in 1909. The following table

shows the expected dates of completion of the armoured ships in hand:—

| Name.         | Programme. | Where Building. | Date of Completion. |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| St. Vincent   | 1907-8     | Portsmouth      | March 1910          |
| Collingwood   | "          | Devonport       | April 1910          |
| Vanguard      | "          | Barrow          | March 1910          |
| Neptune       | 1908-9     | Portsmouth      | Jan. 1911           |
| Indefatigable | "          | Devonport       | Feb. 1911           |
| Colossus      | 1909-10    | Greenock        | July 1911           |
| Hercules      | "          | Barrow          | "                   |
| Orion         | "          | Portsmouth      | Nov. 1911           |
| Lion          | "          | Devonport       | "                   |
| "A"           | "          | Uncertain       | Mar. 31, 1910       |
| "B"           | "          | "               | "                   |
| "C"           | "          | "               | "                   |
| "D"           | "          | "               | "                   |

The five second-class protected cruisers under construction were the first vessels of the "Town" class, viz. the *Bristol*, *Glasgow*, *Gloucester*, *Liverpool*, and *Newcastle*, the construction of which was decided upon in 1907. Four others of the same type were projected. They are to be slightly larger ships than the unarmoured cruisers building, which are usually known as the *Boadicea* class. Of the latter there were three in hand in Nov. 1909, one, the *Bellona*, undergoing trials, another, the *Blanche*, recently launched, and a third, to be known as the *Blonde*, laid down on the same slip as the *Blanche*. All vessels of this class have been allotted to Pembroke Dockyard.

In regard to torpedo craft, there were in Oct. 1909 two destroyers, the *Crusader* and *Nubian*, carrying out their trials, and three others of the same type and programme completing afloat. These boats are of the "Tribal" class, burning oil fuel, with turbine engines, and a designed speed of 33 knots. The sixteen building were of a different class; slightly smaller, with a designed speed of 27 knots, but their sea speed is expected to equal that of the "Tribal" class vessels. The fuel for these sixteen will be coal instead of oil. Twenty vessels of similar type were authorised in the Navy Estimates of 1909-10, and contracts were placed for their construction in Sept. 1909, but they had not actually been laid down in October. Great secrecy was observed in regard to the construction of new submarines, and the number provided for in the Navy Estimates published in March 1909 was not given, but merely the sum allotted for their construction. The nine vessels on the stocks and under trial included the "D 1," the first of a new series, with which trials and tests were being carried out. The eight on the stocks were of the "C" type improved. There were 56 British submarines actually in commission in Oct. 1909, 42 of which were attached to seagoing divisions.

The programme of shipbuilding for 1909-10 was 8 large armoured ships, one of which it was decided should be a cruiser and the other seven battleships; 6 cruisers, four protected and two unarmoured; 20 torpedo-boat destroyers; and an unknown number of submarines, to cost £71,474.

The following ships were launched in 1909:—**Battleships**—*Vanguard*, at Barrow-in-Furness, Feb. 22nd; *Neptune*, at Portsmouth, Sept. 30th.

**Armoured Cruiser**—*Indefatigable*, at Devonport, Oct. 28th.

**Protected Cruisers**—*Glasgow*, at Fairfield, Glasgow, Sept. 30th; *Gloucester*, at Dalmauir, Oct. 28th; *Liverpool*, at Barrow-in-Furness, Oct. 30th.

**Unarmoured Cruisers**—*Bellona*, at Pembroke, March 20th; *Blanche*, at Pembroke.

**Torpedo-boat Destroyers**—*Crusader*, at Cowes, March 20th; *Nubian*, at Woolston, Southampton, April 20th; *Maori*, at Dumbarton, May 24th; *Viking*, at Larrow, Sept. 14th; and *Zulu*, at Helburn-on-Tyne, Sept. 16th; *Beagle*, at Clydebank, Oct. 16th.

**Torpedo-boats**—Nos. 33 and 34 (Feb. 22nd); 35 and 36.

### Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

**Portsmouth.**—Six docks take large ships; one takes armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons and smaller; one slip for building battleships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

**Devonport.**—One dock takes battleships of 425 ft. in length; five smaller; two large slips.

**Keyham.**—Six docks take large battleships; three smaller; three large basins.

**Chatham.**—One large dock takes battleships 800 ft. in length; four smaller.

**Sheerness.**—Five small docks.

**Pembroke.**—One dock takes small battleships.

**Haulbowline.**—Two docks take any ship.

There are also the following British dockyards abroad:—

**Gibraltar.**—Three docks

**Malta.**—Four docks, one single and one double dock building, one small slip.

**Hong Kong.**—Five docks.

**Bombay** (Royal Indian Marine).—Two docks, one building.

**Singapore** (headquarters, Eastern Fleet).—Two docks, one building.

**Calcutta.**—Seven docks.

**Sydney.**—Four docks.

The following ports have each one dock: Simon's Bay, Simon's Town, Durban (floating dock), Colombo, Auckland, Lyttleton, Bermuda (floating dock), Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Trinidad (floating dock), and Esquimaux; while there is also docking accommodation at Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Port Chalmers, and Wellington. Two docks in this list, those at Colombo and Auckland, are subsidised by the British Admiralty.

The Civil Lord of the Admiralty made the following statement in the House of Commons on April 25th, 1907:—

"We had at home five Government docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought*; abroad eight. Of the docks at home, four were at Keyham and one was at Portsmouth. Of docks belonging to the Government capable of taking the *Invincible* type, there were eight at home and three abroad. There were private docks at home capable of taking the *Dreadnought* to the number of ten; abroad three. There was a grand total of 23 docks in British territory capable of taking the *Dreadnought*."

The construction of a new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth was decided upon by the Admiralty as the result of the conclusions of a special committee on the subject which sat in 1902. In March 1908 an official chart was issued

showing the character of the new works, in which it was announced that the total area of land acquired by the Government was 1184 acres, with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposals were: a basin with an area of 524 acres; entrance lock, available for use as a dock; straight river wharf, 2733 ft. long; emergency exit, 110 ft. wide, from basin; double dry dock, 750 ft. by 100 ft.; boat slip, one half covered with roofing; basin for submarines, 600 ft. by 470 ft.; floating dock and jetties for twelve submarines and six destroyers; and a reserve space provided for two future docks parallel with the one about to be built. The contract for the work was entered into with Messrs. Easton, Gibb & Son in Feb. 1909, and the construction of the graving dock and other matters has been begun.

In the Estimates of 1909-10 the sum of £30,632 was provided for the construction of the floating docks. The destination of these docks had not been officially announced in October, nor had contracts been given out; but Mr. McKenna stated that the minimum period they would take to build would be 18 months or two years.

### Dockyard and Port Commands.

Under the Commander-in-Chief or other senior officer of the port or station, the affairs of each dockyard are administered by an Admiral-Superintendent. The following is a list of these officers (Nov. 1909):—

**Portsmouth.**—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate.

**Devonport and Keyham.**—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross.

**Chatham.**—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir C. C. Drury; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. N. Ommanney.

**Sheerness** (under Chatham).—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. H. J. Stewart.

**Pembroke** (under Devonport).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain G. H. B. Mundy.

**Haulbowline.**—Admiral-Superintendent, and Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, Rear-Admiral Sir A. W. Paget.

**Malta.**—Admiral-Superintendent, Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Fisher.

**Gibraltar.**—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral F. S. Pelham.

**Hong Kong.**—Officer in charge, Commodore Herbert Lyon.

**Bombay** (under Royal Indian Marine).—Officer in charge, Captain F. H. Elderton, R.I.M.

**Sydney.**—Officer in charge, Captain J. P. Rolleston.

**Simonstown.**—Officer in charge, Commander M. H. H. Nelson.

**Bermuda.**—Officer in charge, Commander B. H. Fanshawe.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Changes in Commands.

**Home Fleet.** Admiral Sir W. H. May succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman as Commander-in-Chief on March 24th; Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs succeeded Rear-Admiral

Hon. S. C. J. Colville as Rear-Admiral of First Division on Jan. 4th; Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford succeeded Rear-Admiral James Startin as Rear-Admiral of Second Division on Oct. 9th; Rear-Admiral Hon. S. C. J. Colville took command of newly-constituted First Cruiser Squadron on Feb. 24th; Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville took command of re-organised Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet on March 24th; Rear-Admiral C. Burney succeeded Rear-Admiral John Denison in command of Devonport Division on Jan. 4th. Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock succeeded Rear-Admiral P. W. Bush in command of Portsmouth Division on Nov. 17th.

**Fourth Cruiser (Training) Squadron.** Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar succeeded Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglesfield in command on Feb. 8th.

**Atlantic Fleet.** Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel succeeded Rear-Admiral W. B. Fisher as second-in-command on Aug. 26th; Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott in command of Cruiser Squadron on Feb. 16th.

**East Indies Squadron.** Rear-Admiral E. J. W. Slade succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart., as Commander-in-Chief on April 17th.

**Portsmouth.** Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate succeeded Vice-Admiral C. G. Robinson as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on May 10th; Commodore C. G. F. M. Cradock succeeded Commodore E. G. Shortland in command of Royal Naval Barracks on July 1st.

**Plymouth.** Commodore R. E. Wemyss succeeded Commodore A. Y. Moggridge on Aug. 20th.

**The Nore.** Rear-Admiral R. N. Ommamney succeeded Rear-Admiral G. A. Giffard as Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard on Aug. 10th; Commodore E. C. T. Troubridge succeeded Commodore E. E. Bradford in command of the Royal Naval Barracks on Dec. 22nd, 1908.

### Principal Events.

On Jan. 23rd the **Second Cruiser Squadron**, consisting of the *Good Hope* (flag), *Antrim*, *Carnarvon*, and *Devonshire*, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, arrived at Gibraltar on the conclusion of its cruise to South Africa and South America (see the ANNUAL, 1909). The squadron travelled 17,760 miles on the voyage, and spent 77 days at sea. Prince Albert of Wales, the second son of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, joined the Royal Naval College at Osborne as a cadet on Jan. 15th.

In February the Admiralty appointed a committee under the presidency of Admiral Sir John Durnford to inquire into the **Naval Medical Service**. Having left Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, on Jan. 19th, the cruiser "*Pelorus*" in February proceeded as far as Iquitos, arriving on the 17th. Iquitos is 2037 miles up the Amazon, and this was the first occasion upon which a British man-of-war had entered Peru from the Atlantic.

On March 10th the **Channel Fleet**, which was abolished by the redistribution scheme, which came into effect at the end of March, began its last cruise, which was also the last under Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who hauled down his flag at Portsmouth on its conclusion

on March 24th. On March 21st two Blue Books embodying the results of the **International Maritime Conference**, which sat in London from Dec. 4th to Feb. 26th, were issued (Cd. 4554-5). On the 3rd the Admiralty published the result of **Battle Practice in the Fleet** in 1908 (Cd. 4514), in which satisfaction was expressed at the improvement in the results obtained as compared with previous years.

The destroyer "*Blackwater*" was lost by collision on the night of April 6th, off Dungeness, her crew being saved. Salvage operations were abandoned on June 16th, after having cost £4217. The gunner of the *Blackwater* was, at a subsequent court-martial, severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship. In April the Admiralty purchased four steam trawlers for service as mine sweepers from shipping companies on the east coast.

On June 12th a naval display was held at Spithead and at Portsmouth in honour of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. The day's programme included a review of the Home Fleet, all the vessels of which, to the number of 144, were assembled, as well as a tour of the dockyard and a sham fight at Whale Island.

Following the Colonial display, the whole of the fleet in home waters was mobilised for manoeuvres, about 183 vessels being fully manned for this purpose. The Mediterranean Fleet was also recalled to take part in strategical and tactical exercises, which were continued into July. On the 17th of that month the fully manned sections of the Home Fleet proceeded to the Thames at the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, the armoured ships anchoring off Southend, and the smaller craft entering the river. Submarines and torpedo-boats were moored off the Houses of Parliament and the Thames Embankment, and at numerous other places between Westminster and Greenwich gunboats and cruisers were stationed. On separate days during the visit the officers of the fleet were entertained to a banquet and the men to luncheon; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs visited the *Dreadnought*, Sir William May's flagship, at Southend, and the fleet was illuminated. On July 31st, the fleet was again reviewed by the King in the Solent, and on Aug. 2nd by the Czar of Russia, who had arrived in the *Standart* on a visit to King Edward. Several members of both Houses of Parliament were present in the liner *Adriatic* at the first-named review, at which there were 150 ships present.

On July 14th, off Cromer, submarine "*O. 11*" was run down by the ss. *Eddystone* and sunk with a loss of thirteen lives. The accident occurred during the passage of nine boats of the Portsmouth Flotilla from Scotland to the mouth of the Thames for the display, and the steamer ran into the midst of the flotilla before becoming aware of the presence of submarines in the vicinity. Salvage operations proved unsuccessful, and were abandoned two months after the mishap owing to the quicksands, which at times almost buried the submarine, rendering it impossible for her to be raised to the surface.

On Sept. 1st Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour hoisted the Union flag on the *Inflexible* at Portsmouth, and left on the 16th for New York as special representative of the British Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations. In addition, the armoured cruisers

*Drake* (flagship of Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton), *Duke of Edinburgh*, and *Argyll* also crossed the Atlantic, leaving England on Sept. 12th. The four vessels arrived at New York on the 23rd, having been delayed by rough weather and fogs. Reference is made to the celebrations themselves under UNITED STATES. The *Drake*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, and *Argyll*, which were commanded respectively by Captains Hon. H. G. Brand, Hon. R. F. Boyle, and C. F. Lambert, left New York for Gibraltar on Oct. 8th, and the *Inflexible*, Captain H. H. Torlesse, on the following day for Portsmouth, where she arrived on the 18th. Sir Edward Seymour struck his flag on the next day and returned to London. It was reported that this was the first occasion upon which the Union flag of an Admiral of the Fleet had been flown in command of a squadron at sea since March 1806, when Lord St. Vincent, with acting rank of Admiral of the Fleet, took over the duty of blockading Brest from Cornwallis and hoisted the Union in the *Hibernia*.

The destroyer *Lee*, of the Devonport Division, Home Fleet, went ashore at Doolough Point,

Blacksod Bay, on Oct. 6th, and, rough weather preventing salvage operations, she became a total wreck. In the *London Gazette* of Oct. 26th were announced some new regulations governing the retirement of commanders and lieutenants. The Admiralty were authorised to make these changes by Order in Council, the preamble of which stated that "Owing to the number of officers promoted to the rank of commander and lieutenant in recent years, the vacancies occurring in the captains' and commanders' lists for some years to come will be insufficient to provide a proper flow of promotion for the ranks below: therefore it is necessary to take steps to remedy this state of affairs, and the result desired will be best obtained by fixing at a stated minimum the number of advancements to captain and commander to be made annually, and by offering exceptional terms of retirement temporarily with a view to inducing officers to leave the active service before attaining the age for compulsory retirement. It is necessary also that the authorised number of officers on the lieutenants' list should be increased."

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.

### 1. Matériel.

A Parliamentary Return, dated May 6th, 1909, was published on May 14th, 1909, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States of America, and Japan. The Return is here brought up to Dec. 1st, 1909. The Return omits all battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from date of launch; in the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale.

#### Built.

|                                         | Great Britain. | France. | Russia. | Germany. | Italy. | United States. | Japan. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Battleships . . . . .                   | 53             | 18      | 7       | 34       | 10     | 28             | 16     |
| Coast defence ships, armoured . . . . . | —              | 10      | 2       | 11       | —      | 11             | —      |
| Cruisers, armoured . . . . .            | 38             | 20      | 4       | 9        | 8      | 15             | 13     |
| " protected, 1st class . . . . .        | 18             | 5       | 7       | —        | —      | 3              | 2      |
| " " 2nd class . . . . .                 | 38             | 12      | 2       | 23       | 5      | 16             | 10     |
| " " 3rd class . . . . .                 | 16             | 11      | 2       | 12       | 11     | 2              | 8      |
| Scouts . . . . .                        | 8              | —       | —       | —        | —      | 3              | —      |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .               | 23             | 13      | 6       | 1        | 5      | 2              | 2      |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .       | 147            | 56      | 99      | 73       | 17     | 20             | 55     |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .                 | 116            | 262     | 84      | 83       | 125    | 30             | 69     |
| Submarines . . . . .                    | 57             | 49      | 24      | 4        | 7      | 12             | 9      |
|                                         | 514            | 456     | 237     | 250      | 188    | 142            | 181    |

#### Building.

|                                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Battleships . . . . .             | 7  | 6  | 8  | 8  | 2  | 4  | 2 |
| Cruisers, armoured . . . . .      | 2  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 2  | —  | — |
| " protected, 2nd class . . . . .  | 5  | —  | —  | 5  | —  | —  | 1 |
| " unprotected . . . . .           | 3  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | — |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . . | 42 | 16 | —  | 24 | 4  | 15 | 3 |
| Submarines . . . . .              | 23 | 49 | 11 | 4  | 6  | 16 | 2 |
|                                   | 82 | 73 | 21 | 44 | 14 | 35 | 8 |

Vessels merely projected or authorised but not yet laid down in Nov. 1909 are excluded from the table, but mention is made of them under the Navies of each Power.



2. *Cont.*

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 31st, 1909 [251], was issued on Aug. 24th, 1909, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan in each of the last ten years, under three headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage. Details as to the Japanese expenditure before the years 1905-7 were not included, the official figures not being available.

It was pointed out in the Return that, to effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and that of any other naval Power, it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, Coast Guard, Reserves, and steamship subsidies, as there are no votes for these services in foreign naval estimates, excepting France and Italy. This expenditure amounted in 1908-9 to an estimated sum of £3,679,000. On the other hand, certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, and Italian estimates has no equivalent in the British Navy estimates, the amounts being, for 1909-10: France, £700,258; Russia, £316,461; Germany (estimated), £432,959; Italy, (estimated) £430,594; Japan, £24,505.

Subject to these deductions the following are the comparative tables:—

## Total Naval Expenditure.

| Year.           | Great Britain. | Germany.   | Italy.     | United States. | Japan.    | Year.    | France.    | Russia.    |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
|                 | £              | £          | £          | £              | £         |          | £          | £          |
| 1899-00 . .     | 25,731,220     | 6,672,788  | 4,617,034  | 9,840,912      | —         | 1899 . . | 12,144,020 | 8,306,500  |
| 1900-1 . .      | 29,998,599     | 7,648,781  | 4,903,129* | 13,385,574     | —         | 1900 . . | 12,511,053 | 8,662,801  |
| 1901-2 . .      | 30,981,315     | 9,530,333  | 4,912,661* | 16,012,438     | —         | 1901 . . | 13,107,701 | 9,359,766  |
| 1902-3 . .      | 31,003,977     | 10,044,031 | 4,840,000  | 16,203,916     | —         | 1902 . . | 12,271,048 | 10,446,392 |
| 1903-4 . .      | 35,709,477     | 10,401,174 | 4,840,000  | 16,824,058     | —         | 1903 . . | 12,538,861 | 12,349,567 |
| 1904-5 . .      | 38,859,681     | 10,102,740 | 5,000,000  | 20,180,310     | —         | 1904 . . | 12,513,143 | 11,949,906 |
| 1905-6 . .      | 33,389,600     | 11,301,370 | 5,040,000  | 24,444,943     | —         | 1905 . . | 12,747,963 | 12,392,684 |
| 1906-7 . .      | 31,472,087     | 12,005,871 | 5,322,154  | 21,358,199     | 3,952,311 | 1906 . . | 13,003,238 | 12,490,444 |
| 1907-8 . .      | 31,251,156     | 14,267,006 | 5,661,822  | 21,260,732     | 8,248,222 | 1907 . . | 12,486,793 | 8,850,240  |
| 1908-9 (estd.)  | 32,319,500     | 16,596,561 | 6,266,193  | 26,438,434     | 8,094,884 | 1908 . . | 12,797,308 | 10,222,733 |
| 1909-10 (estd.) | 35,142,700     | 19,538,188 | 6,755,291  | 28,778,777     | 7,202,823 | 1909 . . | 13,353,825 | 10,028,831 |

\* Italy: an additional £640,000 was divided between these two years.

## Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments.

| Year.           | Great Britain. | Germany.   | Italy.    | United States. | Japan.    | Year.    | France.   | Russia.   |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | £              | £          | £         | £              | £         |          | £         | £         |
| 1899-00 . .     | 10,270,481     | 2,832,750  | 1,156,921 | 2,078,480      | —         | 1899 . . | 4,713,516 | 3,519,804 |
| 1900-1 . .      | 9,788,146      | 3,401,907  | 1,156,921 | 4,344,127      | —         | 1900 . . | 4,718,566 | 3,149,014 |
| 1901-2 . .      | 10,420,256     | 4,921,036  | 1,088,921 | 5,219,357      | —         | 1901 . . | 4,990,987 | 3,068,139 |
| 1902-3 . .      | 10,436,520     | 5,039,725  | 1,254,787 | 4,701,121      | —         | 1902 . . | 5,389,383 | 2,904,096 |
| 1903-4 . .      | 11,473,030     | 4,929,110  | 1,183,338 | 5,327,367      | —         | 1903 . . | 5,722,760 | 3,268,755 |
| 1904-5 . .      | 13,508,176     | 4,644,862  | 1,121,753 | 6,539,990      | —         | 1904 . . | 5,636,732 | 4,480,188 |
| 1905-6 . .      | 11,291,002     | 4,968,738  | 1,714,556 | 11,374,876     | —         | 1905 . . | 5,739,230 | 4,576,370 |
| 1906-7 . .      | 10,859,500     | 5,342,466  | 1,362,207 | 8,600,774      | 752,595   | 1906 . . | 5,702,267 | 4,576,583 |
| 1907-8 . .      | 8,849,589      | 6,285,225  | 1,308,111 | 6,783,705      | 3,233,298 | 1907 . . | 5,132,494 | 2,846,268 |
| 1908-9 (estd.)  | 8,512,027      | 8,366,438  | 1,866,358 | 7,800,299      | 2,967,918 | 1908 . . | 5,315,790 | 2,703,721 |
| 1909-10 (estd.) | 10,256,194     | 10,751,468 | 2,190,707 | 10,015,101     | 2,494,381 | 1909 . . | 5,760,176 | 1,822,237 |

## New Construction in Tonnage.

| Year.       | Great Britain. | Germany. | Italy. | United States. | Japan. | Year.       | France. | Russia. |
|-------------|----------------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|
|             | Tons.          | Tons.    | Tons.  | Tons.          | Tons.  |             | Tons.   | Tons.   |
| 1899-00 . . | 92,620         | 40,574   | 10,450 | 1,800*         | —      | 1899 . .    | 53,906  | 39,919  |
| 1900-1 . .  | 137,785        | 35,840   | 14,470 | 30,576         | —      | 1900 . .    | 39,976  | 62,862  |
| 1901-2 . .  | 130,940        | 62,640   | 21,080 | 38,574         | —      | 1901 . .    | 42,487  | 52,854  |
| 1902-3 . .  | 80,465         | 30,119   | 650    | 37,445         | —      | 1902 . .    | 45,956  | 52,265  |
| 1903-4 . .  | 155,225        | 64,340   | 12,442 | 84,206         | —      | 1903 . .    | 31,142  | 45,010  |
| 1904-5 . .  | 85,880         | 44,072   | 13,373 | 161,150        | —      | 1904 . .    | 45,318  | 5,138   |
| 1905-6 . .  | 105,360        | 33,936   | 14,555 | 74,000         | —      | 1905 . .    | 31,381  | 20,416  |
| 1906-7 . .  | 83,260         | 53,180   | 16,010 | 37,283         | 39,870 | 1906 . .    | 19,338  | 80,860  |
| 1907-8 . .  | 119,937        | 33,985   | 19,510 | 20,633         | 56,450 | 1907 . .    | 33,602  | 31,461  |
| 1908-9 . .  | 73,751         | 104,971  | 21,021 | 69,341         | 1,620  | 1908 . .    | 21,205  | 1,834   |
| 1909-10 . . | 87,395         | —        | —      | —              | —      | 1909-10 . . | —       | —       |

\* United States: are torpedo craft.

# NAVAL FORCES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY AT A GLANCE.

*Effective Fleets, Nov. 1909.*

| Class.                     | Great Britain. |           |         | Germany. |          |         |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
|                            | No.            | Tonnage.  | Date.   | No.      | Tonnage. | Date.   |
| <b>Battleships</b>         |                |           |         |          |          |         |
| of doubtful value .        | 11             | 146,550   | 1887-95 | 12       | 71,976   | 1889-92 |
| Pre-Dreadnoughts .         | 40             | 589,385   | 1894-06 | 20       | 262,065  | 1896-06 |
| Dreadnoughts completed .   | 4              | 73,700    | 1906-09 | 2        | 35,520   | 1908    |
| <b>Armoured Cruisers *</b> | 38             | 468,350   | 1899-07 | 9        | 93,384   | 1897-08 |
| <b>Protected Cruisers</b>  | 72             | 399,730   | 1889-04 | 33       | 116,787  | 1887-09 |
| <b>Destroyers</b>          | 147            | 64,065    | 1893-09 | 73       | 33,679   | 1898-08 |
| <b>Torpedo-boats</b>       | 116            | 16,846    | 1885-09 | 83       | 11,293   | 1885-98 |
| <b>Submarine</b>           | 56             | 15,264    | 1901-09 | 4        | 1,072    | 1906-08 |
|                            | 484            | 1,764,890 | —       | 236      | 625,776  | —       |

\* Including the Dreadnought-cruisers *Invincible*, *Indomitable*, and *Inflexible*.

## Home Fleet, British.

## High Sea Fleet, German.

### Battleships.

4 Dreadnoughts.  
2 Lord Nelsons.  
2 Bulwarks.\*  
8 King Edwards.  
Total, 16.

\* To be replaced, 1910, by two new Dreadnoughts.

5 Deutschlands.  
5 Braunschweigs.  
4 Wittelsbachs.  
4 Kaisers †  
Total, 16.

† To be replaced, 1910, by two Nassaus.

### Armament.

12-in. guns, 88.  
9'2-in. " 52.  
6-in. " 104.

11-in. guns, 40.  
9'4-in. " 28.  
6'7-in. " 140.  
5'9-in. " 126.

### Weight of Broadside.

12-in. guns, 68,000 lb.  
9'2-in. " 9,880 "  
6-in. " 5,200 "

Total, 83,080 lb.

11-in. guns, 30,400 lb.  
9'4-in. " 11,376 "  
6'7-in. " 10,780 "  
5'9-in. " 5,600 "

Total, 58,156 lb.

### Armoured Cruisers.

3 Invincibles.  
3 Minotaurs.  
4 Achilles.  
Total, 10.

2 Scharnhorsts.  
2 Roons.  
Total, 4.

### Armament.

12-in. guns, 24.  
9'2-in. " 36.  
7'5-in. " 46.

8'2-in. guns, 24.  
5'9-in. " 32.

### Weight of Broadside.

12-in. guns, 20,400 lb.  
9'2-in. " 10,640 "  
7'5-in. " 4,600 "  
Total, 35,640 lb.

8'2-in. guns, 7,392 lb.  
5'9-in. " 3,584 "  
Total, 10,976 lb.

Totals: Battleships and Armoured Cruisers.

|                                | Great Britain. | Germany.   |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Heavy guns (8'2-in. and above) | 200            | 92         |
| Smaller guns                   | 150            | 298        |
| Weight of broadside            | 118,720 lb.    | 69,132 lb. |

## Dreadnoughts building.

### British.

St. Vincent (a).  
Collingwood (a).  
Vanguard (a).  
Neptune (a).  
Indefatigable (a).  
Colossus (b).  
Hercules (b).  
Orion (c). " B" (c).  
Lion (c). " C" (c).  
" A" (c). " D" (c).

### German.

Rheinland (a).  
Posen (a).  
Von der Tann (a).  
Helgoland (a).  
Ostfriesland (a).  
Thuringen (a).  
Ersatz-Friithof (b).  
Ersatz-Heimdal (c).  
Ersatz-Hildebrand (c).  
" G" (b). " H" (c).  
(a) Launched; (b) laid down; (c) ordered.

## In Service or Reserve.

(Those marked "f" are fully manned.)

### British.

Home Fleet, Third Division.  
8 battleships. | 8 armoured cruisers.

### Atlantic Fleet.

6 battleships (f).  
4 armoured cruisers (f).

### Trial or Refit.

2 battleships. | 2 armoured cruisers.

### Foreign Service.

7 battleships (f).  
8 armoured cruisers (f).

### Training Service.

6 armoured cruisers (f).

### Special Reserve.

16 battleships.  
Totals: 55 battleships.\*  
38 armoured cruisers.

\* This number includes the Nile and Trafalgar, and is therefore two in excess of that shown in the Dilke Return, which excludes battleships launched before 1889.

### German.

High Sea Fleet Reserve Division.  
6 battleships. | 4 armoured cruisers.

### Ships Under Trial.

2 battleships. | 1 armoured cruiser.

### Special Reserve.

10 battleships.  
Totals: 34 battleships.  
9 armoured cruisers.

## GERMAN NAVY LAW, 1907.

To lay down each year from 1908 to 1911 three battleships and one armoured cruiser; and each year from 1912 to 1917 one battleship and one armoured cruiser; also each year from 1908 to 1917 two protected cruisers and twelve destroyers.

## THE ARMY.

- I. **Army Headquarters and Administration:** The Army Council; Inspector-General of the Forces; The Army General Staff; The Selection Board.
- II. **Army Organisation:** COST OF THE ARMY; Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.
- III. **First Line:** THE REGULAR ARMY; Organisation by Arms; The Army Commands; The Expeditionary Force; The Striking Force; Regular Establishments; Recruiting; Distribution; Terms of Service; The Army Reserve; The Special Reserve.
- IV. **Second Line:** THE TERRITORIAL FORCE; The County Associations; Organisation; Command and Control; Training; Officers' Training Corps; Territorial Reserve; Establishments; and Strengths.
- V. **The Indian Army.**
- VI. **Special Army Matters:** The Mediterranean Command; Army Manœuvres.

### I. *Army Headquarters and Administration.*

#### The Army Council.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council. The Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, as President, four military members, and two civil members, and to them the business was confided. The Council was created in accordance with the recommendation of the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, as embodied in its Report published in three parts—Jan. 11th, Feb. 26th, and March 9th, 1904. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. By an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him.

The Secretary of State (Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B.), *First Military Member*, has the direction and control of the General Staff of the Army (see below), and deals with

preparation and organisation for war, intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, manœuvres and the allocation of funds for them, the education of officers, drill-books training manuals, and much other business. The duties are discharged under his authority by the Director of Military Operations (Major-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.), the Director of Staff Duties (Brig.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.), and the Director of Military Training (Brig.-Gen. A. J. Murray, C.B.).

The Adjutant-General (Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the Director of Organisation (Brig.-Gen. G. F. Ellison, C.B.), the Assistant Adjutant-General for Recruiting (Col. F. R. C. Carleton), the Director of Personal Services (Major-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B.), and the Director-General, Army Medical Service (Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Keogh, K.C.B.).

The Quartermaster-General (Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G. S. Miles, K.C.B.), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; registration of horses; veterinary services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the Director of Transport and Remounts (Major-Gen. C. E. Heath)—under whom is the Director-General, Army Veterinary Service (Major-Gen. F. Smith)—the Director of Movements and Quartermasters (Brig.-Gen. G. V. Kemball), the Director of Supplies (Major-Gen. F. T. Clayton), and the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy).

The Master-General of the Ordnance (Major-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.), *Fourth Military Member*, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the personnel of

manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Brig.-Gen. W. E. Biewitt), the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Brig.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay), and the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (Lord Lucas), has special duties, as representing the War Office in the House of Lords.

The **Director-General of the Territorial Force** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B.), recently in the Department of the Adjutant-General, has been brought into that of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P.) is a colleague of the Military Members, and has as his executive officer the **Assistant Financial Secretary** (Mr. Charles Harris), who replaced (Oct. 1908) the former **Director of Army Finance**, and **Assistant Under-Secretary of State**. The duties of the Assistant Financial Secretary are connected with the financial administrative departments of the Army, and through the **Director of Army Finance** (Mr. J. A. Flynn) he administers the pay services and cash accounting at the War Office. The Assistant Financial Secretary has also charge of the audit of cash and store accounts of the Army. A reorganisation of the system comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, under Royal Warrant of Oct. 29th, 1909, the Army Accounts Department losing some of its importance, and the pay services and cash accounting in the Army Commands being taken over by the Army Pay Corps, which, in 1905, was amalgamated with the Army Accounts Department and now receives an independent existence. See below, **Army Commands**.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the **War Office** (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council.

The **Chaplain-General**, removed 1908 from the Department of the Civil Member, is the Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith.

The **Judge Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, K.C.

#### **Inspector-General of the Forces.**

With the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chief in 1904 the creation of a new office—that of Inspector-General of the Forces—became necessary. The Army Council administers but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the Inspector-General has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work and reporting to the Council. The duties were defined by Order in Council on Aug. 10th, 1904. They are as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops

under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war." The Duke of Connaught was succeeded in 1907 as Inspector-General by Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. On the Inspector-General's staff are a Staff Officer for Cavalry (to be replaced by an Inspector), and the Inspectors of Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry.

#### **The Army General Staff.**

The General Staff of the Army, further organised by an Order in Council of Sept. 20th, 1909, falls into two principal divisions: (a) the General Staff at the War Office; (b) the General Staff in Commands and Districts. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategic distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, "to direct the general policy in Army matters," and to secure continuity of action in the execution of policy. This branch of the General Staff has an establishment of 65 officers. The function of General Staff officers in Commands and Districts is to assist in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of troops, and to aid in carrying out the policy prescribed by the Army Council. The officers of this branch have an establishment of 109. Appointments to the General Staff are for a term of four years, including a probationary year, and, with a view of ensuring the possession of the necessary military knowledge, officers selected for the General Staff are as a rule chosen from among those who have graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, or who have proved their ability and qualifications on the staff in the field. At home and in the dominions or colonies appointments to the General Staff are made by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff, being submitted to the King for approval. The figures of establishment given above are exclusive of India, where staff officers enter through the Staff College at Quetta, and are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in India under Indian Army regulations. The General Staff will work in the future by interchange of officers with the Imperial General Staff, to be created in association with it in the various dominions, where it is proposed to create Staff Colleges on the model of Camberley and Quetta. (For the Imperial General Staff see above.)

#### **The Selection Board.**

The duty of the Board is to select officers for commands and appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. Since its institution on the recommendation of the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, 1904, its composition has been changed. Originally it consisted of the Inspector-General of the Forces (then the Duke of Connaught), as president, and the Generals commanding-in-chief in Ireland, at Aldershot, and in the Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Welsh and Midland Commands. It now consists of the military members of the

Army Council, the Inspector-General of the Forces, and the Generals commanding in Ireland and in the Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands, and the senior officer present is the president.

## II. Army Organisation, Cost, and Establishments.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It is now organised in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2) the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation has been brought about was worked out by the General Staff; was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907; and has been progressively carried to completion. The object of the First Line is to furnish garrisons for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad, one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion serving abroad, according to the Cardwell system, with depôts for cavalry and artillery; and out of the troops

at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve takes up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line is to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that by volunteering trained men may become available for foreign service in case of hostilities.

In what follows, the British Army is treated in the two Lines, into which it is divided; but for convenience the cost of the Army—its financial maintenance—precedes this description, as well as a table of establishments and effectives for the whole Army.

### Cost of the Army.

The total of Army Estimates for 1909-10 was £27,435,000, a decrease of £24,000 as compared with 1908-9. There were increases under the following heads:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Growth of Territorial Force | £355,000 |
| Growth of Army Reserve      | 25,000   |
| Increase of Pensions        | 96,000   |
| Increase of Loan Annuities  | 22,000   |
| Total                       | £508,000 |

These increases have been met, in the main, by economies resulting from the return of troops from South Africa, and by the receipt of an increased contribution from the Indian Govern-

### I. Numbers.

Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India

| Net Estimate, 1908-9. | Net Estimate, 1909-10. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Numbers.        | Total Numbers.         |
| 185,100               | 183,200                |

### II. Ordinary Effective Services.

|                                                        |             |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pay, etc., of Army                                     | £9,422,000  | £8,527,000  |
| Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.                      | 451,000     | 440,000     |
| Special Reserves and Militia                           | 840,000     | 897,000     |
| Territorial Forces                                     | 2,005,000   | 2,307,000   |
| Establishments for military education                  | 142,000     | 146,000     |
| Quarterings, Transport, and Remounts                   | 1,839,000   | 1,665,000   |
| Supplies and Clothing                                  | 3,912,000   | 4,275,000   |
| Ordnance Department, establishment, and general stores | 498,000     | 535,000     |
| Armaments and Engineer stores                          | 1,490,000   | 1,644,000   |
| Works and Buildings                                    | 2,515,000   | 2,551,000   |
| Miscellaneous effective services                       | 73,000      | 67,000      |
| War Office and Army Accounts Department                | 580,000     | 593,000     |
| Total Effective Services                               | £23,767,000 | £23,647,000 |

### III. Non-effective Services.

|                                                                  |             |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-effective charges for officers, etc.                         | £1,743,000  | £1,762,000  |
| Non-effective charges for men, etc.                              | 1,782,000   | 1,868,000   |
| Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances | 167,000     | 158,000     |
| Total Non-effective Services                                     | £3,692,000  | £3,788,000  |
| Total Effective and Non-effective Services                       | £27,459,000 | £27,435,000 |

Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment

Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport

| 1908-9.    | 1909-10.   |
|------------|------------|
| £          | £          |
| 1,654,730  | 1,960,323  |
| 230,000    | 230,000    |
| £1,424,730 | £1,730,323 |

ment towards the cost of raising and training the British force in India. The table on p. 205 shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India; and for the sake of comparison the net estimate of 1908-9 is given. The principal increases are: £57,000 for Special Reserves, £302,000 for Territorial Forces, £363,000 for supplies and clothing, £154,000 for new howitzers, £36,000 for works and buildings, and £96,000 for non-effective services. The principal decreases are: £895,000 for Army pay, and £174,000 for quarterings, transport, and remounts.

The following has been the military expenditure during the past five years:

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1905-6  | £28,478,863 |
| 1906-7  | 28,501,421  |
| 1907-8  | 27,141,642  |
| 1908-9  | 27,459,000  |
| 1909-10 | 27,435,000  |

#### Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

The following table showing the number of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserves and Territorial Forces, all ranks, is for the Army Estimates, 1909-10:

|                                                                                                    | Establishments. |         | Effectives.  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|
|                                                                                                    | 1909-10         | 1908-9  | Jan. 1, 1909 |
| Regular Forces (Regimental), Home & Colonial (including Regular Establishment of Special Reserves) | 168,391         | 170,615 | 168,252      |
| Colonial and Native Indian Corps                                                                   | 8,604           | 8,451   | 8,050        |
| Army Reserve                                                                                       | 137,000         | 142,000 | 134,110      |
| Special Reserves (excluding Regular Establishment)                                                 | 90,664          | 80,301  | 67,780       |
| Militia, U.K.*                                                                                     | —               | —       | 7,454        |
| Militia, Reserve Division*                                                                         | 1,650           | 2,000   | 1,704        |
| Militia, Channel Islands                                                                           | 3,163           | 3,163   | 2,984†       |
| Militia, Malta and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers                                                 | 2,862           | 2,862   | 2,660        |
| Territorial Force                                                                                  | 315,716         | 314,063 | 209,977      |
| Isle of Man Volunteers                                                                             | 126             | —       | 130          |
| Officers' Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)                                            | 788             | —       | 416          |
| Total Home and Colonial Establishments.                                                            | 728,964         | 723,455 | 603,517      |
| Regular Forces (Regimental) on Indian Establishment                                                | 76,009          | 76,155  | 76,590       |
| Total                                                                                              | 804,973         | 799,610 | 680,107      |

\* Forces dying out, † July 1st, 1908.

### III. The First Line.

#### The Regular Army.

The following is the Organisation of the Regular Army by arms:

**Cavalry.**—There are 31 regiments, divided into 3 of Household Cavalry, 7 of Dragoon Guards, 3 of Dragoons, 6 of Lancers, and 12 of Hussars. The regiments are linked in pairs for the posting and drafting of men; but this system will be changed on the formation of the intended depôts. Of the regiments serving at home 12 are formed in 4 brigades, the 1st Brigade at Aldershot, the 2nd at Canterbury, the 3rd at the Curragh, and the 4th at Colchester.

**Artillery.**—Of the 93 field batteries at home, 72 belong to the Expeditionary Force (including 6 new howitzer batteries), 18 to the 6 training brigades, and 9 are to assist in training the Regular Reserve. The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery are formed in 6-gun batteries, except that the heavy batteries and training batteries have but 4 guns. There is an ammunition wagon for each gun going into action, independent of the first line wagons. Certain of the batteries at home are on a higher and others on a lower establishment. The Garrison Artillery are divided into companies. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is 28 Horse, 150 Field, 8 Mountain, and 100 Garrison.

**Infantry.**—The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 regiments, comprising 9 battalions. The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments, with a total of 128 battalions. The normal composition of a Line regiment is 2 battalions, but several have a larger establishment. Usually for every battalion serving abroad there is a battalion at home. Each regiment also has a depôt and a Special Reserve battalion, but 27 other Special Reserve battalions are divided amongst the regiments, so that some of them have two of these battalions.

**Royal Engineers.**—Exclusive of India there are 84 troops, companies, and other formations—field, bridging, telegraph, balloon, searchlight, railway, survey, fortress, and other.

**Army Service Corps.**—The Corps is organised in 84 companies—75 Transport, 5 Supply, and 4 Remount. The Transport companies are stationed in large garrisons at home and in a few places abroad, and the Supply companies at Aldershot and in other large garrisons.

In addition to these are the Army Medical Department, the Army Ordnance Department, the Army Accounts Department, the Army Veterinary Service, and the Army Chaplains' Department.

#### The Army Commands.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B.
- III. Eastern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir A.H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- IV. Irish Command: Gen. the Right Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B.
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B.
- VI. Northern: Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. J. Oliphant, K.C.V.O.
- VII. Western: Major-Gen. Sir F. Howard.

The Aldershot Command being held ready as part of the first force for expeditionary purposes is not territorialised, but the other commands are subdivided into districts for the localisation of the infantry.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

In each command the **General Officer commanding in chief** is responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and is assisted by officers of the General Staff. An officer styled **Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration** is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters.

The duties of a **General Officer commanding in chief** have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and special instructions have been issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

The **major-general or brigadier in charge of administration** does not correspond directly with the War Office on questions of policy or principle, but is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The **Command Paymaster** (replacing under Royal Warrant, Oct. 20th, 1909, the **Chief Accountant**) acts as financial adviser to the general in charge of administration in matters relating to the pay and cash accounting services. He also commands the reconstituted Army Pay Department and Army Pay Corps within his area. The administrative general may, if necessary, obtain independent financial advice by consulting the local auditor, who is an officer of the Financial Secretary at the War Office.

An important feature of the new arrangement of local commands is the grouping of former **regimental districts** as recommended by the Esher Committee, each district being under a colonel. The new organisation did not supersede that of the **regimental districts**, of which there are 69, but grouped them for recruiting and command purposes. The **regimental district** is theoretically the recruiting-ground of a line regiment, and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective regiments. Recruiting and training depots are to be formed for the cavalry. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have a territorial organisation.

The following are the principal Commands abroad, excluding India (for which see below, VI.):—

**Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean:** Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum (Gen. Sir F. Forestier-Walker acting temporarily). It should be noted that some doubt attends this office, and that a further change in organisation or designation may be made.

**South Africa:** Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.  
**Gibraltar:** Gen. Sir F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G.

**Malta:** Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B.

### 1. The Expeditionary Force.

Apart from the supplying of drafts for India the formation of the **Expeditionary Force** is the principal feature of the Army Scheme as it concerns

the First Line. This force is to consist of one Cavalry Division (4 brigades and divisional troops), six Infantry Divisions (each of 3 brigades and divisional troops), and Army Troops, with the military administrative services. The immediate object is to maintain this force in an efficient condition for mobilisation, and in the field for a period of at least six months. The six divisions absorb 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line, these being exclusive of 52 battalions in India and others in the Colonies. The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. In relation to the cavalry part of the scheme for the Expeditionary Force it is noted that the mounted forces now work in three sections: (1) the Strategic Cavalry in advance and on the flanks of the Army, being the 4 cavalry brigades already referred to, with 2 brigades of horse artillery attached; (2) the Screen Cavalry, consisting of 2 brigades, each comprising 2 battalions of mounted infantry, 1 cavalry regiment, and 2 batteries of horse artillery; (3) the Divisional Cavalry, doing work with the troops and at headquarters, and this force has been proposed to be provided out of 15 squadrons of Yeomanry to be furnished by the various regiments and intended to come out on mobilisation. The **Artillery of the Expeditionary Force** is to consist of 78 horse, field, and howitzer batteries, and 6 garrison batteries of heavy 60-pounders.

The numbers required to mobilise the Expeditionary Force are as follows:

|                                                    | Officers.    | Men.           |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| General Officers and Staff . . . . .               | 307          | 664            |
| Cavalry (14 regiments, 14 squadrons) . . . . .     | 425          | 10,107         |
| Horse and Field Artillery (78 batteries) . . . . . | 730          | 30,235         |
| Garrison Artillery (6 heavy batteries) . . . . .   | 36           | 1,541          |
| Royal Engineers . . . . .                          | 262          | 7,468          |
| Foot Guards (6 battalions) . . . . .               | 174          | 6,498          |
| Line Infantry (69 battalions) . . . . .            | 2,161        | 77,769         |
| Army Service Corps . . . . .                       | 361          | 15,222         |
| Army Medical Service . . . . .                     | 872          | 8,859          |
| Army Veterinary Service . . . . .                  | 113          | 628            |
| Army Ordnance Service . . . . .                    | 74           | 1,583          |
| Pay Service, etc. . . . .                          | 150          | 1,056          |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                             | <b>5,665</b> | <b>161,631</b> |

Of these, 4,992 officers and 61,977 men would be drawn from the Regular peace establishment (including Reserve officers) and 85,023 men from the Reserve, while 757 officers, 7,359 men of the Special Reserve, and 7,272 men intended to be drawn from the Territorial Force would be non-Regulars. The numbers here given to mobilise the Expeditionary Force are exclusive of any provision for waste in the field or home employment, but the war wastage for six months has been estimated at 56,285, and there not being enough Regulars and Reservists, men on a non-Regular basis are required to make up the number from a section of the Special Reserve. The numbers are subject to alteration.

### 2. The Striking Force.

Independently of the Expeditionary Force, but formed out of its ranks, and chiefly from the Aldershot Command, means exist for organising a **Striking Force**, of which the strength has not been indicated, the object being without



general mobilisation to send out a sufficient force at short notice for special service. The Striking Force was rendered inadequate by the shortage in the number of available Reservists, and therefore the A Reserve is being increased to 6,000, to create an element which will enable us to mobilise a Striking Force of larger dimensions capable of more rapid mobilisation. The Striking Force has no official existence.

#### Regular Establishments.

The following table from the Army Estimates, 1909-10, shows the number of all ranks on the establishment of the Regular Army, including India, with corresponding figures for the previous year:

|                                            | 1909-10.       | 1908-9.        |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cavalry . . . . .                          | 20,110         | 20,192         |
| Royal Artillery . . . . .                  | 48,659         | 49,019         |
| Royal Engineers . . . . .                  | 9,793          | 9,561          |
| Infantry . . . . .                         | 149,797        | 151,534        |
| Army Service Corps . . . . .               | 6,806          | 6,811          |
| Army Medical Corps . . . . .               | 4,963          | 4,969          |
| Colonial and Native Indian Corps . . . . . | 8,604          | 8,451          |
| Departmental Corps . . . . .               | 2,982          | 2,984          |
| Excess numbers . . . . .                   | 1,300          | 1,700          |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                     | <b>253,004</b> | <b>255,221</b> |

In addition are: Permanent Staff of the Territorial Force, 2813; Staff and Departments, 1926; and miscellaneous establishments, 1466—making the grand total voted 283,300.

#### Recruiting the Regular Army.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting (Feb. 1909) that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1908, 37,175 recruits joined, of whom 1551 for 12 years, 2238 for 8 years, 24,856 for 7 years, 3589 for 6 years, and 3449 for 3 years, the remainder of the period of 12 years being passed in the Reserve. In the previous year the number enlisted was 35,554. The enlistments included 3106 for the Line Cavalry, 22,667 for the Line Infantry, and 6009 for the Artillery, the remainder being for the Household Troops and departmental corps. There was a decrease in Infantry recruiting of 1391. The rejections for ailments and imperfect development were 29'35 per cent. of the whole number of candidates.

#### Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

| At home—                                           | Oct. 1st, 1908. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| England and Wales . . . . .                        | 92,835          |
| Scotland . . . . .                                 | 4,487           |
| Ireland . . . . .                                  | 26,096          |
| Jersey . . . . .                                   | 805             |
| Guernsey and Alderney . . . . .                    | 1,062           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                             | <b>125,286</b>  |
| In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Crete . . . . . | 50,119          |
| In commands in the East Indies—                    |                 |
| Northern Army . . . . .                            | 41,750          |
| Southern Army . . . . .                            | 38,292          |
| Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc. . . . .       | 1,877           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                             | <b>75,919</b>   |
| <b>General Total at Home and Abroad . . . . .</b>  | <b>251,324</b>  |

The above figures are "strengths" from the General Annual Report, 1909. In the Army

estimates 1909-10 the total "establishments" are: Home, 133,259; Colonies, Egypt, etc., 45,057; India, 76,009; total, 254,325.

#### Terms of Service.

The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Recruiting Regulations. Enlistment is for 12 years, of which the following periods are spent with the colours and the rest with the Reserve: Cavalry, 7 years; Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, 6 years (5000 for 3 years); Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 years; Foot Guards and Line Infantry, 7 years; Royal Engineers, 7 years. There are special arrangements for boys. On completing these periods of service a soldier serving abroad is liable to be retained with the colours for a period not exceeding one year.

#### 3. The Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in Army organisation, and with the new Special Reserve, formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, will become still more important. The Reserve men are liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. Owing to the large number of men enlisted for three years under the old system who have passed to the Reserve, and to the increased number of men who have been passed into it prematurely, the Reserve is still greatly inflated, and the establishment on the Estimates of 1909-10 is 137,000. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D. Section A consists of men who undertake in their first year of Reserve service to join the colours if required without a general mobilisation. They are for special expeditionary purposes. Section B, with which Section C was embodied, is the ordinary Reserve, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. Entrance to D section was closed on July 1st, 1908. It consists of men who re-engage in the Reserve.

The following table shows the strength of Sections A and B on Oct. 1st, 1908, and the estimated strength on the corresponding date in each of the succeeding seven years. There are also added the estimated increases, due to the transfer of men from the ranks, and the estimated decreases, due to men completing their reserve service and to casualties:

|      | Strength. | Increase. | Decrease. | Difference. |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1908 | 115,518   | 19,365    | 13,737    | + 5,628     |
| 1909 | 121,146   | 15,624    | 15,016    | + 608       |
| 1910 | 121,754   | 15,242    | 16,205    | — 963       |
| 1911 | 120,791   | 13,240    | 21,550    | — 8,310     |
| 1912 | 112,481   | 15,350    | 21,459    | — 6,109     |
| 1913 | 106,372   | 28,419    | 24,237    | + 4,182     |
| 1914 | 110,554   | 30,011    | 25,094    | + 4,067     |
| 1915 | 114,621   | —         | —         | —           |

Section D, which is not included, had a total strength on Oct. 1st, 1908, of 17,448, at which date the total strength of the Army Reserve as 133,949.

#### 4. The Special Reserve.

In Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, powers are given to enlist men into the first class of the Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, who have

not served in his Majesty's Regular Forces. This is an entirely new feature, and the men so engaged are called **Special Reservists**. This Reserve is to provide drivers for ammunition columns, transport for the Army Service Corps, the deficiencies of the Army Medical Department, and other special services. Provision is also to be made for the wastage of war and the provision of drafts, and skeleton training battalions have been formed as third battalions behind the 74 pairs of battalions now existing, and in some cases a fourth battalion has been added. The function of these battalions is to embody and train the Special Reservists enlisted on a non-Regular basis, and also to have a special function in regard to the training of officers and men of the second line or Territorial Force. In this organisation the existing regimental infantry depôts have been absorbed. The scheme is that on mobilisation the third battalions shall fill up to a strength of 1000, and the 27 fourth battalions shall take up the work of training. The Militia, transferred and made subject to foreign service under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, still constitute a large part of the Special Reserve. Of the Militia infantry battalions 23 were disbanded, and the others transferred to the Reserve. The Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) has ceased to exist, and the units have been converted into field artillery and transferred to the Special Reserve of the Royal Field Artillery, except that the Antrim and Cork units remain as garrison artillery in the Special Reserve. The principle observed in organising the Special Reserves is that there shall be two categories available on mobilisation: (a) Those who undergo training as soldiers and receive instruction in technical methods which cannot be acquired in civil life, such as men required for Infantry, Artillery, and for Siege and Railway Companies of the Royal Engineers; (b) those whose duties in the Service are cognate to their occupations as civilians, and who consequently need little instruction as soldiers—such as men of certain branches of the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Railway Corps, and the Army Post Office Corps. Special regulations apply to the training of the Special Reserve, the recruit training being of 6 months in all branches and the annual training 15 days, with an addition of 6 days' musketry in the Infantry. The establishment of the Special Reserve, including Regular staffs, in the Estimates of 1902-10, is 91,952, as compared with 80,853 in the previous year. This figure includes (1909-10) 10,493 Special Reserves of the (b) class, of whom it must be observed that they are obtained from the Territorial Force, being supernumerary to the establishment of that force. The (b) Special Reserve is in a rudimentary state, but enlistment has begun of qualified men. The strength of the Special Reserve on Jan. 1st, 1909, all ranks, was 67,780, and in addition 7454 Militiamen. On Oct. 1st, 1909, exclusive of the (b) Reservists and of Militiamen and Militia Reservists, Mr. Haldane said the total establishment was 78,974, and the strength 69,473.

Provision was made under an Army Order of April 16th, 1909, for a Special Reserve of officers, composed of Militia officers and others approved by the Army Council, under

regulations which have been promulgated. The University and Public School Volunteer Corps, not transferred to the Territorial Army, have become units of the **Officers' Training Corps**, and will supply officers under conditions to the Special Reserve and other branches of the forces.

#### IV. The Second Line. The Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force came into existence, under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, on April 1st, 1908, when the units of the Volunteer Forces and Imperial Yeomanry were transferred to the new organisation. The object was to bring into existence a Force of 14 Divisions, 14 Mounted Brigades, a proportion of Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports consisting of such artillery and engineers as could not be provided by the Divisions. In order that this might be accomplished a great deal had to be done; changes had to be made in some existing corps, and other corps which did not exist had to be created. The organisation of the Territorial Force was placed in the hands of the County Associations. The King, in his address to the Lords-Lieutenant on Oct. 26th, 1907, said to them that, as presidents of the County Associations, the ultimate success would depend much upon their inspiration and guidance, and upon the work of their County Associations in evoking the good-will and public spirit of the people. His Majesty explained that their duties would not be confined to raising in the counties the forces which the military authorities would require under the scheme, but it would be for them to hand over the forces to the authorities in a fit condition to take the field, whether for training or for war. It would rest with them to provide and maintain rifle ranges, drill halls, and such accommodation as was necessary for the safe custody of arms and equipments, funds being placed at their disposal by the Army Council for these and similar purposes.

**The County Associations.**—Under the scheme embodied in the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, these Associations hold office in accordance with schemes made by the Army Council. The Lord-Lieutenant of the County or other person selected by the Army Council is president of each Association, which also has a chairman and vice-chairman. Officers representative of all arms and branches of the Territorial Force number not less than one-half of the whole number in an Association. There are also representatives of county and county borough councils, and universities, and co-opted members, including representatives of the interests of employers and workmen; and among other provisions it is noted that general officers of any part of His Majesty's forces may be deputed to attend the meetings of the Associations and to speak, but not to vote. There is a Council of County Associations for the discussion of inter-related affairs.

\*In accordance with the scheme each County Association has the duty of making itself acquainted with and conforming to the plan of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and it is to ascertain the military forces and capabilities of the county, and to render advice and assistance to the Army Council. The Associations organise the units of the

Territorial Force, their administration and maintenance, except when they are called out for training or actual military service, or when embodied. It is their duty to recruit the Territorial Force; to provide and maintain rifle ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps, and to facilitate the provision of manœuvring areas and arrange with employers of labour as to holidays for training; to establish and assist cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs ("provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an Association in respect of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16"); to provide horses for the peace requirement of the forces and accommodation for the safe custody of arms; to supply requirements on mobilisation; and in other ways to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Forces.

**A Territorial Force Advisory Council at the War Office** has Lord Lucas, Civil Member of the Army Council, as its president, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, Director-General of the Territorial Force, as its vice-president. The members include Generals Sir John French and Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Esher, Sir Frederick Treves, and a number of officers representing the Territorial Force.

**Organisation.**—The principle on which the Territorial Force is organised is that the existing military districts of Great Britain, with the exception of London and Nos. 3 and 5 Districts, become divisional areas, from each of which a complete division, in addition to other troops (being the 14 Mounted Brigades, the Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports), are to be drawn. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 are each subdivided into two divisional areas, each furnishing a division; the London District also furnishes two divisions. The main points in which the organisation of the Territorial Force differs from that of the late Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers are: (1) That it is divided into units organised in Divisions, Mounted Brigades, and Army Troops, with the special Artillery and Engineers for the defended ports; (2) that Horse, Mountain, and Field Artillery have had to be raised; (3) that certain Royal Engineer units, such as wireless, cable, and air-line Telegraph Companies and a Balloon Company have been established; (4) that Infantry battalions consist uniformly of eight companies; (5) that Cyclist Battalions have been formed, no Cyclist Companies or sections forming part of an Infantry Battalion; (6) that Mounted Infantry companies or sections are not maintained; (7) that transport and supply columns for Divisions and Mounted Brigades are required; and (8) that Field Ambulances and the organisation of General Hospitals are a part of the scheme. In 1909 a scheme has been set on foot for organising a Territorial Nursing Service (31a Mortimer Street, W.), with the aid of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. The Queen is President, the Duchess of Montrose Vice-President, and Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Keogh, Chairman.

The following is the organisation of the Territorial Mounted Brigades and Divisions under the several Army Commands. Eastern Command: Eastern Mounted Brigade, East Anglian Division, South-Eastern Mounted Brigade, Home Counties Division. London District: London

Mounted Brigade, 1st and 2nd London Divisions. Northern Command: Yorkshire Mounted Brigade, Northumbrian Division, West Riding Division, Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade, North Midland Mounted Brigade, North Midland Division. Scottish Command: Highland Mounted Brigade, Highland Division, Lowland Mounted Brigade, Lowland Division. Southern Command: 1st and 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigades, South Midland Division, 1st and 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigades, Wessex Division. Western Command: West Lancashire Division, East Lancashire Division, Welsh Border Mounted Brigade, South Wales Mounted Brigade, Welsh Division.

**Command and Control.**—Each Division of the Territorial Force is under command of an officer of the Regular Army, assisted by an officer of the General Staff and various other officers, including an officer to command the Divisional Artillery from the retired or half-pay list of the Regulars, and a principal medical officer from the Territorial Force. The Special Troops for defended ports are under the Coast Defence Command. The chain of command is as follows: The General Officer commanding-in-chief in each command has under his orders the Coast Defence Commander, the General Officer commanding the Territorial Division, and the Mounted Brigade Commander. Under the first of these are the Special Troops (R.G.A. and R.E.) for defended ports. The Territorial Divisional Commander has under him his three Infantry Brigades, and attached Cyclist and other units, as well as Divisional Troops (less Divisional Cavalry), Army Troops, and the General Hospitals. Under the Mounted Brigade Commander are the Mounted Brigade, the Yeomanry Regiment allotted as Divisional Cavalry to the division in the District, and any Yeomanry Regiment located in the district but allotted to a division in another district.

**Training.**—In the Territorial Yeomanry, officers attend 40 drills, of which 20 before the annual training, as recruit training, or 14 days with a regular unit, and subsequently as annual training 10 drills, a period in camp, and annual courses of musketry. The rules for the men are similar, but the drills before camp are 20. Similar arrangements are made for the Territorial Artillery, but the recruits' training includes 45 drills, and there are 20 drills annually with an annual training in camp, which includes gun practice. In the Engineers, officers and men have 45 drills as recruit training, with 15 annual drills and a training in camp. The Infantry have 40 drills as recruit training, 10 drills annually, and the camp training. Courses of musketry are also provided for, and arrangements are made for the training of transport and supply columns, and the Territorial Medical Corps. Winter work is arranged for in all the brigades. For **Establishment and Strength**, see below, VI.

**Officers' Training Corps.**—This organisation has been formed with the object of providing students at Universities and Public Schools with such knowledge of military duties as will enable them eventually to become Special Reserve or Territorial officers. Young men who have certificates of proficiency in the Officers' Training Corps are exempted from part of the probationary training, and from certain examinations. The Training Corps is outside the Territorial organisation and the County Associations, and

is brought directly under the War Office and the Chief of the General Staff. The Senior Division consists of University units and the Junior Division of Public School units. The University Volunteer Corps not transferred to the Territorial Army and University Companies have been transferred to the Senior Division, and in the same way the Volunteer Corps and Companies and the Cadet Companies of Public Schools to the Junior Division. This organisation is designed to be the source of a supply of officers both for the Special Reserve of the Regular Army and for the Territorial Army.

**Territorial Reserve.**—It is intended to form a Reserve of the Territorial Force, constituted of officers and men who have served in it; and proposals were made with this object by the War Office to the County Associations, which have since reported on the subject.

### V. The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command, and it seems desirable to give a brief summary of the reorganisation that has taken place. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law. A considerable controversy took place at the time (1905), resulting in the retirement of Lord Curzon from the position of Viceroy. In place of the Military Member a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under this revised system the Commander-in-Chief (now General Sir O'Moore Creagh, G.C.B., V.C., who succeeded Lord Kitchener in September 1909) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Division of the Chief of the Staff includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategic Branches) and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.) are the General Section (with Recruiting, Judge-Advocate-General's, and Army Clothing Branches) and the Inspection Section. The Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments, the Supply and Transport, the

Army Remount, and the Veterinary Sections. The other Divisions at Headquarters are those of the Director-General of Ordnance (Brig.-Gen. R. H. Mahon, C.B.), the Director-General of Military Works (Brig.-Gen. F. G. Bond, C.B.), and the Principal Medical Officer (Surg.-Gen. F. W. Trevor, C.B.).

With regard to the reorganisation of the Army itself, the following facts are of interest. Lord Kitchener was instrumental in introducing the Divisional system, since adopted in the British Army, replacing the old system of commands and subordinate districts. This change entailed the addition of 9 brigadier-generals and 44 staff officers to the Indian Army, and a certain number of units were redistributed, in order that each Divisional General could mobilise and train a complete Division from his own command without drawing upon others. The object was to be able to mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (180,000 men), each complete, with its General and Staff and adequate supply and transport organisation. This has been brought about, and, in order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted, on the lines of the Camberley College, and is now in full work. Lord Morley has sanctioned the application of the Imperial General Staff scheme to the Indian Army.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1909-10 is 76,009, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 21 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, and the artillery have been re armed with quick-firing guns and reorganised, and ammunition columns supplied. Factories are being developed, transport has been reorganised, reserve equipments are being formed, and hospitals have been equipped. During recent years Indian military expenditure has averaged about £19,500,000 annually.

The two great commands are—

**Northern Army** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Wodehouse, K.C.B., C.M.G.), with divisions at Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

**Southern Army** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. M. and Barrow, G.C.B.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

India has also as a second line the **Volunteers**, about 35,400 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the Native Army are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The Imperial Service Troops, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering, according to a recent report presented by Lord Kitchener, 20,639 men. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps—6657 cavalry, 9321 infantry, 411 artillery, 543 sappers, 638 camel corps, 3075 transport corps. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the Military Police are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| British Regular Forces . . . .  | 76,000         |
| Indian Regular Forces . . . .   | 154,500        |
| British Volunteers . . . .      | 35,400         |
| Indian Army Reserves . . . .    | 22,000         |
| Imperial Service Troops . . . . | 21,000         |
| Local Corps . . . .             | 5,750          |
| Military Police . . . .         | 28,500         |
| <b>Total . . . .</b>            | <b>342,650</b> |

The Staff College at Quetta is under command of Brigadier-General T. Capper, D.S.O.

#### VI. Special Army Matters.

The enlargement given to the provisions of the Army (Annual) Act caused a good deal of discussion. Clause 4 nominally transfers to the Army Council the bulk of the powers of the Secretary of State and all the powers of the former Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, but in practice the transfer is only of certain minor powers of an administrative order, in order to bring the Army Act into conformity with the Order in Council of 1904, and to place "the Army Council in a position analogous to that of the Board of Admiralty, while making the drafting of the Army Act intelligible and less involved." One object was to regularise the position of the Army Council. The Act also contains provisions with regard to the *impressment of vehicles*, making them apply to motor-cars and locomotors for haulage. The creation of the Territorial Force made necessary some changes in the Act. There are new powers with regard to billeting,

and henceforth whenever the Territorial Force is embodied, both Regular and Territorial Forces can be billeted elsewhere than in what are known as "victualling houses." Other provisions relate to the subjection to the Act of Colonial soldiers when training or otherwise serving with troops in this country. The status of Reservists is also more clearly defined.

#### The Mediterranean Command.

The Duke of Connaught resigned his appointment of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean in July 1909, and Lord Kitchener has been appointed in his place, Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker acting in the interim. When the appointment was created for the Duke of Connaught the object was not fully explained. It has since been stated semi-officially that the purpose was to enable certain changes to be made in the high commands at home with the least possible friction and the utmost regard for the susceptibilities of all concerned. On the appointment of Lord Kitchener the duties have been widened, and it has been officially stated in the House of Commons that in conceivable circumstances our Forces might have to make their initial concentration in the Mediterranean. Lord Kitchener is to have command of all the Forces in the Mediterranean and South Africa, and the duty of forming plans for their use and concentration. For want of a better description it may be said that his duties are those of a Chief of the Staff in matters external to the United Kingdom. There can be little doubt that the appointment is to be developed in some such direction, probably with relation to the Imperial General Staff.

#### Manœuvres and Training.

The operations of the troops in 1909, completing the training of the year, were upon a considerable scale, and showed that a distinct advance has been made. On June 13th a surprise mobilisation took place at Aldershot, demonstrating the readiness of the Command for emergencies. The 1st Cavalry Brigade and the 1st and 2nd Divisions were ready to march off within six hours from receiving the order, and some regiments much earlier. The training of the Cavalry Division took place under the direction of Sir John French, the Division being under command of Major-General Sir Douglas Haig, in the last week of August and the first week of September, being preceded by a strategic reconnaissance, in which the wireless telegraphy broke down. The work on Salisbury Plain and the Berkshire Downs showed that we have four fine brigades, well drilled, well led, and well trained, but that further training is required before the cohesion of the division is complete. It was, however, generally recognised that considerable progress has been made since the training of 1908. The Inter-Divisional training of the Aldershot Command took place in September, under direction of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. The work was practical, and was proof of the efficient training of the year, but the weather was bad, and caused the operations to close abruptly. The Army manœuvres followed, Sept. 20th to 23rd, the Red Army (1st and 2nd Divisions) under command of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, and the Blue Army (3rd and 4th Divisions) of Sir Arthur Paget, and Sir John French

was Director of the operations. The idea was based on the situation of March 1849, when the Sardinians and Austrians were facing one another across the Ticino, which river was represented by the Thames, while the Cherwell took the place of the Po. The great feature of the operations was the splendid marching of the troops, which took the staff by surprise and led to rapid developments that had not been prepared for. The official rate for a large column of all arms is 15 miles a day, and for picked troops 25 miles in favourable circumstances. But the 1st Division accomplished 28 miles, the 1st Grenadier Guards 35 miles, the 5th and 6th Brigades 31 miles, and the Cheshire Regiment 33 miles. There were two days of interesting work, but owing to the rapid marching contact was gained too soon, and the conclusion of the operations was mainly spectacular. The fine performances of the soldiers were attained by efficient progressive training. Important manoeuvres took place in Ireland also, including the passage of the Liffey at night.

#### The Territorial Force.

The recruiting of the Force has been comparatively brisk throughout the year, and the London battalions have surmounted the difficulties that were so much in evidence in 1908. A recruiting march through the City on May 15th led directly to the enlistment of 600 men. A recruiting office opened for one battalion resulted in 150 men being secured in one week. Similar activity has been displayed all over the country. The South Midland Division on March 31st had 13 units up to or over establishment, and the others very little below it. The gracious Act of the King in presenting colours to those units which had recruited 75 per cent. of their establishment, at Windsor on June 19th, was an acknowledgment of the good work done, and an incentive to further progress. The number of former Volunteers in the Force is rapidly diminishing, and in 1910 the Force will contain comparatively few who are not either non-commissioned officers or men of recent enlistment.

The different camps that were held on Salisbury Plain, and in many places throughout the country, confirmed the impression given in 1908 of the excellent quality of the men, their intelligence, keenness, and endurance. These advantages of the Force are fully recognised by Regular soldiers. The County Associations had worked with great energy in the majority of cases, and had supplied all that was within their power; but want of funds and some failure at Army Headquarters caused some of the units to be short of necessary equipment. The Artillery showed quite surprising spirit, and did their best to overcome the enormous obstacles before them. It was certainly not their fault that they did not do what no troops could have done in the circumstances. It is fully realised that the want of efficient and experienced officers is the great want of the Force. The Yeomanry branch is well up in numbers, and the men are of the best quality, while the officers are mostly capable and many of them experienced. It may be said of the Force as a whole that it has succeeded beyond expectations, and that, with the small opportunities open to it, it could not have done better, which is not to say that there is not a good deal yet to be done before true efficiency is reached.

#### The Territorial Force—Establishment and Strength.

The following table shows the establishment and strength of the Territorial Force, all ranks, the former as given in the Estimates 1909-10, and the latter the strength on Jan. 1st, 1909 :

|                            | Establishment. | Strength.      |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cavalry . . . .            | 26,545         | 23,347         |
| Artillery . . . .          | 47,073         | 31,773         |
| Engineers . . . .          | 15,607         | 11,075         |
| Infantry . . . .           | 201,807        | 128,584        |
| Army Service Corps . . . . | 9,013          | 5,731          |
| Medical Corps . . . .      | 15,485         | 9,413          |
| Veterinary Service . . . . | 210            | 77             |
| <b>Total . . . .</b>       | <b>315,740</b> | <b>210,000</b> |

These totals include 393 adjutants and 2033 instructors of the permanent staff in the establishments, and 372 adjutants and 1996 men in the strength. The Territorial officers included in the figures numbered 11,267 (establishment) and 8573 (strength). Exclusive of the permanent staff the establishment is 313,314, and the strength 207,632. It may be of value to add that in the last three years of the existence of the Volunteer Force its enrolled strength was as follows: 1905, 249,611; 1906, 255,854; 1907, 250,786. Recent returns show that the number of former Volunteers in the Territorial Force is rapidly diminishing. Of the 108,000 Territorials who were serving on a one-year engagement on Oct. 1st, 1908, 51,000 re-engaged for one year, 20,000 for more than one year, and 37,000 had left the Force. On Oct. 1st, 1909, Gen. Mackinnon said that the number was not considered excessive. "Inasmuch as the Territorial Force has been steadily increasing in numbers since its formation, the reductions may be said to have been made good already." The following figures have been given by Mr. Haldane, referring to Oct. 1st, 1909.

|                         | Establishment. | Strength.      |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Officers . . . .        | 11,267         | 9,650          |
| N.C.O's and men . . . . | 302,047        | 260,404        |
|                         | <b>313,314</b> | <b>270,054</b> |

Since July 1909 the officers had increased by 121; there was a decrease of 311 men. The yeomanry on Oct. 1st, 1909, with an establishment of 24,864, had a strength of 24,220.

#### THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff.

##### Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill. Canada does not contribute towards the cost of the Imperial Navy. In connection with the appointment of Admiral Kingsmill in May 1903 to the command of the Canadian naval forces,

it was stated that this was the first step towards the building of a local fleet, of which the present vessels are regarded as a nucleus. There are 24 vessels, eight of which fulfil fishery protection duties, three are used on the Great Lakes, two are icebreakers, four are detailed for lighthouse duty, and the remainder are used in the revenue and surveying services. Negotiations were in progress during the last months of 1903 between the Dominion Government and the Admiralty in regard to the personnel of the projected navy for Canada. It is anticipated that a number of seamen from the Imperial Navy will be lent to act as a nucleus of the crews of the new vessels, to be afterwards withdrawn gradually as the sailors of Canada learn their duties.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service. In practice there is no organisation, and the existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. General principle of the recent reorganisation: to ensure a strength of 100,000 men being available as a "first line of defence." The desired peace and war establishment to be such that the addition of one-third to the former will complete the latter. Present proportion, 60,000 to 100,000. The Permanent Force to be the means of instruction. **Establishment:** permanent force, 5000 men. **Active militia:** mounted troops—peace, 3100 all ranks; war, 8000 all ranks. **Artillery (field):** peace, 2000 all ranks; war, 3470 all ranks. **Infantry:** peace, 35,000; war, 92,000. Total strength of active militia: officers, 3000; rank and file, 41,000; horses, 7600, when at peace. War: officers, 5000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. These figures are subject to qualification. Towards the end of 1909, great military enthusiasm was manifested throughout Canada, and many new corps were formed in the Western provinces. The cadet organisation is very comprehensive.

#### Australian Commonwealth.

There is a Board of Administration, of which the regular members are the Minister of State for Defence, the Director of Naval Forces, the Finance member, and a Secretary. The Director of the Naval Forces is Captain W. R. Creswell, C.M.G., and the Contribution to the Imperial Navy, £200,000 annually. Each State has also a Naval Commandant—New South Wales, Commander F. H. C. Brownlow; South Australia, Captain C. J. Clare, C.M.G.; Queensland, Commander J. C. Richardson; Victoria, Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G. The vessels of the Commonwealth Navy are eleven in number, and are distributed as follows: **Queensland**—*Gayundah* and *Paluma*, harbour defence vessels of 360 tons, one second-class torpedo boat, and one picket boat. **South Australia**—*Protektor*, small cruiser of 920 tons displacement, and one second-class torpedo boat. **Victoria**—*Cerberus*, armour clad ship of 3,420 tons, two first and two second-class torpedo boats.

The officers of the Navy and the Naval Militia number 100, the present number of men being just over 1000. In April 1909 contracts were placed with two British firms for the building of three torpedo-boat destroyers, of 700 tons displacement, 26 knots speed, and a range of action of 2500 nautical miles at 14 knots.

Professor J. H. Biles, who had previously visited Australia to confer with the Commonwealth authorities, was commissioned by them to supervise the construction of the new boats, two of which were to be launched and go out under steam, and the third to be packed and shipped for reconstruction in Australia. The contract price of each destroyer was stated to be £81,500. A number of Commonwealth officials and workmen, under Commander Clarkson, were selected by the former to study the methods of inspection, and the latter to be employed in the several departments of the shipbuilding yards at which the boats were in hand. In September it was announced that, the New South Wales Dreadnought Fund not being required for its original purpose, part of the sum, to the extent of £100,000, would be applied to the establishment of a Naval College in association with Sydney University, for the training of officers for the Australian squadron. The remainder of the fund was devoted to the establishment of farms for the training of young British immigrants, to be selected by the county colonisation societies.

The Commonwealth Military System is based on two principles: (a) The defence of Australian soil; (b) The defence of Australian interests wherever threatened. The system consists of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. **Administration**—Force provided: (a) Permanent cadre force; (b) Field force, 6 battalions light horse, 3 battalions infantry; (c) Garrison force for local defence. Percentage of non-efficients, 20 per cent.; rifle clubs as a reserve to militia. **Establishment:** Garrison force, 12,000 for peace and war. Field force: peace strength, half war strength. Peace establishment: light horse, 6500, with 24 guns; infantry, 7500, with 36 guns. War establishment: light horse, 13,000, with 36 guns; infantry, 15,000, with 40 guns. Total: war, 28,000 all ranks, with 84 guns; peace, 14,000, with 60 guns. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 26,000; war, 40,000. Partially trained: light horse (approximately), 7000; cadets, 9103. Rifle club members, 28,721. Grand total of all forces: officers, 2400; other ranks, 60,000.

The Australian Defence Bill, introduced into the House of Representatives in Sept. 1908, and since revised with shorter periods, is a measure having for its object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males from the age of 12 to 25—cadet training from 12 to 18, and thence onward to 26 service in the National Guard. From the age of 18 the proposed training is 16 days each in the first and second years and certain musters and parades in subsequent years. These arrangements would not supersede the system of liability to serve from 18 to 60 years of age, laid down in the Defence Acts, 1903-4, which refers only to time of war. There will be penalties for obstructive employers, and extra drill for non-efficients. In the official memorandum the object was explained to be to "obtain a fighting force, as large as possible in numbers, at the lowest possible cost," and thus "the training of the force will be limited to such matters as are absolutely necessary, or war." The revised Bill is a compromise designed to prevent the loss of the votes of those opposed to compulsory training. The *Sydney Morning Herald* estimates the cost of the scheme at: Junior cadets, £25,000; senior cadets, £136,000;



citizen soldiers, £419,000; war equipment, £267,000. The Bill will probably not pass in 1909, but when reintroduced in 1910 it is likely to be more thorough as regards the length of annual training.

#### New Zealand.

The only ships belonging to New Zealand are the *Amokura*, gunboat, used as a training-ship for boys, four torpedo boats built in England in 1884, one small yacht, two mining vessels, and a cable and special service ship. *Tasmania* also has a torpedo boat similar to those of New Zealand. The naval subsidy to the Imperial Navy was increased in Oct. 1908 from £40,000 to £100,000.

The **Military Establishments** of New Zealand are the same for peace and war. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,500. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10·2 per cent., being the largest in the empire. The rifle club movement is very progressive, and the cadet movement very extensive. Total cadets, 14,000.

#### South Africa.

A sum of £46,000 annually is contributed by the Cape Colony towards the general maintenance of the British Navy. There is also a Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, numbering about 1000 men.

The naval subsidy of Natal is £35,000. The colony also maintains a Naval Volunteer Force.

#### Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3000. The strength of this force in 1908 was 600 men, 450 of which were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

#### St. Vincent.

In July 1909 the Legislative Council of St. Vincent unanimously passed a resolution introduced by the unofficial members offering to vote annually and pay unconditionally into the Imperial Treasury an amount approximating to 1 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony as a contribution towards the Navy. After referring to the comparative smallness of the amount the resolution stated that the principle involved is the practical acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude for assistance and protection afforded in the past and present, and of loyalty to his Majesty the King. The Colonial Secretary, replying in a telegram expressing the thanks of the Government and their high appreciation of the patriotic desire of the colony, suggested that consideration of the offer should be postponed until the whole question of Imperial defence had been brought before the Imperial Defence Conference.

### THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Bombay Marine Service originated in the needs of the Honourable East India Company for coast and commerce protection. In 1751 it was first regulated on a permanent footing, with instructions and articles of war, and in 1754 the force became subject to the Mutiny Act. In 1761 the officers were given

uniform. In 1772 it undertook regular surveying work, and in 1779 a hydrographer was appointed. In 1798 the Court of Directors revised the marine regulations, conferring on the officers relative rank and a fixed scale of pay and pension. The force then became a regular naval service for war purposes only, and a superintendent, marine board, and commodore were appointed, while a master attendant was placed in charge of the dockyard at Bombay. The titular change of the force from Bombay Marine to Indian Navy was made in 1830. In 1777 the Bombay Marine Battalion was raised, and in 1861 it was incorporated as a line regiment under the designation of "Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry or Marine Battalion." In 1862 the Indian Navy was abolished, and on April 30th, 1863, it ceased to exist with the hauling down of the Indian Jack on the ships in Bombay Harbour. The record of the Honourable Company's service was one of continuous gallant work against the national enemy and pirates, as well as the more peaceful but not less arduous duty of surveying.

The Royal Indian Marine as it now exists is administered by a Director, a Deputy Director, and an Assistant-Director. It consists of 35 commanders, 43 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, 9 chief engineers, 40 engineers, 26 assistant-engineers, and 20 gunners. It has dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpur.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

**Royal Naval Colleges.** The Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets are given in the Navy List published quarterly by H.M. Stationery Office. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural-born or naturalised British subjects. There is a qualifying Literary Examination, and every candidate has to be interviewed separately by a Committee appointed by the Admiralty. The age limits are between 12 years and 8 months and 13 years. The period of training is 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and 6 months on board a special training cruiser. Three nominations to cadetships in the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are granted annually to the *Conway* training-ship of the Mercantile Marine. The **Royal Naval College, Dartmouth**, is under Capt. Trevelyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O. Commander Henry T. Buller is head of the Naval and Mr. Cyril E. Ashford, M.A., head of Professorial Staff. The **Royal Naval College, Osborne**, is under Capt. Arthur H. Christian, Commander R. G. A. W. Stapleton Cotton, M.V.O., is head of the Naval and Mr. Charles Godfrey head of the Professorial Staff. The **Royal Naval College, Greenwich** (see GREENWICH HOSPITAL, *infra*) is open to officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine; to probationary Assistant Constructors; and to private students of Naval Architecture. It is organised to provide for the instruction of Naval and Marine officers in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession. The President is Vice-Admiral Sir John Durnford, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Director of Naval Education, J. H. Ewing, Esq., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. There is a **Royal Naval War College at Portsmouth** under Rear-Admiral R. S. Lavy; a **Royal Naval Engineering College at Devonport** under Capt. Lionel G. Tufnell, C.M.G.

**Greenwich Hospital.** This ancient institution was originally a Royal Palace, and was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates in the north of England, house property at Greenwich, and Exchequer grants amounting to £21,000 a year. In '65 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. The buildings are now used as a Royal Naval College. Director, Mr. C. H. R. Stansfield.

**Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,** is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the third term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Commandant is Colonel A. Graham Thomson.

**Royal Military College, Sandhurst,** is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are also usually offered on the result of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is 18 months, divided into three terms (temporarily 12 months). A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Commandant, Col. Wm. Capper. Postal Address, Camberley, Surrey

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross has precedence of all Orders of Knighthood, including the Garter, held only (among V.C.'s by) Lord Roberts, in that it comes first—on the inner side of the left breast, *i.e.* farthest from the left shoulder; and, as a corollary to this order, must, as a symbol of any other honorary distinction following the wearer's name, take premier place; *e.g.* V.C., K.G., G.C.B., etc.

### Royal Navy:

|                                             |   |
|---------------------------------------------|---|
| Admirals of the Fleet . . . . .             | 2 |
| Admirals . . . . .                          | 1 |
| Lieutenants . . . . .                       | 1 |
| Midshipmen (A. Mayo, Indian Navy) . . . . . | 1 |
| Chief Gunners . . . . .                     | 1 |
| Bluejackets . . . . .                       | 1 |

### Land Forces:

|                                                |    |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| Field-M Marshals . . . . .                     | 3  |
| General Officers . . . . .                     | 16 |
| Colonels . . . . .                             | 15 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels . . . . .                  | 9  |
| Majors 21, Captains 16 } equal rank            | 37 |
| Lieutenants 11, Ensigns 1 . . . . .            | 12 |
| Quartermasters 1, Riding masters 1 . . . . .   | 2  |
| Medical Officers . . . . .                     | 17 |
| Warrant Officers (Sergeant-Majors) 2 . . . . . | 2  |
| Sergeant-Majors . . . . .                      | 2  |
| Colour-Sergeants (1 Musketry) . . . . .        | 3  |
| Sergeants . . . . .                            | 17 |
| Lance-Sergeants . . . . .                      | 4  |
| Corporals . . . . .                            | 4  |
| Lance-Corporals . . . . .                      | 5  |
| Bombardiers . . . . .                          | 1  |
| Gunners . . . . .                              | 2  |
| Drivers (R.A.) . . . . .                       | 2  |
| Drummers . . . . .                             | 1  |
| Pipers . . . . .                               | 1  |
| Privates . . . . .                             | 18 |
| Trooper (Colonial) . . . . .                   | 1  |

Total now living (Officers 117, Ranks 62) . . . . . 179

The preceding table gives, by ranks, those now living upon whom the Decoration has been conferred. The enumeration includes 2 earls, a baron, an honourable, and a baronet, whilst three are heirs to the latter dignity; 17 knights, 19 companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, and 7 D.S.O.'s; 2 wear the Legion of Honour, 3 are aides-de-camp to the King, 7 had won life-saving decorations before gaining the V.C., and 2 at least hold the medal for distinguished conduct in the field; 15 have been commissioned from the ranks, one of whom, who had been a lieutenant, became a private and lance-corporal of Dragoon Guards, and is again a lieutenant. One officer was rendered blind in action, and 2 lost each a limb on the battlefield. On the active or reserve list there are 20, and on the retired 93. Of the living V.C.'s 8 are for the Crimean War (Luke O'Connor's being for Alma and Sir Hugh Rowlands' Inkerman); 1 Persia; 23 Indian Mutiny—Delhi to Dwarka; 1 China; 4 New Zealand; 1 Japan; 10 Indian frontiers (67-97); 2 Ashanti and West Africa (74-92); 9 Afghanistan; 10 Zululand and South Africa (79-96); 8 Egypt and Soudan (82-5); 4 Khartoum Expedition; 68 Boer War; 4 Ashantee and China (1900); 7 Somaliland and Nigeria (1902-4); and, on July 6th, 1904, 1 in Tibet. For other interesting particulars—*vide* eds. 1901-8.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not fewer than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1909 meeting at Bisley, at which there was a "record" attendance of overseas competitors:

**Humphry Cup** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Cambridge University, 831; Oxford University, 796.

**Ashburton Shield** (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Rugby, 512.

**Spencer Cup** (7 shots at 500 yards): Corporal B. R. Wood, Tonbridge School, 34.

**Cadet's Trophy**: Dover, 130.

**MacKinnon Challenge Cup** (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Canada, 1616; Transvaal, 1514; England, 1492; Natal, 1491; Scotland, 1491.

**Kolapore Cup** (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Canada, 765; Transvaal, 756; Natal, 750; Mother-country, 742.

**Eleho Shield** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England, 1717; Scotland, 1693; Ireland, 1650.

**National Challenge Trophy (Territorials)** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): England, 1861; Scotland, 1860; Wales, 1810; Ireland, 1794.

**King's Prize** (three stages—1st, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; 2nd, 20 shots at 600 yards; 3rd, 10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): £250, gold medal, and gold badge, Corporal H. G. Burr, London Rifle Brigade, 324; £50 and badge, Lance-Corporal T. Hopkin, late and Welsh, 319; winner of bronze medal for best score first stage, Pte. E. McCue, 7th A. and S. Highlanders, 103; winner of silver medal for best score second stage, Lieut. J. W. S. Beatty, Witwatersrand Rifles, 195.

**St. George's Challenge Vase** (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards and 15 shots at 900 yards): Pte. J. S. Welch, W. Kent Yeo., 134.

**Albert** (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards and 15 at 1000 yards): Major T. Ranken, 8th Royal Scots, 171.

**Prince of Wales** (7 shots at 300 and 10 shots at 600 yards): Sergt. A. M. Blackburn, Canada, 84.

**Alexandra** (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Pte. E. Skilton, London Rifle Brigade, 69.

**United Service Challenge Cup** (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Royal Marines, 769; Army, 765; Territorials, 729; Navy, 725.

**Chancellor's Challenge Plate** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Oxford University, 750; Cambridge University, 731.

**Donegall Challenge Cup** (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards): Mr. T. G. Roxburgh, South London R.C., 83.

**Hopton Aggregate**: Mr. Thomas Caldwell, Ulster R.A., 793.

**County Rifle Championship**: City of London, 758.

**Halford Memorial** (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Bucks Division.

**Edge** (15 shots at 900, 1000, and 1100 yards): M. R. M. Thorburn, N.R.C. of Scotland, 215.

**Waldegrave** (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards): Major S. A. Pixley, English Eight Club, 99.

**Bass** (10 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Lieut.-Col. Mellish, 8th Notts and Derby, 99.

**Wimbledon Cup**: Sergt.-Instr. T. Bayles, Canada, 49.

**Grand Aggregate**: Pte. E. Skilton, L.R.B., 334.

**Territorial Aggregate**: Lance-Sergt. A. C. Crossan, 7th S.R. 170.

**National Artillery Association**, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Major E. T. Lea.

**British Red Cross Society**. Founded 1905. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1908. Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy and Army. The Society offers such additional comforts and such general help as may be beyond the reasonable scope of the official bodies. It further examines, systematises and co-ordinates all offers of aid, and so prevents waste and overlapping. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.M. the Queen. Chairman of Council, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.; Chairman Executive Committee, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., Mr. Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Navy Records Society**. Sec., Prof. Sir J. Knox Laughton, King's College, London.

**Royal United Service Institution**, Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of Council, Lieut.-Genertl H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

**Gentlemen-at-Arms**. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. It contains over forty members, all ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levees, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

**Corps of Commissionaires**. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1839 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 3660. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. Office, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.

## THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army Scheme. The League urges that (1) Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the infantry (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms), shall be compulsory on all able-bodied youths between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth, such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years. (2) The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for home defence only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30. Combined with the above system, the League desires to see as much physical drill and military instruction as possible given to all boys previously to their reaching the military age. The League maintains that, under the system outlined above, the Territorial Army would, in the fourth year after the system had been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on the active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months; and that behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there would grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

The movement has been conducted with great vigour under the able generalship of Lord Roberts, and with the support of Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and other men of weight in the counsels of the nation. In April Captain Kincaid-Smith, the Liberal member for the Stratford-on-Avon division, resigned his seat in order to seek re-election as a National Service candidate. He failed to secure more than 471 votes against 5374 polled by the Unionist party candidate. On July 12th and 13th a debate upon the subject took place in the House of Lords, the occasion being the consideration of the "National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill." The Bill was introduced by Lord Roberts, who reiterated his conviction that "our present military policy involves a wilful gambling with the safety of the country and the empire." It was seconded by the Duke of Norfolk, and supported by Lord Milner and other influential peers. It was opposed by the leaders of both parties in the House, and was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

The main arguments adduced in support of national service are: (1) that it would secure immunity from invasion and from scares, and would give increased liberty of action to the fleet; (2) that the compulsory training and discipline would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of the British youth. For the latter reason Lord Roberts's Bill was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Other peers, among them the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Crewe, contested this ground. The Duke doubted whether any moral advantage would be attained if, "at the command of a bureau which had no soul to be saved and no body to be kicked, and, so far as he knew, no aptitude for the training of youth, and without regard to the wishes of the parents, boys of all characters and classes were thrown

together — at an age when passion was strongest, and experience, judgment, and principle were weakest, an imitative age when lasting impressions were easily made—in the close and uninterrupted intercourse of barrack-room, barrack-square, and canteen." Lord Crewe argued that the youths most in need of physical training would fail to pass the medical test of fitness for service in a national army.

The purely military arguments for national service are also contested. It is urged against them that compulsion of any kind is hateful to the British temperament, and that compulsory military service would weaken the national patriotism and independence; that the warship is at once the cheapest and the most mobile arm that an island power can wield; and that if our defence is insufficient, it would be better to spend money on strengthening the Navy than upon the creation of a conscript force of riflemen.

The National Service League contends that the cost of its scheme "will not exceed four millions, whether it is calculated upon the basis of the cost of the regular soldier, with all accompanying charges under the various heads given in the Army Estimates, or upon Mr. Haldane's figures for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army." A War Office Memorandum (101), presented to the House of Lords in view of the debate on Lord Roberts's Bill, avers that the methods by which the League's estimate is arrived at are fallacious. The War Office estimates the cost at nearly eight millions. "This estimate," it adds, "is purely for the normal annual upkeep of the force, and includes nothing for capital expenditure of any kind. One item in particular must be taken into consideration in this connection. At present the Territorials largely depend, for manoeuvre areas and artillery ranges, on those maintained for the Regulars. These would not suffice to accommodate the larger force proposed. There are no data on which to estimate what the cost of provision would be; but it would certainly be very large."

The Offices of the National Service League are at 72, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; Secretary, George F. Shee, M.A.

The Navy League was founded in 1895, and is a non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. The Navy, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. President, R. A. Yerburgh; Secretary, Commander W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. Offices, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster.

National Defence Association. Formed in 1906 to assist in the maintenance and co-ordination of the land forces adequate to the needs of the Empire; to support such expenditure upon the land forces as the security of the Empire necessitates; to promote continuity in our military policy, and to assist in removing military questions from the arena of party politics. President, Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Sec., Major S. H. Godman, D.S.O., 15, Pall Mall East, S.W.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

**National Association for Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers.** The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, chauffeurs, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. **Chairman:** Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. **Secretary:** Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. **Office:** 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Royal Naval Fund.** Established 1893. For the relief of widows, orphans, etc., of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown since Jan. 1st, 1893, and who are not eligible for pension or gratuity from the Admiralty. **Sec.,** J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

**Royal Patriotic Fund.** The Royal Patriotic Fund Reorganisation Act, 1903, dissolved the Patriotic Fund Commission, and transferred its property, rights, duties, and liabilities to the **Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.** The property of this Corporation is, subject to any special trust relating to any part thereof, to be administered by the Corporation for the benefit of the widows, children, and dependants of officers and men of the naval and military forces of the Crown. Total invested funds, Dec. 31st, 1908, £1,108,375. Numbers on books of various funds at that date, 3405 widows, 4067 children, 188 "other dependants." Total expenditure for the year 1908, £62,746; total income, £40,072. Excess of expenditure over income provided by sales of invested funds. **President,** H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.; **Chairman and Vice-President of Council,** W. Hayes Fisher, L.C.C.; **Secretary,** Major E. A. Stanton; **Office,** Seymour House, 17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.** Founded 1885. Assists by temporary grants the wives and families of men of all branches of the British land and sea forces, in time of peace or war, serving with the colours. There is also an **Officers' Branch** ('86), which provides apartments, rent free, for the widows and unmarried daughters of officers of both services, and makes small grants to necessitous officers' widows. A **Nursing Branch** ('92) for nursing the sick families of soldiers and sailors in their own homes. A **Clothing Branch** ('95) for providing clothing for wives and families of soldiers and sailors, especially those coming home from hot climates. The "Edgar" Boat Fund, and the "Orwell" Fund are also administered free of all expense by the Association. **Office,** 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

**Veterans' Relief Fund.** Founded in 1907 by the efforts of Lord Roberts "to save our veterans from the humiliation of the workhouse and a pauper's funeral." **Sec.,** Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.

**Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes.** Church House, Westminster. **Sec.,** Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

## "ALL-RED" ROUTE

A proposal to subsidise an improved fast through service to Australia and New Zealand *via* Canada was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference 1907. In an address to the Royal Colonial Institute on April 7th, 1908, Lord Strathcona thus summed up the arguments in its favour:

1. The service would improve the communication between the United Kingdom and Canada, and accelerate the carriage of mails and passengers between the two countries.

2. It would draw a certain portion of Canadian travel, which now passes by way of New York, back to its proper channel, and by its geographical advantages, and its quicker service to the United States, secure many American passengers and some of the mail traffic to Western points.

3. It would provide a faster service than at present to New Zealand and Australia.

4. It would utilise an alternative route to the East, and be available for conveyance of troops.

5. It would strengthen Great Britain's position in both Atlantic and Pacific, furnishing armed cruisers to aid in keeping the route open in time of war.

6. It would assist in giving Great Britain the control of the Pacific trade, which may pass out of her hands if the route is not utilised.

The original proposal of the Canadian Premier, advocating a 4-day service to Halifax, 4 days across Canada, and 16 days to Sydney, was criticised by Sir Joseph Ward, who stated that the Pacific service proposed was not fast enough, and that New Zealand would grant no subsidy unless New Zealand had the first port of call in Australasia, and unless this service reduced the passage from Vancouver to New Zealand to 12 days, bringing England within three weeks of Auckland. So fast a service on the Pacific would necessitate 21-knot instead of 18-knot steamers, and therefore entail a much heavier subsidy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier originally estimated the necessary subsidy as £400,000, but the Hon. Clifford Sifton has since named the sum of £1,000,000, divided as follows: Canada, £325,000; New Zealand, £100,000; Australia, £75,000; Great Britain, £500,000.

In the proposal submitted to the Imperial Conference no particular railway service across Canada was specified, but the scheme was generally understood to refer to the **Canadian Pacific**, which indeed had a slower All-Red Route already in existence and had made the route commercially possible. The Canadian Pacific connects at Vancouver with the Canadian Australian Mail Service, which, in steamers such as the *Makura*, has now a 17-knot service.

The distances from Vancouver are: to Suva (Fiji), 5215 miles; to Auckland (New Zealand), 6229 miles; to Brisbane (Queensland), 6755 miles.

A Committee appointed by the Imperial Government has taken the evidence of expert witnesses, but Mr. Asquith stated in July 1909 that the Committee have not hitherto succeeded in removing the many difficulties by which it is attended. At the same time, he added, there is no reason to assume that these difficulties will prove insuperable.

# INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BY LUCIEN WOLF.

The war clouds which frowned so darkly over the Near East in the spring have passed, and Europe is able to add another year of unbroken peace to the credit side of her ledger. How far this is profit has, however, yet to be ascertained. There are at least two kinds of peace. Guicciardini, most famous of Florentine diplomatists, described them with admirable appositeness some three and a half centuries ago. "Peace," he wrote, "is blessed when it secures us from the suspicions of our neighbours, does not add to our danger, leads men to rest in quiet, and lessens their expenses: but when the opposite of this takes place it is, under the treacherous name of peace, nothing else than destructive war." To which of these categories does the peace we are now enjoying belong? Is it a stable peace? Is it a peace free from serious anxiety and disproportionate cost? Does it leave Europe better or worse off than twelve months ago? These questions must be answered before we can strike the balance of the international account, and say definitely whether, and to what extent, it belongs to the credit or the debit side.

The inquiry presents no very great difficulty. All that is necessary is to compare the task British statesmanship set itself seven years ago, and its progress up to the end of last year, with the situation of Europe as we see it to-day.

### **A Radical Change of British Policy.**

Soon after his arrival at the Foreign Office, in November 1900, Lord Lansdowne convinced himself that a radical change of British policy was necessary. Whether he was right or wrong is immaterial. During the previous twenty years Great Britain had been closely linked with the Triple Alliance through a common apprehension of French and Russian aggressiveness. This apprehension, however, had begun to weaken on the British side, and in its place there was growing up a pronounced hostility to Germany. The preferential connection with the Triple Alliance was widely criticised on the ground that under cover of it Germany was aiming at naval supremacy, and that this design, if not fatal to Great Britain, would, at any rate, give Germany the hegemony or mastery of Europe. Whether or not this suspicion was well-founded, it was incontestable that the growth of a great naval power in the

North Sea was calculated to arouse the gravest disquietude in this country. That such a power was in rapid process of development was, moreover, abundantly proved by the German Naval Act of 1898, and more particularly by the Supplementary Act of 1900. Lord Lansdowne realised the necessity for precautions, but it was not until Mr. Chamberlain was won over to his views in the spring of 1902 that he set to work in a definite direction. The task before him was, in effect, the old task of British statesmanship, reaching back to the Tudors, of seeking in the Balance of Power a security against invasion. He accomplished it by negotiating with France the Convention and Declaration of April 8, 1904, which liquidated all the conflicting interests of the two Powers, and by laying the foundations for a similar Agreement with Russia which Sir Edward Grey concluded in August 1907.

### **Chief Aim of the New Policy.**

The Balance of Power thus virtually revived was, however, only a latent element in the new policy. It was a theoretic reserve against possible antagonisms rather than a definite acknowledgment of their actual existence. This may be seen in the form of the Agreements, which only cleared the way for co-operation in circumstances involving the common interest, without in the slightest degree prejudicing the diplomatic independence of their signatories, or even—ostensibly at least—interfering with their previous attachments. In this respect the so-called Triple Entente was sharply differentiated from the Triple Alliance. The wisdom of this arrangement was speedily made apparent. Acting on the assumption that what had been accomplished was not necessarily an equipoise of mutually counteracting forces, but rather the extirpation of sources of conflict, which troubled and threatened the whole international field, Lord Lansdowne and, after him, Sir Edward Grey sought to consolidate the general peace thus so broadly based, by two further expedients, appealing, not to a single group of powers, but to the whole family of nations. One of them was a large extension of the Treaty system, chiefly in regard to Arbitration, and the Territorial *status quo*: the other was an international agreement for the limitation of military and naval armaments. The

chief aims of the new policy may, then, be roughly summed up as follows:—

1. The Balance of Power.
2. The strengthening of Treaty law in the interests of peace and the *status quo*.
3. Disarmament.

So much for the policy. Let us now see what it achieved up to the end of 1908.

### *The Resentment of Germany.*

From the outset it encountered formidable difficulties. The resentment of Germany was, of course, not unexpected, but it was hoped that it would yield to a reasonable appreciation of the new situation, which, while securing the general peace on a firmer foundation, endangered none of her just interests, nor necessarily diminished the circle of her friends. Unfortunately, temptation came to her in a succession of unforeseen accidents. In the first place there was the *débâcle* of Russia in the Far East. This, added to the naval maladministration in France, seriously disturbed the military basis of the new equilibrium to the prejudice of the Triple Entente. The opportunity thus afforded the irritated Chauvinism of Germany was rendered still easier for her by the indiscretions of M. Delcassé and M. Isvolsky, who failed to assimilate the widely conciliatory spirit in which British statesmen interpreted their *entente*. In the case of M. Delcassé the result was the Morocco crisis of 1905, which brought Europe to the verge of war, and for a time snapped all friendly relations between London and Berlin. Nevertheless, the lines on which Lord Lansdowne had planned his policy were scrupulously adhered to. Almost all the States of Europe, not even excepting Germany's allies in the Triple, were favourably impressed by them, and the moral atmosphere thus created was such that the Morocco crisis ended at the Conference of Algéiras in a compromise, which fully vindicated the new Balance of Power.

### *Covering the Danger Spots.*

More remarkable, however, was the success which attended the other two points of the Lansdowne policy. At no period of European history has the faith in treaties stood higher than during the first four years of the Triple Entente. The example set by Great Britain and France in their Arbitration Treaty of October 1903 was followed with astonishing zeal. Within twelve months eighteen similar treaties were signed, including one between Great Britain and Germany, and many others have since been added. Moreover, at the Hague Conference in 1907 a substantial step towards Obligatory

Arbitration was accomplished. Treaties pledging the Powers to respect the *status quo* and, in some cases, to defend it, were also concluded on an unprecedentedly large scale. In the aggregate they covered almost all the "danger spots" in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Here again Germany was won over, for she became quite an enthusiastic party to the two Declarations of April 1908, which provided for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the territories bordering the North Sea and the Baltic. The progress of the campaign for the limitation of armaments yielded less definite results, but it is a mistake to imagine that it proved altogether fruitless. Officially Germany resisted it, especially at the Hague Conference in 1907; but it is understood that during King Edward's visit to the Emperor at Cronberg, in the following year, the question was discussed in a friendly and hopeful spirit. The most substantial evidence of progress was, however, seen in the growing change in German public opinion. This was not confined to the ideologues and other unofficial people. The fact that the late Privy Councillor Von Holstein, for many years the brain and autocrat of the Foreign Office, was strongly opposed to the *Flottenjeben*—which some recently published letters of his have revealed—shows that powerful influences were at work a year ago to bring about an understanding with Great Britain on the subject.

### *The Balkan Crisis.*

This, then, was the situation when the Balkan crisis burst upon Europe towards the end of 1908. There is some obscurity about the origin of the crisis, but there can be none as to its disastrous effects. The recent revelations of Dr. Friedjung in the *Oesterreichische Rundschau* seem to show that it was precipitated by the tactless desire of M. Isvolsky to use the Triple Entente for the purpose of reopening the Dardanelles Question, and that it was aggravated by his failure to take Sir Edward Grey into his confidence in time. If this is true it affords a curious parallel to the similar blunder of M. Delcassé, by which the Morocco crisis was precipitated two years before. The probability is, however, that it only afforded Count Aerenthal and Prince, now King, Ferdinand the opportunity they needed for a *coup* which their restless spirits had long contemplated. However that may be, the effect upon the whole of Europe was staggering. Nowhere was the indignation more intense than in England, and both Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith took care to give emphatic expression to it. Sir Charles Dilke has lately criticised what he regards as the Secretary of State's



excess of zeal in the matter, but it is comprehensible enough if we call to mind the policy he had inherited and pursued. The whole fabric of that policy which, as we have seen, sought to buttress European peace by the sanctity of treaties, was endangered when a great Power permitted itself to trample upon one of the chief title-deeds of European public law. Unfortunately, Sir Edward Grey was unable to persist in the firm attitude he had adopted. He had not the nerve even of Lord Granville, who in similar circumstances in 1871 forced Russia by a threat of war to seek the sanction of a duly constituted European Conference for her proposed violation of the Treaty of Paris. In Sir Edward Grey's case, indeed, the tables were completely turned upon him by the superior audacity of Germany and Austria, who at the critical moment of the negotiations virtually threatened Russia with war unless the controversy were promptly terminated. Europe thereupon submitted and so completely that not a single power has since ventured to remind Austria of her obligation—formally recognised by her at an early stage of the crisis—to take an indemnity for her illegal act at the hands of a European Conference. It is true that both Austria and Bulgaria have come to terms with Turkey, whose material interests were directly assailed, and that the independence of Bulgaria has been formally recognised by all the Powers; but in its essential character of a European instrument, the Treaty of Berlin remains unvindicated.

### The Cost of Peace.

If, then, peace has been preserved, it is certainly not a stable peace; it has been preserved at the cost of the whole international structure which Lord Lansdowne designed in 1902, and which at one time promised so richly for the tranquillity of Europe. The Teutonic hegemony, dimly apprehended seven years ago, but apparently exorcised at Algeiras, has asserted itself and has not been gainsaid. Faith in public treaties, in the security of the *status quo*, and in the pacific settlement of international disputes on an equitable basis has been severely shaken, and as a result of these two disillusionments, all hope of a limitation of armaments has been shattered. Both by sea and land the race for military supremacy has been resumed with feverish intensity, and it is not likely to be relaxed while the memory of the Austro-Bulgarian *coup* remains. The whetted ambitions and rekindled resentments of the Great Powers have found a counterpart, too, in the fears of smaller states, like Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, who, with the fate of the Treaty of Berlin before their eyes, have been absorbed during the past year by military problems. In a word, the whole constructive and consolidating work of the last seven years has been undone. The peace which survives represents, not a gain, but a heavy loss, for it is a more costly peace than Europe has ever known—costly, not only in money, but in consuming anxiety and rankling bitterness.

**Institute of International Law** (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sheraton Baker, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. General Sec., M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

**Danube International Commission.** "La Commission Européenne du Danube" was constituted by the Treaty of Paris, 1856. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Roumania was given representation on the Commission, the other Powers represented being Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. By the Treaty of London, '83, its jurisdiction was extended to Braila, and it was provided that it should exercise its powers for a period of 21 years from April 24th, 1883; and thereafter for successive terms of three years unless one of the contracting parties should notify one year before the expiration of the term the intention of proposing modifications in the constitution or in the powers of the Commission. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from Braila to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation. The delegates meet twice a year in full session, an executive committee of the delegates present at Galatz transacting all current business. The income roughly averages £80,000 a year, derived entirely from taxes paid by shipping on leaving the river. No tax is paid on entry. The office of the Commission is at Galatz.

# INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1909.

## THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The crisis provoked in the autumn of 1908 by the Bulgarian declaration of independence and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina continued until the spring of 1909, when it ended as dramatically as it had opened.

### *Austria, Turkey and the Powers.*

Popular resentment in Turkey against Austria's violation of the Berlin Treaty exhibited itself in a determined **boycott of Austrian goods**, and, from Dec. 1st, of Hungarian goods also. Austria refused to discuss with Turkey the question of compensation until the boycott ceased, and more than once threatened to withdraw her ambassador from Constantinople as a protest against the alleged neglect of the Porte to discourage its continuance. Meanwhile pourparlers regarding a draft programme for the **proposed Conference of the Powers** had led to no definite accord, chiefly because of differences between Austria-Hungary and Russia concerning its scope. Austria-Hungary desired to conclude a separate agreement with Turkey for the abrogation of **Article 25 of the Berlin Treaty** and then let the Conference record the fact. Russia, however, insisted that, according to the precedent of the London Convention, Austria-Hungary must agree to an unfettered discussion of the annexation by the Conference. In the course of a remarkable debate in the Italian Chamber, which was regarded in many quarters as a shock to the policy of Count von Aehrenthal, **Signor Tittoni** declared (Dec. 4th) that the annexation concerned not Turkey alone but all the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin. Two days later the **German Chancellor**, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Germany must leave the lead in diplomatic action to other Powers, and must be loyal to her ally, Austria-Hungary. On Dec. 10th the Austrian Government intimated to the Russian Government its willingness to agree to a discussion in writing between the Powers of the question of annexation, the results of the discussion to be submitted to a Conference. **M. Isvolsky** consented to this proposal (Dec. 15th) after consultation with the British and French Ambassadors. In a **Circular Note** (published Dec. 23rd) to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia explained that she consented to the proposed prefatory exchange of views and to the conduct of direct negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the understanding that the ultimate decision would rest with the Conference. She pointed out, in conclusion, that the Conference could not abrogate certain clauses of the Treaty of Berlin without substituting others. On Dec. 17th the Austrian Premier, **Baron Bienerth**, replying to interpellations in the Reichsrath, declared that his Government was most anxious for the holding of a Conference, provided that an agreement were obtained beforehand as to its programme. He stated that although the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods gave no signs of weakening, an agreement had been reached with the Porte on the subject which rendered possible the resumption of negotiations on the annexation question. On Dec. 23rd the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador handed to the Grand Vizier a memorandum containing the following pro-

posals in satisfaction of Turkey's claims to compensation: Austria to consent (1) to the immediate increase of the Turkish Customs duties to 15 per cent., and to the future conclusion of a commercial treaty permitting of further increase; (2) to close her post offices in the Ottoman Empire should the other Powers adopt the same course; (3) to a modification of the capitulations under the same conditions; (4) to renounce her religious protectorate over the Albanian Catholics. These proposals were not acceptable to the Porte, which demanded pecuniary compensation, and the negotiations came to a temporary standstill, the boycott of Austrian goods continuing meanwhile with undiminished rigour. On Jan. 10th it was officially announced in Vienna that the Austrian Government had intimated its willingness to offer the Turkish Government the sum of £12,500,000 as compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This concession led to a speedy settlement of the dispute. In the following week an agreement was drafted, and in due course ratified by the two Powers. The **Agreement** provided for the personal and religious liberty of the Musulman population of the annexed provinces, the payment of £12,500,000 to the Ottoman Government, the abolition of Austro-Hungarian post offices in the Ottoman Empire, the increase to 15 per cent. of duties on goods imported into the Ottoman Empire, and the establishment of a monopoly in or the increase of import duties on petroleum, cigarette-paper, matches, spirits, and playing cards. Turkey, on her part, renounced her rights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and undertook to support Austria at the Conference.

### *Turkey, Bulgaria, and the Powers.*

Thus ended Turkey's interest in the annexation question. The crisis consequent upon the Austrian *coup* was to exhibit its most menacing phases in other directions. Turkey had yet to obtain from Bulgaria compensation for the loss of her rights to **Rumelian tribute and the Oriental Railway**. The negotiations opened by the Bulgarian Government in October, on the advice of Britain, France, and Russia, were suspended in the following month. The Bulgarian Government addressed a **Note to the Powers** (Dec. 22nd) complaining of a number of alleged slights on the part of Turkey, and the friction between Sofia and Constantinople continued to increase. The mobilisation of a division of the Bulgarian army (Jan. 23rd), the reported movements of Turkish troops, and an informal but inopportune intimation on the part of Turkey that she would like a rectification of frontier, occasioned the gravest apprehensions of a conflict, and Russia addressed a **Circular Despatch** (Jan. 28th) to the Powers urging that joint representations should be made at Sofia and Constantinople. At the same time the Bulgarian Government issued a Note explaining its position and declaring its willingness to pay £3,280,000 for the Eastern Railway and the Rumelian tribute. Turkey's demand was for £5,000,000. At this critical juncture **Russia came forward with a solution** which claimed the gratitude of Europe. It was based upon the fact that Turkey was paying off the outstanding balance of the indemnity of the

Russian war of 1876 in instalments of £320,000 a year. Russia offered to agree to the capitalisation of as many of these instalments as would enable Turkey to borrow the sum of £5,000,000 which she claimed from Bulgaria. The offer was favourably entertained by Turkey and produced an immediate improvement in the situation. The Bulgarian reservists were disbanded, the troops were withdrawn from the frontier, and the Turco-Bulgarian dispute was at an end. Some resentment was excited in Constantinople by the fact that Prince Ferdinand, who visited St. Petersburg in February to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir, was prematurely accorded kingly honours by the Russian Government. The incident was explained by M. Isvolsky as being due to the peculiar circumstances of the moment and as not indicating a recognition of the independence of Bulgaria. The negotiations for the capitalisation of the Russian indemnity were formally concluded on April 10th, some delay having been caused by the change of Government in Constantinople, and a few days later all the signatories to the Berlin Treaty signified their recognition of the independence of Bulgaria and the sovereignty of Tsar Ferdinand.

#### *Austria, Serbia, and the Powers.*

The satisfaction of Turkey's claims against Austria and Bulgaria on account of the events of Oct. 1908 left untouched the larger question of the recognition by the Powers of the embarrassing situation which those events had created. The views of Great Britain, France, and Russia as to the necessity for a Conference or the regularisation of Austria's position remained unaltered, but diplomatic energies and anxieties were by this time absorbed in the effort to keep the peace between Austria and Serbia. The resentment manifested by the Serbs at the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the counter-irritation provoked in Austria provided the most lasting and the most dangerous phase of the crisis. Following upon the events recorded under SERBIA in the 1909 ANNUAL, the Serbian Government gave an assurance to the remonstrating Powers that it would do its best to check provocative action against Austria-Hungary. Early in the New Year (Jan. 3rd) a speech by the Serbian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Milovanovitch, in the course of which he was reported to have said that the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples was menaced only from the side of Austria, drew from Vienna a demand for explanations and a threat to withdraw the Austrian Minister from Belgrade. M. Milovanovitch explained that he had been misreported, and the explanation was accepted (Jan. 5th). The Serbian Cabinet tendered its resignation to King Peter, who declined to receive it. The resignation was tendered again, and again declined, but was accepted on Jan. 17th. The situation remained apparently unaltered until the middle of February, when there were rumours of renewed complications and of an impending ultimatum from Austria. Count von Aerenthal, in formally contradicting the statement of a Vienna paper that war was regarded as inevitable, acknowledged that "the gravity of the situation is unmistakable" (Feb. 22nd). Both sides appeared to have adopted an uncompromising attitude, Serbia refusing to repudiate claims—which she had

never officially formulated, but which she was known to have entertained (see 1909 ANNUAL)—for territorial compensation, unless she received an assurance of satisfactory compensation of another kind, and Austria-Hungary refusing to admit the title of the Serb States to compensation of any kind unless the claim to territorial compensation was formally disavowed. A suggestion from Great Britain and France that some indication of the economic concessions which Austria-Hungary proposed to make should be sought by the Powers before further representations were made at Belgrade was declined by Germany. Acting under the friendly advice of Russia, who throughout the dispute subordinated her natural sympathies with the southern Slavs to the interests of European peace, Serbia addressed to the Powers a Note (March 10th) in which she explicitly declared that in submitting her cause to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty she demanded from Austria no compensation, territorial, political, or economic, on account of the Bosnian annexation. She again affirmed her desire to live on good terms with the Dual Monarchy. Count von Aerenthal refused to regard these assurances as adequate. He demanded that they should be couched in more definite language and addressed directly to Austria. He declined to admit the competence of the Powers to judge the issue. The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade was instructed to inform the Serbian Government that when Serbia made known in Vienna her resolve to change her policy in regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria would be ready to negotiate with her in matters of trade and communication. Serbia's reply, though in perfectly correct form, was regarded in Vienna as impertinent. The only hopes of averting war seemed to rest in the well-known devotion of the Emperor-King to the cause of peace, and in the strenuous efforts which the British Government were known to be making to devise a formula that would prove acceptable to Austria without inflicting wanton humiliation upon Serbia. At this, the most critical juncture of the dispute, when Europe was momentarily apprehensive that Austria-Hungary would deliver an ultimatum to Serbia, or that Serb irritation would break out into some act of war, Germany effected a *coup de main* which eliminated from the problem the risk of Russo-Austrian complications, and deprived Serbia and Montenegro of any hopes they might have entertained—in spite of a distinct warning to the contrary—of Russian aid in the last resort. The exact nature of the pressure applied at St. Petersburg must be left for history to reveal. It was believed in many quarters that the German Emperor personally intervened, and that a German mobilisation was threatened unless Russia expressed her willingness to recognise the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. On the other hand, official organs in Berlin asserted that no representations other than friendly had been made in St. Petersburg. Whatever influence was brought to bear its effect was the production (March 20th) of the required assurances. This surrender, as it was popularly regarded both in Serbia and Russia, provoked much resentment against M. Isvolsky and against Germany, but it relieved the tension of the international situation. A day or two later the efforts of Sir Edward Grey to put an end to the quarrel between Austria and Serbia were

crowned with success, and a formula, agreed upon by Great Britain and Austria, and assented to by France, Russia, Italy, and Germany, was formally accepted by Serbia (March 30th). The declaration took the shape of a postscript to the Servian Note of March 10th. It set forth that Serbia recognised that her rights had not been affected by the Bosnian annexation, and that she would consequently abide by whatever decision the Powers might come to regarding the abrogation of Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. Submitting to the advice of the Great Powers she undertook to abandon the attitude of protest against the annexation which she had maintained since the autumn, and to change her conduct towards Austria-Hungary. In conformity with this undertaking and trusting in the peaceful intention of Austria she agreed to disband her reservists and reduce her army to the footing on which it stood in the spring of 1903. The acceptance of the formula and the consequent ending of the crisis was generally welcomed in Serbia, and much gratitude was expressed for the friendly offices of Great Britain. Montenegro endorsed Serbia's attitude. On April 9th the Great Powers formally recognised the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by signifying their assent to the abrogation of Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. Thus ended the Balkan Crisis of 1908-9, which for six months had kept Europe within measurable distance of the brink of war.

#### CRETE.

The settlement of the Balkan Crisis left one problem of the Near East unsolved. On the day on which Austria-Hungary had announced her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Oct. 7th, 1908), the Cretans proclaimed their union (see p. 250) with Greece. In deference to the wishes of the protecting Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia—no steps were taken by Greece or the Cretans to give practical effect to the proclamation by the appointment of Cretan deputies to the Parliament at Athens, but the island Government was thenceforth conducted in the name of King George, all officials being required to take the oath of allegiance. The Powers judiciously turned a blind eye to the insular aspects of this peaceful revolution; their High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, who as a patriotic Greek might have been placed in an awkward dilemma in official dealings with the new régime, was permitted to take long leave of absence. Turkey appealed to the protecting Powers to postpone the withdrawal of their troops from the island, but the Powers felt bound to carry out their promise. On July 13th they addressed to the Porte a memorandum announcing their intention to withdraw their garrisons on July 26th and to station four warships in Cretan waters in order to protect the Moslem islanders and safeguard the sovereign rights of the Ottoman Empire. They described the arrangement as provisional and reserved to themselves the right to discuss the regularisation of the political status of the island at a more opportune moment. At the same time a proclamation was issued to the Cretans, and a verbal declaration was addressed to the Greek Government asking it loyally to accept the situation, and pointing out that any modification which could be interpreted as a provocation to Turkey would be less favourable to Crete and to Greece than the existing state of affairs. In Greece popular

sympathy with Cretan aspirations ran so high that on July 18th M. Theotokis resigned the premiership, a new Cabinet being formed by M. Ralli on condition that the Chamber should be dissolved. King George assented to this course, but it was agreed that the elections should be postponed until March, by which time, it was hoped, the Cretan problem would be solved. The evacuation of the island by the troops of the Powers was carried out as arranged. No sooner was it completed than the Cretans hoisted the Greek flag upon the fort at Canea—an act of childish folly which nearly precipitated a crisis. Intense popular indignation was provoked in Turkey, where pressure was put upon the Government to take vigorous measures to assert its sovereignty. Crowded meetings were held at Salonika and Monastir, and bellicose resolutions were telegraphed to Constantinople. Under this pressure the Porte addressed a telegram (Aug. 5th) to Athens demanding categorical assurances that the Greek Government cherished no intention of annexing Crete. The Powers meanwhile made energetic representations to the Cretan Government calling upon it to abstain from provocative actions. They also requested the Greek Government to remove from the active list of its army the Greek officers serving in Crete. The Cretan Government, failing to induce the islanders to consent to the lowering of the Greek flag, resigned (Aug. 15th), and the protecting Powers each despatched a second warship to Cretan waters to assert their authority. Three hundred bluejackets were landed at daybreak on Aug. 18th, and four of them, one representing each of the protecting Powers, cut down the offending flagstaff. There was no opposition on the part of the islanders. Sixty men were left on guard in the fort until Sept. 1st, when they were withdrawn on the receipt of satisfactory assurances. As to the future of the island, Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons on May 28th, said: "The question of the status of Crete remains, and it is very difficult. It is one which must be considered by the four Powers and by the Turkish Government. During the last six months we have been confronted at different times by at least three questions connected with the Near East which at one moment or another appeared to have got into a complete impasse, for which there was no satisfactory solution. All these three questions have found a solution and emerged from the impasse peaceably, and I do not think it ought to be impossible for the four Powers and Turkey to find a solution of the Cretan question also." The Turkish Government addressed a Circular Note to the protecting Powers in November, urging a prompt settlement of the Cretan question on lines which would guarantee a very ample autonomy, but would at the same time expressly and finally exclude the annexation of the island by Greece.

#### FRANCE, GERMANY, AND MOROCCO.

A misunderstanding which had lasted for five years was happily removed on Feb. 6th by the conclusion of negotiations between France and Germany with regard to economic interests in Morocco. The text of the essential clause of the declaration upon which the two Governments agreed will be found on p. 287. By a happy coincidence, which, whether designed or

not, attracted general attention, the signing of the declaration and the publication of its terms took place during the visit of King Edward to Berlin. In May the Court of Arbitration at The Hague gave its decision on the questions arising out of the arrest at Casablanca, at the end of Sept. 1908 of some deserters from the French Legion. The Court held that the German Consulate had, in the circumstances, no right to extend its protection either to the French or the German deserters from the French legion, but that, on the other hand, the French military authorities ought to have respected "as far as possible" the *de facto* protection extended by the Consulate to the deserters, even though the Consular agents had no legal right to the exercise of that protection. The Court left the deserters—German as well as French—in the hands of the French military authorities. The award was described by some of its critics as representing a compromise rather than an authoritative exposition of the law of nations. But it had the excellent effect of satisfying both parties, and of amicably ending a squabble which a few months earlier had brought Europe to the brink of war. In July the French Government pardoned the deserters—an act which was appreciated in Germany as a friendly consideration for German susceptibilities. The claims of the French Government in respect of a number of grievances, old and recent, against the Government of Morocco were the subject of prolonged negotiations with Shereefian representatives who visited Paris; but up to the end of November no satisfactory conclusion had been reached. See also MOROCCO AND SPAIN.

#### THE CONGO FREE STATE.

The transfer of the Congo Free State from King Leopold to the Belgian Government was formally recognised by France and Germany in Jan. 1909. Great Britain hesitated to give her sanction to the cession until she had received explicit assurances that remedies would be found for the notorious abuses in the administration of the State. The United States, in a communication by Mr. Root (Jan. 11th), adopted an attitude virtually identical with that of Sir Edward Grey. On Feb. 26th, in the course of a Parliamentary debate upon the subject, Sir Edward Grey stated that the British Government had in no way modified its views as to the necessity for drastic reforms in the treatment of natives and the restrictions upon trade. On March 4th, in replying to a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, he reiterated the determination of the Government to insist upon the fulfilment of its treaty rights. It was not until March 15th that the reply of the Belgian Government to the British Note of Nov. 4th, 1908, was handed to Sir Edward Grey. In a speech in the House of Commons on May 27th, he described it as "satisfactory in regard to general principles, but inconclusive with regard to what measures are to be taken to change the Government in the Congo." The British reply was transmitted on June 11th [Cd. 4701]. In the course of it Sir Edward Grey said: "His Majesty's Government are anxious to recognise the Belgian government of the Congo, but they cannot do so until it is clear that the abuses of taxation and forced labour, including the system carried out by the Kasai Company, have ceased. . . . Meanwhile British subjects are

unable to enter the Congo and to trade in the natural produce of the soil, and His Majesty's Government feel that they cannot withhold their support should complaints reach them from British subjects who may be prevented from trading owing to the fact that the natives are deprived of the rights to sell the natural products of the soil." Continued reports of cruelties practised upon the natives excited strong feeling both in England and America. In July a strong protest was drawn up and signed by the leaders of the Christian Churches of Great Britain, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. "In our judgment," said the memorialists, "the greatest by far of British interests is the maintenance of the moral force of the nation, and the greatest of all risks which the nation can run is the abandonment of its moral obligations." Sir Edward Grey, referring to the subject in a speech in the House of Commons on Foreign Affairs (July 23rd), repudiated a suggestion that the attitude of the Government had weakened. He stated that the Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Renkin, was then on a tour in the Congo, and that to have taken any forcible action before he had had an opportunity of reporting upon the situation would have been unreasonable. "But undoubtedly," he added, "if time elapses, and we come to the end of this year and we are still in the same position as now, the British Government will have to consider what steps it is going to take to uphold its undoubted treaty rights." M. Renkin returned from the Congo on Sept. 25th. At a banquet given in his honour in Brussels he stated that "no atrocity had been perpetrated in the Congo," but he admitted that certain reforms were essential to the progress of the colony. He outlined his proposals on Oct. 28th in a speech in the Chamber. "The natives would," he said, "be granted the right to take the produce of the soil. This would be done in three stages." On July 1st, 1910, the Lower Congo, Stanley Pool, Ubangi, Bangala, Kwango, Kasai, Katanga, the southern portion of the Eastern Province, Aruwimi, and the banks of the river as far as Stanleyville would be opened to freedom of trade. On July 1st, 1911, the Domain of the Crown, and on July 1st, 1912, the Welle district, would be thrown open. Moreover, the Government would levy taxes in money, and the system of the provisioning of the agents would be abolished. With regard to the treatment of natives in the districts conceded to private companies, the Government, he said, would see later on "whether there is not occasion to make new arrangements in concert with the interested parties." Mr. Asquith, commenting upon the scheme in his speech at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 9th, said: "We have not yet had time to consider the full effect of what is proposed, and I cannot pronounce a final or a complete opinion on behalf of his Majesty's Government. But I take the opportunity of welcoming the declaration of the Belgian Government, for it has opened a prospect more open, more hopeful, than any which has hitherto been offered to us."

[For official correspondence published in 1909, see Cd. 4466 and 4701.]

#### THE FAR EAST.

China was concerned in a number of international complications mostly relating, directly

or indirectly, to railways. A preliminary Russo-Chinese Agreement for the administration of the railway zone in Manchuria was refused recognition by Austria-Hungary and the United States on the ground that any laws affecting the right to reside in international settlements in China must originate with the Treaty Powers. Great Britain recognised the agreement, provided that the regulations were drawn up in consultation with the British consuls.

#### *China and Japan.*

The settlement with Japan of five or six of the outstanding questions respecting Manchuria was greatly protracted. The claim of the Japanese to the right to reconstruct the Mukden-An-tung Railway was conceded by China after an announcement by Japan that she was about to begin the work. The principal questions remaining in dispute concerned the veto by the Japanese of the construction of the proposed railway between Hsin-min-tun and Fa-kuan-man, and the rights of Korea in the border territory of Chien-tao, the reputed cradle of the ruling dynasty of China. The question of the Fa-kuan-man Railway had an interest beyond that of the two Powers ostensibly concerned. It related to the prohibition by Japan, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the Japanese South Manchurian Railway, of the construction of a line of railway for which a British firm signed a construction contract on Nov. 8th, 1907. The British Government lent support to the Japanese view, but sent Sir Alexander Hosie, our commercial attaché, to visit the region. His report was not made public. In July the negotiations between the Governments of Tokio and Peking were renewed, and in August a satisfactory settlement was arrived at upon all the main questions. With regard to the Fa-kuan-man Railway, China repeated and made public a declaration which she had made in Dec. 1905, binding herself not to build a line in the vicinity of the South Manchurian Railway, and she engaged not to extend the railway from Hsin-min-tun northwards without first consulting the Japanese Government. With regard to Chien-tao, Japan agreed to the retrocession of the territory to China, and the resumption by China of the jurisdiction which she exercised in the past. In the case, however, of Koreans charged with a capital offence, China is required to notify the Japanese Consul, who may attend the trial, and may call for a rehearing if he is dissatisfied with the proceedings.

In the course of an important speech in the Japanese Diet on Feb. 2nd, Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, said: "Concerning China, it is evident that, in view of our important and close relations, both political and economical, with that empire, the two nations should be drawn together by ties of sincere friendship and mutual consideration. . . . It is our earnest hope that the statesmen of China will always keep in mind the necessity of maintaining general stability in the empire, and will conduct affairs of State in harmonious co-operation in order to preserve domestic order and tranquillity and to facilitate the important work of reform. We have invariably made it the guiding rule to observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity, and we are firmly determined to adhere to that principle in

future, as in the past, with unswerving loyalty."

#### *China and the Western Financiers.*

A question which engaged the attention of Western Governments was that of the Han-kau Sze chuan Railway. Chang Chih-tung in March signed an agreement with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for the construction of this railway under German auspices, in defiance of the agreement concluded with Sir Ernest Satow on Oct. 1, 1903, to the effect that in the event of China's capital being insufficient for the undertaking, she was to obtain "all necessary capital from Great Britain or the United States." After much heated controversy between rival financial interests, a compromise was effected in May, by which the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, representing certain British interests, ceded to the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank the right to construct the railway. The arrangement provided for a loan of £5,500,000, to be obtained in equal shares from France, Germany, and England. The railway was to be constructed under the direction of a German engineer, and German material was to have preferential treatment. Germany in return relinquished a claim which she had put forward to construct the northern section of the Canton-Han-kau Railway, which, it was agreed, should be constructed by an Anglo-French group of financiers and under the direction of a British engineer. This neglect of the rights of the United States, as set forth in the agreement of 1903, not unnaturally excited some indignation in America, and evoked a friendly but firm remonstrance from President Taft to the Prince Regent. The intervention of the President in this matter was one of many indications of the ambition of the American Government to take a more prominent part than heretofore in the affairs of the Far East. Negotiations followed, which resulted in an offer to increase the loan to £6,000,000, of which American financiers were to take a fourth share. They were, moreover, to have an equal opportunity of supplying material and the right to appoint subordinate engineers. The offer was accepted by the Americans, but it entailed a redistribution of the respective rights of the British and German groups, which up to the date of going to press had not been satisfactorily effected.

#### **CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.**

Two important questions concerning the neighbouring countries of North America acquired some prominence during the year.

##### *The Fisheries Dispute.*

The long-standing dispute between Canada and Newfoundland on the one hand and the United States on the other was referred to The Hague Court in an Agreement signed at Washington on Jan. 27th, approved, with some slight hesitation, by the Newfoundland Government, and ratified by the Senate on Feb. 18th. The Agreement formulates seven questions for the consideration of the tribunal, which consists of Dr. Luis Maria Drago, Argentina; Jonkheer de Savornin Lohman, Netherlands; Judge George Gray, United States; and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, Great Britain; with Dr. H. Lammasch, the

Austro-Hungarian member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, as umpire. The dispute, although principally concerning Newfoundland, touches Canada at more points than one. Of these the most important is indicated in the fifth question submitted to the arbitrators: "From where must be measured the 3 marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours referred to" in Article I of the 1818 Convention? United States fishermen claim the right to take the measure from any part of the British North American shore, and therefore the liberty to fish in the middle of any Canadian bay or estuary having a radius of more than three miles. The British contention is that the limit should be measured from an imaginary line connecting the headlands. Mr. Aylesworth, Attorney-General of Canada, was appointed British Agent in the arbitration proceedings, and Mr. Hewett, a prominent Canadian barrister, was entrusted with the preparation of the case of Canada as well as that of Newfoundland. The case for the United States was entrusted to Mr. Chandler Anderson, who was one of the counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

#### **The Waterways Treaty.**

The Waterways Treaty, which was signed by Mr. Bryce and Mr. Root on Jan. 11th, related to "boundary waters and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States." Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons on March 4th that during all the negotiations "no step had been taken without the fullest consultation with the Dominion Government and their complete concurrence." Although necessarily in the nature of a compromise it was regarded generally by unbiased critics on both sides of the American boundary as a fair adjustment of the differences respecting jurisdiction over the international waters. Among other provisions it limited the diversion for power purposes of the waters above the Falls of Niagara within the State of New York to 20,000 cubic feet a second, and within the Province of Ontario to 36,000 cubic feet a second. It created

an International Joint Commission of six members to exercise jurisdiction in cases provided for by the Treaty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech in the Dominion Parliament on May 14th, described the division of waters as "fair on the whole." He said the Treaty gave to the two countries an equal share of the waters with the exception of the waters of the Niagara River, where Canada had a larger proportion than the United States had. Unfortunately the United States Senate would not ratify the Treaty without an alteration. At the instance of Senator Smith of Michigan it tacked on a rider excepting from some of the provisions of the Treaty the rapids of the St. Mary's River at Saulte Ste. Marie. It was claimed that the flow of these rapids was more than three times as swift on the Michigan side as on the Canadian side, and that it would be unfair therefore to restrict the local American power-companies to half the total estimated power of the falls. The Smith rider was regarded with great disfavour in Canada. With the object partly of diminishing the objections of the Dominion to the amended Treaty, and partly of pursuing the tendency towards Government control of natural resources initiated by the Roosevelt Administration, the United States Government secured the passage of an Act of Congress empowering the State to acquire all the riparian lands and water power effected by the rider and terminating in 1910 the licences granted to private companies for the use of the rapids. The Dominion Government, nevertheless, declined to accept the Treaty without further consideration and postponed its presentation to Parliament.

#### **Inland Fisheries.**

Regulations governing the fisheries of the inland waters contiguous to the two countries were drawn up by Commissioners of Canada and the United States. It was announced in August that the regulations would be published in December 1909 and would not be put into force until January 1911.

[References to other International Questions will be found under PERSIA, TURKEY, and VENEZUELA.]

**Extradition.** Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. In 1906 there were 46 applications for extradition received in this country from foreign Governments, including 9 from France and 16 from Germany. In 34 cases the accused was extradited. The English Government made 17 applications to foreign countries for extradition, 8 to France and 3 to the United States. Consult "The Law and Practice of Extradition" (Stevens & Sons), by Messrs H. C. Biron and K. E. Chalmers.

**Naturalisation Laws.** Naturalisation by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66) and amended by the 1870 Act, by which residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or service under the Crown for that period, is required as a condition of naturalisation, with intention so to continue to reside or serve. The certificate costs £5 (plus £1 for stamps and £1 or more solicitors' charges). Careful inquiries are made as to the character of the applicant before the certificate is granted. Application should be made to the Home Office. The naturalisation of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalisation Acts of 1870, which empower the Legislature of every colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of Naturalisation within such colony. The numbers of persons whose oaths of allegiance taken on the grant of certificates of naturalisation in the United Kingdom have been registered from '94-1907 are as follows:—'94-5, 910; '96, 736; '97, 606; '98, 634; '99, 608; 1900, 581; 1901, 542; 1902, 788; 1903, 890; 1904, 974; 1905, 684; 1906, 841; 1907, 685.



## INDIA, CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

The King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament, Dec. 21st, 1908, referred to the appointment of Commissioners to attend the International Conference "to investigate the opium trade and opium habit in the Far East, and to offer suggestions for measures which the Powers concerned may adopt for the gradual suppression of the cultivation, traffic, and use of opium within their Eastern possessions, with a view to assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the opium trade in the Chinese Empire." The names of the British Commissioners were given in the 1909 edition. The Conference met at Shanghai on Feb. 1st, and in accordance with custom Bishop Brent, the representative of the United States, the Power which took the initiative in the appointment of the Commission, was elected president. In addition to the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, delegates were invited from France, the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal, Russia, Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, and Siam. The proceedings of the Conference were reported in the *North China Daily News and Herald*, and were reprinted in pamphlet form by Messrs. P. S. King & Son. It appears that the greatest controversy arose over an attempt of the Americans to get a resolution passed to the effect that every country was free to prohibit importation except for medical purposes. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the chief British delegate, pointed out that the resolution would involve the entire abrogation of treaties, and on Mr. Miyaoka, chief Japanese delegate, moving that a consideration of the resolution was not within the scope of the Commission, the resolution was rejected. A White Paper, issued by the Foreign Office in November, made public a despatch from Sir Cecil Clementi Smith (dated Feb. 28th) covering nine resolutions adopted by the Conference. By these resolutions each country is invited to bind itself gradually to suppress opium smoking in its own territory and possessions, to re-examine the methods for preventing the abuse of opium, to adopt measures to prevent smuggling of opium, to control the manufacture and sale of morphine, to investigate the properties and effects of the various anti-opium remedies, and to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China. The American Government is understood to contemplate the summoning of a second Conference, to be held at The Hague, at which the delegates shall be empowered to negotiate an international treaty providing for the suppression of opium within a prescribed period, and the declaration of the drug as contraband.

Drastic regulations for the control of the opium trade were issued by the Chinese Government in 1906. Cultivation of the poppy and use of the drug are to cease in 10 years, cultivation being reduced by one-tenth yearly. All opium users, the amounts they consume, shops, amounts of sales, etc., are to be registered, and no one henceforward is allowed to begin the use of opium. Officials, teachers, soldiers and sailors were ordered to abandon the habit within three months. Those who at the end of 10 years still retain the habit are to be banished.

An agreement was reached in 1908 between the Wai-wu-pu and the British Minister that

51,000 chests of opium should be the standard amount exported from India, and should be decreased yearly from 1908 by 5,100 chests; after ten years the importation to be stopped; that China should levy more duties on foreign imported goods, while the dues from the native production should be considered later on; that no poppy juice should be imported into China from Hong-kong, or *vice-versa*; that no opium pipes should be sold in foreign settlements, and no opium dens should be permitted to be established. Later in the year all the Powers gave their assent to the prohibition of the importation of morphia except for medicinal purposes. The import of foreign opium into China in 1907 was 7,263,333 lb., valued at £4,656,210. The native opium, which is grown chiefly in Sze-Chuan, Yunnan, Kansuh, Shensi and Kueichow, amounted in 1907 to 6,424,964 lb.

The quantity of opium exported from India was limited to 61,000 chests in 1903, 56,800 chests in 1905, and 51,700 chests in 1910. The net revenue of the Indian Government from opium, exclusive of licence fees and duty on opium consumed in India, was in 1898, £1,800,437; in 1903, £3,575,545.

In a general report upon the opium question in China, published as a parliamentary paper [Cd. 4702], Sir Alexander Hume says it is doubtful whether any question has ever stirred the Chinese Empire so profoundly as that of opium suppression. It affects all classes; imperial decrees, proclamations, and the native press have carried the fiat throughout the length and breadth of the land; and public opinion, backed by a young but growing patriotism, is gradually but surely branding opium smoking as an evil that must be eradicated. Sir Alexander says that the sincerity of the Government in its endeavour to eradicate the opium evil within ten years from the date of the Imperial Decree (Sept. 1906) is beyond question. Sir Edward Grey, replying in August to a memorial from Scotland, stated that the British Government were bound to uphold British treaty rights, but, while opposing the establishment of monopolies in open Courts, they had made it clear to the Chinese Government that they have every desire to support *bona-fide* steps for the suppression of the evils arising from the consumption of opium.

A Commission appointed to inquire into the use of opium in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States reported [Cd. 4521] that excessive indulgence occurred only in isolated instances. The Commissioners added: "We do not find it proved that the evils arising from the use of opium have in any way increased during the past decade. We consider, however, that the circumstances surrounding the use of opium justify the Government in maintaining a closer and stricter control over it, and we therefore recommend that the present system of farming the opium revenue be abolished, and that a Government monopoly of the preparation and distribution of chandu be substituted." A Bill to carry this recommendation into effect was subsequently introduced by the Straits Government.

Society for Suppression of the Opium Trade, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

# THE PROGRESS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

BY W. EVANS DARBY, B.D., LL.D.

The progress of the modern movement on behalf of International Peace has followed two lines of development: that of "the Peace Movement," strictly so called, largely popular and propagandist, and that of the practice of Arbitration, wholly political and diplomatic. The first dates from the close of the Napoleonic Wars in the second decade of the nineteenth century, while the modern era of Arbitration may be conveniently considered as commencing with the Jay Treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States of America.

## *Popular Development.*

The first was marked by a subtle, strong, simultaneous, but, at the beginning, separate spread of thought and sentiment in England and America, during the early years of the century, which ultimately resulted in the formation of Peace Societies and the rise of a definite Peace Movement. As early as 1810, and again in 1812, some friends of the new cause in New York deliberated together on the expediency of forming a Peace Society, but the War with Great Britain was so threatening that it was judged inexpedient; and it was not until Aug. 1815 that the movement bore fruit in the organisation of the New York Peace Society. It was followed by the Ohio Peace Society, on Dec. 2nd, 1815, and the Massachusetts Peace Society, composed of twenty-two members, on Dec. 27th, 1815. In 1820 the number of societies in the States had grown to thirty-two, which were gradually superseded by the American Peace Society, formed in New York on May 8th, 1828.

Meanwhile a similar, but wholly independent, movement had arisen in Great Britain. In 1814 Mr. William Allen, in London, invited several gentlemen to meet at his house in Plough Court to consider the expediency of forming a Peace Society. There was absolute unanimity of sentiment on the point, and a Committee was formed, but there were difficulties in the way of immediate action; the matter was postponed for a year, and then for another year. The Peace Society, which is the oldest of existing societies, was formed on June 14th, 1816. News had by this time been received of the establishment of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and, henceforth, the two movements, resting on the same basis and informed by the same

spirit, proceeded in perfect harmony and with much mutual co-operation.

Soon after the formation of the Society some of its members visited France and succeeded in stimulating the formation of an Association, under the title of La Société de la Morale Chrétienne, having for its object "the application of the precepts of Christianity to social relations." Under the presidency, first of the Duc de Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, and afterwards of his son, the Marquis of the same name, that Association gathered around it, in the course of its history, many illustrious French names, including Benjamin Constant, the Duc de Broglie, Guizot, Lamartine, Carnot, Duchatel, etc. The promotion of Peace was one of the main objects of this Association, and it did excellent work in that direction. A branch Peace Society was also established at Geneva, by the Count de Sellon, who was in constant communication with the English Society to the day of his death.

Though the work of these societies was largely propagandist, they did not neglect to point out practical remedies for war, and to labour for their adoption. The idea of arbitration, for instance, was strenuously advocated. At a general International Peace Convention held in London in 1843 an Address "to the Governments of the Civilised World" was adopted, urging their recognition of the principles of arbitration, and the introduction of arbitral clauses into treaties as a means of security against war. The Address was presented to fifty-five Governments, to some of them personally by deputation.

This Convention was followed by a remarkable series of International Peace Congresses held, between the years 1848 and 1851, at Brussels, Paris, and Frankfurt, which were largely and influentially attended, and gave a great impetus to the Arbitration Movement. This, although checked by the Crimean war, received a fresh impulse, at its close, through the solemn recognition, in the 19th Protocol of the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Italy, of the principle of arbitration, which was subsequently adopted by forty other Governments, who by resolution of the Congress were invited to give their adhesion to it.

Up to, and even beyond, this point the movement had been single. But in 1867

was founded, in Paris, the *Ligue Internationale de la Paix*, which continued its independent existence till 1889. It was the type of another section, which then arose, of peace organisation, differing in its principles from the old societies, though with the same purpose, and always in close alliance, and moving on the same lines. A still wider departure was made in the formation of the International League of Peace and Liberty at Geneva in the same year, which was both parent and type of another very large part of the peace forces. The Workmen's Peace Association, now designated the International Arbitration League, was founded in London in July 1871, and the International Arbitration and Peace Association, which is the type and parent of many of the more recent European Societies, in 1880.

Besides these, hardly reckoned as Peace Societies, though arising out of the movement, and having as their object the development of its juridical side, must be mentioned two others. The International Law Association was founded at Brussels in a Conference held Oct. 10th to 13th, 1873, under the title, borne by it for many years, of the "Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations," and has held twenty-five important Conferences in the interval. It is the more popular branch of a movement that is represented, on its professional side, by the Institute of International Law, founded at Ghent, Sept. 1873.

All these represented the organisation of Peace in 1889, when the movement underwent a new departure by the initiation, at Paris, in that year, of the series of Universal Peace Congresses, which have been held practically every year since, at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, Chicago, Antwerp, Buda-Pesth, Hamburg, Glasgow, Rouen, Monaco, Boston, Lucerne, Milan, Munich and London.

The steady increase in the numbers attending these Congresses, and the interest they evoke, indicate the remarkable development of the popular movement in favour of Peace; virtually the whole civilised world has been represented by the delegates actually present year by year. A network of organisations exists to-day in some countries which were not represented at all in the first Congress of 1889, and in some of them, too, National Congresses meet yearly, and attract much attention, while the general growth is attested and illustrated by the fact that in the recent meetings, in Brussels, of the Society of the Berne Peace Bureau, there were over fifty delegates of Peace Societies and others

present from fifteen countries. This representative body, the International Permanent Bureau of Peace at Berne, was formed at the Congress in that City, in 1892, to unify the movement, secure co-operation between the societies, and prepare for the Annual Congresses, which could not be carried on so efficiently without it. A similar movement, directed by a similar Bureau, was also created in Paris in 1889. This was the Interparliamentary Peace Union, which is composed of groups of members in the various Parliaments of the world, who sympathise with the principles of Peace and Arbitration, and are associated together for their promotion. The growth of this organisation, too, has been remarkable, and its gatherings and labours have proved very influential. This might be anticipated from its composition, and the status of its members in the legislative bodies, which have to give effect to these principles, and to influence Governments in their application.

#### **Political Development.**

The question naturally arises, what has been done in this direction?

Very much more than is generally known. For the practical side of the Peace Movement appears, for the most part, to be considered impractical and its issue doubtful, and, even the idea of Arbitration is spoken of as if it were a discovery of recent years. It is not so.

For the earliest recorded instances of International, or, which is the same thing, Interstatal, Arbitration it is necessary to go back at least 2500 years, to the year 650 B.C., or thereabouts. Pausanias mentions a case between Messina and Sparta as early as 743 or 739 B.C. but it is considered doubtful. The records of the City States of Greece, as found in the inscriptions, furnish nearly 140 cases. Arbitration was a common practice in the Middle Ages, the Pope being frequently appealed to for that duty. One of the earliest advocates of the principle of International Arbitration was Pierre Dubois, in the early part of the fourteenth century, although even earlier, in A.D. 1283, Philippe de Rémi de Beaumanoir, a French jurist, elaborated a very complete exposition of the duties of Arbitrators and the conduct of Arbitrations. But, from the Jay Treaty forward, the practice developed to such an extent as to make it the chief international feature of the nineteenth century, during which 222 cases of formal Arbitration have been traced and tabulated, and, altogether, 471 instances of the application of the principle in the settle-

ment of international difficulties. Most of these occurred in the last quarter of the century; of the number quoted, 38 only belonged to the period prior to the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and 97 up to 1875. The immense growth of the practice is shown by the remaining cases and years. And during the present century the pace has been accelerated, for, up to the close of 1909, over 140 have been recorded. These have been, for the most part, cases *ad hoc*, without any formal or recognised continuity between them, although some, either from the issues involved, the interest evoked, or the value of the procedure adopted, stand out as landmarks in the path of progress: the Alabama Arbitration, to wit. This progress culminated towards the very end of the century (1899) in the creation of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at the Hague, by the first Hague Peace Conference, in its celebrated Pacific Convention, followed by the revision and perfecting of its procedure, in the Final Act of the Second Hague Conference in 1907.

Federation, the second member of the political machinery of Peace, has its origin, too, in remote antiquity. The federations of the ancient Greek States, with the celebrated Amphictyonic Council at their head, mark the beginning of a movement towards political union which has received remarkable development in recent times, in the Hanseatic League, the Bund, or federal union, of Germany, constituted by the Act of 1815, and, still more notably, in the constitution of the U.S.A., and practically, of all the States on the American continent, forming, as they do, for the most part federated republics. A definite step in the direction of International—as distinguished from Interstatal—Federal Union has, since the Hague Conference, been taken by the creation of a Central American Supreme Court, which too, has already come into action, on Dec. 20th, 1907, having its seat at Cartago, Costa Rica, where it was installed May 25th, 1908. That the strenuous efforts made in the last Hague Conference to create such a Court, incorrectly termed “a Court of Arbitral Justice,” did not succeed, notwithstanding the scheme then adopted, arose simply from the fact that it was too premature, the heterogeneous States represented in that Conference not being so far advanced along the road towards federal union as those of the American continent. The partial success, however, shows the trend of development.

Minor details of the progress of the

Peace Movement, of which there are many, such as the introduction of Arbitral Clauses into Treaties, the conclusion of 100 treaties of permanent Arbitration under the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1899, and the new features of international procedure introduced by it, such as the “International Commissions of Inquiry,” cannot be followed in detail. But this brief sketch would be defective without some reference to the indeterminate and subtle, but very real and wide-spread, lines of progress, which cannot be tabulated or estimated, in the direction of International Peace which is going on constantly and rapidly. The facilities of travel and transit, bringing the peoples of the world into contact, and to a better understanding of each other; the manifest desire to promote good-will between them, and the manifold methods devised for that purpose, the personal agencies and activities directed to that end—foremost among which must be noted those of King Edward and his august Consort, followed by other potentates; the more general discussion of questions of Internationalism and Peace; the change of sentiment in regard to them; the rise and development of political movements, such as those amongst the workers of all countries, and many others, all go to show, not only that the tendency of the forces at work in human society, but that the “urge of the world,” is in the direction of “Permanent and Universal Peace.”

**The International Arbitration League**, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active peace propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. Its Secretary originated the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, St. Louis, and Berlin. It has 150 members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, F. Maddison, M.P. **Offices**, 183, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

**The Peace Society** was founded in 1816, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **President**, Rt. Hon. R. Spence Watson, LL.D., D.C.L. **Treasurer and Chairman of Committee**, Walter Hazell, J.P.; **Secretary**, W. Evans Darby, LL.D., B.D. **Offices**, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

### ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigré in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. In June 1908 he nominated Lidj Jeassu (b. 1896), son of Ras Mikhael and the Emperor's daughter, Shoagash, as his successor. In May 1909 Lidj Jeassu was married to Princess Romanie (b. 1901), granddaughter of the Emperor Johannes II., and niece of the Empress Taitou. Two days after the marriage Lidj Jeassu was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne. It was reported in 1909 that the Emperor was seriously ill, and that the Empress Taitou was exercising sole authority.

On July 6th, 1905, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial status quo and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from Jibutit to Adis Abeba. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from Diré Daoua to Adis Abeba (continuing the existing French line from Jibutit to Diré Daoua) with a branch line to Harar; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of Jibutit. Railways west of Adis Abeba are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect Benadir by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

The railway company owning the line from Diré Daoua to Adis Abeba having been put into forced liquidation by the French Government, a new concession was obtained from the Emperor and another company formed to take over the completed line and prolong it up to the capital. Difficulties, however, arose with the Abyssinian Government, and the concession was cancelled in March 1909. The new company, however, sent out a number of engineers and started work at Diré Daoua, notwithstanding the refusal of the Abyssinian Government to recognise the existence of the company.

Each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907 the formation of a Cabinet Council was decreed, and Ministers of Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, and Foreign Affairs were ap-

pointed. Each Ras has a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The forces united are estimated at 100,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. The infantry are variously armed, some of them with French repeating rifles. The guns include about 50 modern and 30 old ones. There are some mountain batteries with Hotchkiss guns. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907. Cattle raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes principally through the port of Jibutit in French Somaliland; and in part through Massowah, in Erythrea, Zaila, in British Somaliland, and Gambela on the Soudan frontier. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, hides, and beeswax.

Area, 200,000 sq. m.; population, estimated at 9,000,000. The capital is Adis Abeba, pop. about 50,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

British Minister, Capt. the Hon. W. Thesiger, D.S.O.—Consul, at Adis Abeba, Lord Herbert Hervey; at Harar, J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.

### AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 250,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the Ameer. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, b. '88. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions. In 1907

he made a tour in India, which apparently did much to promote friendly relations between him and the Indian Government.

A widespread conspiracy against the Amcer, said to be the outcome of a constitutionalist movement, was discovered in March 1909. Some hundreds of persons were arrested, and the ringleaders were executed.

By the **Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907**, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the notification to Russia of the Amcer's consent.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Amcer's brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but there is now a large supply of modern rifles and guns. The army has latterly advanced in organisation and training. The artillery force is on a better footing, and rewards are given to qualified marksmen.

At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on.

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafoetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £500,000 a year, and the imports £600,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Malik Khuda Bakhsh.

## ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

## ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See **TURKEY**. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riyadh. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major W. G. Grey.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1000 a year.

Under the law of 1905 there is an obligation of service from 21 to 45 years—10 years in the standing army and its reserve, 10 years in the national guard, and 5 years in the territorial forces. The peace strength is about 15,000 men, and the war strength about 250,000. There are 18 battalions of infantry (including 2 mounted), 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery (5 field and 3 mountain), and 4 battalions of engineers. New quick-firing field guns are to be supplied. The national and territorial guard have little training. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine. Of the personnel, 3000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years; the remainder, to the number of 1500, are volunteers. There are 397 executive officers and 172 engineer officers on the active list, and 32 retired officers. The executive officers are divided as follows: 2 vice-admirals, 7 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 40 lieutenant-commanders, 65 lieutenants, 60 sub-lieutenants, 40 ensigns, 34 midshipmen, and 80 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1909, was: battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 4; armoured gunboats, 2; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 3; torpedo boats, 22; submarine, 1; armoured monitors, 2. The principal dockyards are at San Fernando, Puerto Belgrano, and Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, completed and delivered two armoured gunboats of 1000 tons in 1909. By the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 16th, 1908, provision was made for the construction of two large battleships, and a third authorised if necessary, these measures being taken in view of the action of Brazil in building large armoured ships, and the desire to maintain what was termed the "equilibrium of armament." A Naval Commission under Admirals Garcia and Lagos visited Europe in

January, and it was announced in March that tenders for the construction of 2 battleships and 18 torpedo boats (12 first and 6 second class) had been received. Up to November, 1909, no contract had, however, been awarded, the tenders being still under consideration by the Naval Commission. Thirty firms in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States, and Holland sent in estimates for the work.

### Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants have settled in the country. The immigrants in 1907 numbered 210,000. Length of railways, 12,600 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. In 1909 the United Kingdom received a larger quantity of wheat, of maize, and of refrigerated meat from the Argentine than from any other country.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; pop. (1907), 6,210,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,125,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 150,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 85,000. Revenue, 1907, £21,284,858; 1908 (estimated), £19,710,404; 1909 (estimated), £21,895,344; expenditure, 1907, £22,104,868; 1908 (estimated), £19,644,604; 1909 (estimated), £21,885,954. Foreign debt, 1909, £63,000,000. Imports, 1906, £53,994,105; 1907, £57,172,136; exports, 1906, £58,450,765; 1907, £59,240,874. There is said to be nearly £300,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The number of British subjects in Buenos Ayres is estimated at 20,000.

President: Dr. J. Figueroa Alcorta (1906).

Vice-President: Señor Benito Villanueva.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Señor Marco Avellaneda.—Foreign Affairs, Señor V. de la Plaza.—Finance, Señor M. de Iriondo.—Justice and Public Instruction, Señor R. Naón.—War, Gen. Aguirre.—Marine, Adm. Onofre Betheder.—Agriculture, Señor P. Ezcurra.—Public Works, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. García Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—Vice-Consul, Capt. Esteven de Login.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. B. Townley.

Consuls: Buenos Ayres, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Rosario, H. Mallet.

Steamship Lines to Buenos Ayres: R.M.S.P.

Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; A. Holland & Co., 2, East India Avenue; Allan Line, Liverpool; Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Liverpool; D. MacIver & Co. Fares: £8 to £39.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### Ruler.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1903. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (q.v.), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne. The Emperor's Civil List is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

#### The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the Ausgleich, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to a supreme body known as the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor



alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new *Customs and Commercial Treaty* was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the *Triple Alliance*.

### Army and Navy.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. There are *seventeen army corps*, the 16th and 17th having been formed on Nov. 1st, 1909, out of the troops in the former military districts of Sarajevo and Zara, at which places the new corps have their headquarters. On the same date the port command of Cattaro became an infantry divisional command. The annexed provinces have a newly appointed military governor (Gen. Varesanin von Vares), with headquarters at Sarajevo. In addition to the active forces are the *Austrian Landwehr* and *Landsturm* and the *Hungarian Landwehr* and *Landsturm*, known as the *Honved*, by which the army is brought up to war strength. The seventeen army corps comprise 5 *cavalry divisions* and 34 *infantry divisions* of the active army, with a Landwehr division attached to each, and additional troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The active army comprises 468 battalions of *Infantry* (106 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The *Cavalry* on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars). A reorganisation of the *Artillery* has been completed, which has given to each army corps 120 field guns, 24 howitzers, and 24 guns for the Landwehr division, in all 178 guns. For the heavy artillery there are 5 *siege howitzer divisions*, each with four 4-gun batteries on a war footing. There are 12 mountain batteries and 6 fortress artillery regiments.

|                               | Peace.  | War.      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Field Army . . . . .          | 319,500 | 900,000   |
| Landwehr and Honved . . . . . | 67,200  | 160,000   |
| Second Reserve . . . . .      | —       | 500,000   |
| Landsturm . . . . .           | —       | 2,000,000 |
|                               | 386,700 | 3,560,000 |

The preceding table shows the *total strength of the forces*; it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field; but generally, the war effective is estimated at about 1,800,000 officers and men. Several new Landwehr battalions have recently been created. The *Honved* (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

The *1909 Army Estimates* amounted to £14,295,955, being an increase of £637,657. This sum includes £338,625 for the corps of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an increase of £10,791 compared with the charges for the troops in these provinces before the annexation. The corresponding budgetary effectives were 16,842 officers, 4919 officials, 977 employees, 18,102 cadets and re-engaged non-commissioned officers, and 271,432 non-commissioned officers and men. In addition are about 7200 officers and men in the annexed provinces. The Austrian Landwehr (1909) was 42,000 strong. The cost of the new field guns was a special charge of £6,870,000 spread over the years 1904-9.

The *1909 Naval Estimates* amounted to £2,643,250, an increase of £268,250 over 1908. The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 33,860. The number of *executive officers* was 741, distributed as follows: admirals, 1; vice-admirals, 3; rear-admirals, 7; captains, 53; commanders, 51; lieutenants, 258; sub-lieutenants, 183; and ensigns, 182.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1909, was: battleships, 9 (including 3 coast defence vessels); large cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 7; torpedo vessels, 19; torpedo boats, 97; submarines, 2. *Building*: battleships, 3; small cruiser, 1; torpedo boats, 11; submarines, 4.

The only vessels added to the Navy in 1908-9 were two submarines, the first boats of their class in the Austrian Navy. The battleships building were the *Frans Ferdinand* (launched Sept. 30th, 1908), the *Radetzky* (launched July 3rd, 1909), and the *Zrinyi* (on the stocks, to be launched in Feb. 1910). The scout-cruiser in hand, the *Admiral Spaun*, was launched on Oct. 30th, 1909.

Considerable interest was aroused throughout Europe, but especially in England, by the announcement in March that Austria was about to build four battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, to be ready for service in 1912; but, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on April 7th, Mr. McKenna said that the British Admiralty had no official information with regard to any such intention. The only step taken in the matter, however, was the preparation of plans and estimates by Herr Popper, the chief naval designer to the Stabilimento Tecnico at Trieste. Financial difficulties were the chief obstacle in the carrying out of this new programme. A joint conference of Ministers took place in September, at which naval estimates were submitted providing for the construction of four *Dreadnoughts*, three fast cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats, at a total

cost of £11,000,000. Writing on Sept. 15th, the *Times* Vienna Correspondent stated: "There is now no longer any question of four *Dreadnoughts*. The construction of two within a calculable budgetary period is possible but not certain, and these two cannot be laid down until the credits for them have been voted by the Delegations, in regard to the meeting of which there is as yet no certainty." It was also reported that the Delegations would not meet to consider the Budget until December, and possibly not then.

The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola, and there are also building slips at Trieste and Fiume. Chief Constructor (Acting): Engineer-Captain Henry Zweig.

### Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in 1902, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest provinces are Bohemia (area 20,060 sq. m.), Galicia (30,307 sq. m.), and Tyrol and Vorarlberg (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 14, of 78 hereditary nobles, of 17 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in Galicia, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In Moravia German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The number of deputies is 516, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukovina, 14; Dalmatia, 11. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the *Reichsrath*, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,999,912; Prague, 228,645; Trieste, 205,136; Lemberg, 159,877; Graz, 138,080.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Fremdenblatt*, and the *Zeit*.

### Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1900, 19,254,559. The various races include about 8,750,000 Magyars, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,680,000 Croats, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a *Reichstag*, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 239 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6000 crowns a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 63 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 10 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 223.) Its area is 19,702 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,737,000. Croato-Servians form the largest racial element in the population, but there are 549,000 Mohammedans and 334,000 Roman Catholics. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 38,000). The revenue and expenditure for 1909 were estimated at £2,971,687. The railways have a length of 1063 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

### Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail.

Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways. In July 1908 the Austrian Government agreed to purchase the lines of five railway companies, 3000 kilometres in length, making the state railways 17,836 and the privately owned railways only 4000 kilometres.

**Austria.**

|            | Revenue.    | Expenditure. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1905 . . . | £78,416,600 | £76,241,600  |
| 1906 . . . | 93,687,000  | 77,595,000   |
| 1907 . . . | 93,877,172  | 94,045,538   |
| 1908 . . . | 89,542,590  | 89,538,048   |
| 1909 . . . | 100,193,645 | 100,273,106  |

**Public Debt.**

|        |              |        |              |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| 1907 . | £410,158,000 | 1908 . | £415,583,509 |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|

**Hungary.**

|            | Revenue.    | Expenditure. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1905 . . . | £44,077,000 | £49,675,000  |
| 1906 . . . | 56,549,000  | 51,895,000   |
| 1907 . . . | 52,584,811  | 52,583,956   |
| 1908 . . . | 58,208,766  | 58,207,844   |
| 1909 . . . | 64,824,082  | 64,840,829   |

**Public Debt.**

|        |              |        |              |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| 1906 . | £198,049,000 | 1908 . | £198,028,083 |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|

**Common Affairs.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

|        |             |        |             |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 1905 . | £18,252,000 | 1908 . | £17,713,000 |
| 1907 . | 17,701,000  | 1909 . | 16,951,670  |

**Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).**

|            | Imports.    | Exports.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1903 . . . | £78,213,000 | £88,741,000 |
| 1905 . . . | 89,912,000  | 93,491,000  |
| 1906 . . . | 93,750,000  | 95,333,000  |
| 1907 . . . | 97,625,000  | 97,125,000  |
| 1908 . . . | 105,500,000 | 96,900,000  |

The United Kingdom sent £6,101,328 of the imports in 1905, £7,090,215 in 1906, £8,780,090 in 1907, and £9,323,280 in 1908; and took £7,192,359 of the exports in 1905, £9,174,186 in 1906, £9,017,663 in 1907, and £9,793,987 in 1908.

**Diplomatic.**

**Ministries for Common Affairs:** Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count von Aerenthal.—Minister of Finance, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—Minister of War, General von Schönaich.

**Ministerial Council for Austria.** Prime Minister, Baron von Bienenrath.—Finance, Dr. de Bilinski.—Education, Count Stuerghk.—Com-

merce, Dr. Weiskirchner.—Railways, M. de Wrba.

**Ministerial Council for Hungary:** Prime Minister and Finance, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.—Interior, Count Julius Andrássy.—Justice, Dr. Günther.—National Defence, Ludwig Jekelfalussy.—Public Worship and Education, Count Albert Apponyi.—Commerce, Franz Kossuth.—Agriculture, Dr. Ignaz Daranyi.

**Embassy in London,** 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.: Ambassador, H.E. Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.—Councillors, Count Tarnowski de Tarnow and Theodor Ippen.

**Consulate-General in London,** 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—Hon. Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—Acting Consul-General, Ernst Maurig Ritter von Sarnfeld.—Vice-Consul, Count D. de Sylva.

**British Ambassador at Vienna,** Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Secretary, Hon. Theo. Russell; Commercial Attaché (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Esq., British Embassy, Vienna.

**Consular Service:** Consuls General, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G.; at Budapest, F. S. Clarke. Consuls: Vienna, O. Philippotts; Prague, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; Budapest, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; Trieste, J. B. Spence; Sarajevo, F. G. Freeman; Fiume, G. Faber.

**Political Parties.**

**Austria.** The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

**Hungary.** The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrássy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies returned being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Justh, respectively.

*History in 1909.*

For the first four months of 1909 the domestic politics of the Dual Monarchy were overshadowed by the crisis which had arisen from the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the preceding autumn (see INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS OF 1909). On the disappearance of the crisis the venerable Emperor was the object of a great popular demonstration of gratitude, an immense throng, headed by the municipal officials of Vienna, assembling in the courtyard of Schönbrunn Castle (April 18th). The Emperor made a brief speech of acknowledgment, concluding with the words, "Even a just war demands great sacrifices, but peace brings richer blessings." His Majesty bore the trying political events of the year with characteristic patience and fortitude. "I am tired," he said to M. de Jush in May, in reply to an inquiry as to his health, "but I can still stand it." His Majesty attended the celebrations in May of the centenary of the battle of Aspern, and in August of the centenary of the resistance under Andreas Hofer against the Bavarians. He was visited in April by the German Crown Prince, and in May by the Emperor William, whom he met again in September at the Austro-Hungarian manœuvres. Hetelegraphed a cordial greeting to his "old friend" King Edward, on the occasion of the visit of His Britannic Majesty to Marienbad in August. King Edward sent the Emperor a bronze bust and an autograph letter of congratulation on his seventy-ninth birthday. Among the "birthday honours" conferred by His Imperial Majesty was the raising of Baron von Aerenthal to the dignity of Count.

Events arising out of the Bosnian question were the cause of heated political controversies at home. What was known as the "Great Serbia High Treason Case"—the trial at Agram of 51 persons, mostly merchants and school teachers, on a charge of participating in a movement for the separation of Croatia, Slavonia, and Bosnia from the monarchy and their union with Serbia—dragged on for many months, and provoked widespread indignation and ridicule by reason of the alleged irregularity of the procedure and the weakness of the indictment. The trial ended on Oct. 5th, when 31 of the accused were condemned to various terms of penal servitude, and 22 were acquitted. The accused were further ordered to pay costs amounting to £2900.

The task of arranging the details of administration of the annexed provinces excited a rivalry of interests which imperilled the good relations between the two halves of the monarchy. The most serious cause of friction was the action of Baron de Burian, the joint Minister of Finance and Chief Administrator of the annexed provinces, in granting to a group of Hungarian financiers a concession for the establishment at Sarajevo of an agrarian bank, designed ostensibly to aid the Kmets, or hereditary tenants of the large feudal landowners, to purchase the land they till. The terms of the concession were criticised as being unjust to the Kmets and an interference with the rights of the future Bosnian-Herzegovinian Diet. The scheme was ultimately modified owing to the vigorous intervention of the Annexation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Austrian Chamber of Deputies reassembled

on Jan. 20th in circumstances which augured ill for a prolonged session. A fortnight later the session was abruptly closed by the Premier, Baron von Bienenrth, owing to the persistent obstruction of the Czech Radicals. On Feb. 10th Baron von Bienenrth reconstructed his Cabinet, with a view to strengthening his control of the Parliamentary parties. The Budget, introduced in the Reichsrath on Oct. 26th, disclosed a heavy deficit which Dr. de Bilinski proposed to meet by increased taxation.

Hungarian politics were in a condition of crisis for the greater part of the year, the subjects most prominently in dispute being Count Andrássy's Franchise Reform Bill and the future form of the Austro-Hungarian State Bank. The Reform Bill, introduced in Nov. 1908, was indefinitely postponed in Jan. 1909. The State Bank question was less easily disposed of, since the Bank's charter must be renewed before the end of 1910. The Independence Party, which controlled the majority in the Chamber, was committed to the establishment of independent Hungarian and Austrian State Banks, linked by some form of joint superintendence. Austria declined to consider this scheme, which, while giving Hungary the benefit of Austrian credit, would involve Austrian responsibility for the effects of Hungarian State banking. Early in 1909 the dissensions upon this question became acute. On April 25th the Coalition Cabinet announced its intention of resigning. After repeated efforts to form a new Cabinet had failed, Dr. Wekerle was requested by the Crown to retain office until a solution of the crisis could be found. In September Dr. Wekerle again tendered his resignation, which was again refused. By the end of Nov. the Kossuth and de Jush groups of the Independence Party were in open conflict and a general election seemed to be the only means of issue from the crisis.

**BELGIUM.***Ruler.*

King Leopold II. was b. at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded, Dec. 10th, '65. He has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (q.v.). He married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, who died Sept. 19th, 1902, and by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, married in '75 Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but the marriage was dissolved in Jan. 1906. The second, Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, married Count Lonyay in '99. The third is Princess Clementine. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, second son of the late Count of Flanders, brother of the King. He was born April 8th, '75, married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and a daughter b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

*Government.*

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the

Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of **manhood suffrage** with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

#### The Army.

The Army was reorganised in 1902, but the result has been very disappointing, and there is a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution. It has been shown by the Minister of War and proved in evidence before a committee in 1909 that the army has neither its peace strength nor its war reserve. Substitution can now be purchased for about £64. A proposal of the Government to make service general, but allowing substitution between brothers, and confining the obligation to one son in each family, was rejected by the Chamber. In the middle of Nov. 1909 it was stated that the Cabinet was divided on the subject, but the Premier declared himself in favour of 15 months' service for one son in each family.

The establishment (1909) is 3242 officers and 43,061 men, including some 2000 civilian employees; but the actual strength is far below the establishment, and regiments are in some places so weak that training is difficult. The nominal liability is 8 years with the colours and 2 in the reserve, and the approximate war strength is 165,000 (2·3 per cent. of the population).

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion,

and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civic or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

#### Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2677 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,571,835 who speak French only, and 801,487 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of education are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2004 miles of railway in operation, of which 2675 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns is: Brussels, 719,680; Antwerp, 401,513; Ghent, 266,460; Liège, 173,939.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

#### Statistics and Diplomatie.

**Area**, 11,373 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1909, 7,239,371. **Revenue** (estimated), 1908, £24,856,106; **expenditure** (estimated), 1908, £24,819,905. **Imports**, 1906, £138,160,000; 1907, £150,944,000; 1908, £133,097,320; **exports**, 1906, £111,752,000; 1907, £113,924,000; 1908, £100,257,760; **debt**, 1907, funded £131,418,632, unfunded £1,761,200.

**Ministry**.—*Premier and Minister of Interior* and *Agriculture*, M. Schollaert.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Davignon.—*Justice*, M. de Lantsheere.—*War*, Gen. Hellebaut.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Hubert.—*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*, M. Helleputte.—*Finance*, M. Lie-

baert.—*Public Works*, M. Delbeke.—*Sciences and Arts*, Baron Descamps.—*Colonies*, M. Renkin.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, M. F. H. Lenders, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Legation*, Earl Granville, M.V.O.

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Antwerp.

### Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the *Olerics* or Catholics, and the *Anti-Catholics* or *Liberals*. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of *Socialists* sprang up. As a general rule, the *Socialists* are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 31 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. As a result of the 1902 election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate. In May 1906 all sections of the Left combined in support of a common programme—reform of the franchise, compulsory education, and personal service in the army instead of recruiting by paid substitute. The result was that the Chamber consisted of 89 Catholics, 45 Liberals, 31 Socialists, 1 Christian Democrat.

The elections for 81 seats in the Chamber out of 166 (May 24th, 1908) reduced the Catholic majority in the Chamber from 12 to 8. The Socialists won 5 seats, the Liberals lost 3, and the Government 2. The new Chamber consisted of 87 Catholics, 43 Liberals, 1 Christian Democrat, and 35 Socialists. In the elections for the Senate the Liberals lost 5 seats, the Catholics gained 2 and the Socialists 3, the resultant position of parties being 63 Catholics, 47 Opposition members, and Prince Albert.

### The Congo Free State.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium.

In 1908 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by the Belgian Parliament, and the Free State passed into the hands of the Belgian Government. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1909.)

At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper (in the Katanga district, where the Belgian Katanga Co. have land, mineral, and rubber concessions), and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, a route is to be opened between Boma and the Katanga district, on the confines of Rhodesia, connecting the Benguela, Congo and Rhodesian railways from Lobito Bay to Broken Hill.

A Frontier Commission sent out to survey the boundary between the Free State and British Territory completed its work in 1908. The British Commissioner was Lieut.-Col. R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G. The boundary surveyed runs for 200 miles from the German border, south-east of Lake Albert Edward to the southern limits of the Lado enclave. It was stated that the survey revealed the fact that the 30th meridian, which under the 1894 Convention was to form the frontier, was in error placed 20 miles to the west of its true position. Thus a strip 20 miles wide and 120 miles long was said to be British instead of Congo territory. This is temporarily treated as a neutral zone. If it becomes Congo Territory it will deprive Great Britain of access to Lake Albert Edward.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1907 was 2760. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue (estimated), 1909, £1,443,760; expenditure, £1,780,700; imports, 1905, £803,000; 1906, £859,103; exports, 1905, £2,121,000; 1906, £2,331,113; public debt, £4,676,888.

British Consul at Boma (vacant).—Vice-Consuls, J. P. Armstrong, G. B. Beak, and G. Campbell, at Leopoldville.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Houdret, 130, London Wall, E.C.—Consul, J. T. Grein, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Congo Reform Association (President, Lord Monkswell; Hon. Sec., Mr. E. D. Morel; Office, 4, Oldhall Street, Liverpool).

### BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-83. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was

given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries. A boundary dispute with Peru was settled in 1909 by the acceptance of an award of the Argentine President.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 63 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 8 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. A reorganisation of the army was set on foot in 1907. There are 5 infantry battalions, a cavalry regiment, and a mountain artillery regiment (with Creuzot shielded guns), and another cavalry regiment and a field artillery regiment are to be raised. The peace strength of the standing army is about 3000 men, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 88,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc., and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles, but much construction is going on, including the Arica-La Paz line and several lines from Oruro.

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 20,670.

#### Statistics and Diplomatie.

Area, 703,400 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,744,568, estimated in 1906 at 2,180,710. Indians number 40 per cent. of the whole. Revenue (estimated), 1908, £1,282,030; expenditure (estimated), 1908, £1,330,280. Imports, 1907, £3,031,800; 1908, £3,394,385; exports, 1907, £4,026,520; 1908, £3,770,624. Internal debt, £3,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.—*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Macario Pinilla and Dr. Juan M. Saracho.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Daniel S. Bustamante.—*Interior*, Dr. Angel Diez de Medina.—*Finance*, Don Alejandro Soruco.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Bautista Saavedra.—*War*, Dr. Andres S. Muñoz.—*Colonies and Agriculture*, Don German Zegarra.

Minister in London (*Chargé d'Affaires*, Col. Don Pedro Guarez, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead); *Consul-General*, Col. Don Pedro Suárez.—*Consulate*: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, E. L. des Graz (resides at Lima). Consul: C. W. G. Gooling (La Paz). Vice-Consuls: Dr. J. R. Smith (Oruro), E. F. Moore (La Sucre).

### BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east that of Brunel, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

### BRAZIL.

#### President.

Dr. Affonso Penna, who was elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1906 to 1910, died of influenza, June 14th, 1909. The Vice-President, Dr. Nilo Peçanha, thereupon assumed the Presidency pending the election in March 1910. Dr. Peçanha was at one time President of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and earned a high reputation as an administrator. He has declined to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the 1910 election.

#### Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise.

#### Army and Navy.

The strength and organisation of the army is as follows: general staff, 28; engineer staff, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; 6 regiments field artillery (24



batteries), 2412; 6 battalions fortress artillery (24 batteries), 1984; 2 battalions engineers, 862; 14 cavalry regiments, 5670; 1 transport corps, 278; 40 infantry battalions, 17,840: total, 29,489. A reorganisation is in progress. A law sanctioned by the President, Jan. 1903, establishes obligatory service from 21 to 44—2 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, 7 in the second line, 4 in the National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. The permanent Army will have 15 regiments (45 battalions), 12 regiments of light infantry, 15 companies of machine guns, 9 regiments of cavalry, and 3 independent regiments, 10 squadrons for infantry brigades, scouting troops for cavalry, 45 4-gun field batteries, 5 6-gun howitzer batteries, 9 4-gun horse batteries, 6 4-gun mountain batteries, position batteries, 15 ammunition columns, engineering and transport.

The Navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 18 captains, 30 commanders, 60 lieut.-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built on Oct. 31st, 1903, were: coast-defence battleships, 3; protected cruisers, 6; torpedo vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; torpedo boats, 9. Building: battleships, 3; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 3. The three battleships are under construction in England, two at the works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and a third at the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. They are to be named the *Minas Geraes*, *Sao Paulo*, and *Rio de Janeiro*. The scouts are also building by Armstrongs, and are named *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul*. The battleship *Minas Geraes*, of 19,250 tons displacement, was launched on Sept. 10th, 1903, and the *Sao Paulo* on April 10th, 1909. Much interest was shown in these three battleships of the *Dreadnought* class, and many rumours as to their possible ultimate destination were floated. The first two should be completed in 1910. A contract for a floating dock for the accommodation of these big battleships was placed with Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim in Aug. 1909, at a total cost of £182,700. The dock will have a lifting capacity of 22,000 tons, and will be the largest in the world save for two floating docks owned by Germany. The Council of Admiralty consists of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, and 10 rear admirals. A Navy League was constituted on May 1st, 1907. The only important dockyard is situated at *Rio de Janeiro*, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

#### Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states, and it is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. There are (1909) 11,863 miles of railway open for traffic.

A new port is being constructed at Para, which has a pop. of 140,000. Consult the "Brazilian Year-Book" (McCorquodale & Co., 40, Coleman Street, E.C.).

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,201,416 sq. m.; pop. 20,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. Capital, *Rio Janeiro*, pop. (1906) 811,443. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. *Sao Paulo*, 332,000; *Bahia*, 230,000; *Pernambuco*, 120,000.

Boundary treaties were signed in 1909 with Peru and Uruguay.

Revenue, 1904, £22,722,430; 1906, £26,314,800; expenditure, 1904, £22,967,200; 1906, £28,582,512. Imports, 1903, £24,207,810; 1905, £29,830,051; 1906, £33,204,041; 1907, £40,527,603; 1908, £35,497,410; exports, 1903, £36,985,613; 1905, £44,643,113; 1906, £53,059,480; 1907, £54,176,808; 1908, £44,155,280 (coffee, £23,030,231; rubber, £11,221,984). External funded debt, 1908, £79,943,957, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227; internal funded debt, £34,529,737; internal floating debt, £17,314,850.

President, Dr. Nilo Peçanha.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Baron do Rio Branco. — *Justice*, Senhor Esmeraldino Bandeira. — *Finance*, Senhor José de Bulhões. — *Industry and Public Works*, Senhor Francisco de Sa. — *Marine*, Admiral Alexandrino Alencar. — *War*, General Carlos Eugenio. — *Agriculture*, Councillor Antonio Prado.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.

Consul in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B., Secretary, Milne Chetham. — *Consul-General*, A. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro. — *Consuls*: at *Bahia*, D. R. O'Sullivan Beare; at *Para*, R. Casement, C.M.G.; at *Pernambuco*, G. Hewett; at *Porto Alegre*, A. Archer.

Steamship Lines to Rio de Janeiro: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street; Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Liverpool. Fares: £8 to £33.

#### BULGARIA.

##### Ruler.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Tsar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom

the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanora, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

### Government, Army and Navy.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a *Great Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

Within the last few years the *Army* has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and is an army ready for war, in organisation and system of training probably on a level with the best armies of the Continent, and in equipment and armament in a thoroughly efficient condition. There is a completely organised staff, and the officers are trained at the Sofia Military School. According to the reports of many experienced observers, the army has imbibed the spirit of modern war, and the men are skilful in the attack, taking full advantage of the ground, while the artillery are carefully trained, and are armed with the Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun, and with Krupp mountain guns. A good report is also given of the cavalry. The period of service with the colours is two years for the infantry and three for the cavalry and artillery, and the men are retained for 18 years in the reserve. About 80,000 young men become available each year, and some 24,000 are embodied, the peace strength being about 2500 officers and 53,000 men. The result of this system is to provide a large reserve, and, though secrecy has been thrown over the details of mobilisation, it is believed that 380,000 officers and men can be put in the field on mobilisation with about 425 guns. The organisation is divisional, with the headquarters of the nine divisions at Sofia, Philippopolis, Sliven, Schumla, Rustchuk, Vratza, Dubnitza, Eskizagora, and Plevna. Each division has 2 brigades (4 regiments), and generally 9 batteries. Six of the divisions have cavalry regiments. The administrative and technical troops are completely equipped, as is the transport service. The military expenditure in 1909 was £1,556,414, and the establishment 3,521 officers and 54,146 men; but a considerable number were wanting to complete.

Until 1908 only one warship was owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiedza*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. Provision was made in 1903 for the construction of a torpedo-boat flotilla, being part of a scheme for the defence of the coasts on the Black Sea, and contracts were awarded in 1904 and 1906 to the French firm of Schneider & Co., which constructed the *Nadiedza*. The contract also included the fitting up of a re-erecting yard at Varna, the headquarters of the fleet, as, owing to the Treaty of Berlin, the new vessels could not proceed under steam through the Dardanelles, and the industrial resources of Bulgaria did not allow of their being built on the spot. The

port of Varna is closed by ice-floes during part of the winter, and provision has been therefore made for hauling up the boats from the river when the cold weather sets in. The new vessels, which are of 100 tons displacement, were completed in 1908, and exceeded on trial their designed speed of 26 knots. Two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube are completing at Leghorn.

### Statistics and Diplomacy.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1072 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with Sistov, and Rustchuk with Varna.

Area, 37,189 sq. m.; pop. 4,035,646. Capital, Sofia, pop. 82,621. Revenue, 1905-6, £4,476,800; 1906-7, £4,718,120; 1907-8, £4,879,320; expenditure, 1905-6, £4,476,131; 1906-7, £4,717,936; 1907-8, £4,878,778. Imports, 1904, £5,204,053; 1905, £4,889,988; 1907, £4,985,564; exports, 1904, £6,286,477; 1905, £5,918,346; 1907, £5,023,788; Public Debt, 1907, £15,081,439.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Public Works, M. Malinoff.—Foreign Affairs, General Paprikoff.—Interior, M. Takeff.—Justice, M. Kresteff.—Commerce, M. Liapcheff.—Finance, M. Salabassheff.—Education, M. Mouchonoff.—War, General Nicolaieff.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. P. Hadji Mischef, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister at Sofia, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G.—Consul at Sofia, —McGregor; at Philippopolis, A. Shipley; at Varna, H. C. Vensables.—Consular Agent at Bourgas, A. Tacchella.

### History in 1909.

The critical events leading up to the formal recognition of the independence of Bulgaria and the sovereignty of Czar Ferdinand will be found recorded in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS of 1909. A few days after the signature of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement (April 10th) His Majesty was the recipient of congratulations from the representatives of the Great Powers. The Crowned Heads personally addressed their good wishes by telegram to the Czar, King Edward telegraphing from Malta on April 24th: "Je désire, mon cher cousin et ami, ne pas être le dernier à vous féliciter de l'indépendance de votre pays, acceptée par les puissances, et à vous souhaiter un règne heureux et pacifique." The telegram of the Emperor William, despatched a few days later, was as follows: "Being informed that your Government loyally undertakes to secure German material interests in the settlement of the Oriental Railway question, I have charged my representatives to convey to you my

Government's recognition of the independence of your country. I am happy at the same time to express to you my personal congratulations and to greet you as King of Bulgaria. I kiss the hand of the Queen." It was announced that King Ferdinand would take the title of **Ozar of the Bulgarians**. In June His Majesty paid his second, and in September his third, visit of the year to Vienna. In October he visited King Peter of Servia at Belgrade.

### CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a **President** who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies** forming the legislature. The **Senate**, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber**, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The **President** receives a salary of £2750 and £1500 for expenses.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place, and negotiations for carrying it out fell through owing to revolutionary movements in Peru. Latterly Chile has moved in the direction of the view that Tacna should be retained in order to secure a scientific frontier, and has greatly strengthened her hold on the province.

#### President.

The **President** is **Señor Pedro Montt**, elected in 1906. His father, **Manuel Montt**, **President** 1851-61, laid the foundations for the development of the Republic. **Señor Pedro Montt** was b. 1848, and has been successively **Deputy**, **Senator**, **Minister of State**, **diplomatist**, and **Vice-President** of the **Council of State**. As **Minister** he held the portfolios of **Justice**, **Finance** and **Industry**, and has also been **Premier**. In 1901 he was a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by **Señor Riesco**. He was elected for the period 1906-11 by a coalition of **Nationalists**, **Liberals**, and **Radicals**, joined even by some **Conservatives**.

#### Army and Navy.

The establishment of the **active army** is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The **Navy** is administered by a **Minister of Marine**, assisted by an **Admiralty** under the presidency of **Admiral Montt**, who is also **Director-General** of the **Navy**. The *personnel* is raised by conscription, but there is in addi-

tion a proportion of volunteers. The **officers and men** on the **naval active list** number about 8000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1908, was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3. Nothing has been decided upon as regards a naval programme, but it is not likely that Chile would build a *Dreadnought*. Ships of from 15,000 to 16,000 tons are more suited to her requirements. In May 1909 the **Admiralty** submitted a proposal to the **Government** for the acquisition of new vessels to replace the **Chilian fleet**, beginning with the purchase of a battleship; and it was reported on Oct. 21st that the **Government** had decided upon an expenditure of £4,000,000 for this purpose. Besides the battleship, two ocean-going destroyers and a submarine flotilla were projected. Augmentation of her naval strength has been practically forced upon the **Chilian Republic** by the policy of **Argentina** and **Brazil** in regard to new ships. The principal dockyards are situated as follows: **Talcahuano**, one dock, takes large vessels; floating dock for small craft up to 1000 tons. **Valparaiso**, two small floating docks, take cruisers. There is a small arsenal at **Sandy Point**, in the **Straits of Magellan**, but no docks or slips.

#### Industries and Statistics.

The **Roman Catholic** is the **State religion**, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of **British capital** is employed, in 1906 was 1,782,000 tons. There are 3288 miles of railway, of which 1698 belong to the **State**. The capital is **Santiago**, pop. 389,000; and other chief towns are **Valparaiso**, 180,600; and **Concepcion**, 60,676. The **Conversion Law** of Feb. 11th, 95, provided for changing the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18*d.* per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the **Legislature** passed a **Bill** postponing the conversion until 1915. The **President** refused to accept the measure, and the **Cabinet** resigned (Aug. 17th). The **Chambers** thereupon passed the **Bill** a second time.

**Area**, 307,620 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 3,871,000. **Revenue**, 1905, £8,750,000; 1906, £9,176,769; **expenditure**, 1905, £8,437,000; 1906, £8,407,580; **debt, external**, 1907, £24,200,000, including a £3,700,000 loan contracted in 1906 for the construction of the **Arica—La Paz railway** and drainage works, and £1,100,000 **Treasury Bills** (redeemable March 1909) issued in 1907 for the reconstruction of **Valparaiso**: **internal**, 1905, £6,687,500. **Imports**, 1906, £17,703,067; 1907, £22,026,138; **exports**, 1906, £21,713,514; 1907, £20,584,141.

**Legation in London**, 29, **Queen's Gate Terrace**, **S.W.—Minister Plenipotentiary**, M. Domingo Gana.—**First Secretary**, Don Victor Eastman.—**Second Secretary**, Don Felipe Aninat.—**Consul in London**, Vicente Echeverria, 4, **Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.**

**British Minister at Santiago, H. C. Lowther.**—*Consul-General, A. Finn, Valparaiso.*—*Consuls, G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; E. F. Hudson, Iquique.*

**Steamship Lines to Valparaiso:** R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; Lamport & Holt, Liverpool; Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Liverpool. **Fares:** £18 to £65.

### CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. **China Proper** is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 26,300,000 souls.

### Ruler.

The **Emperor Hsuan-Tung** succeeded to the throne Nov. 14th, 1908, on the death of his uncle, the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, having been nominated to the succession by the Empress Dowager Tze-Hsi, a few hours before her death, which occurred on the day after the death of her nephew Kwang-Hsu. The reigning Emperor, whose family name is Pu-yi, was born in 1903. His father Prince Chun, who is **Regent of the Empire**, is a grandson of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

### Government.

At the head of the Government is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, who wields an autocratic power. The chief advisory body is the **Grand Council**, consisting of six members. Under this is the **Government Council**, including the members of the Grand Council, the heads of the Boards mentioned below, and the chief members of the Grand Secretariat. The administration is carried on by the **Wai-wu-pu** or Board of Foreign Affairs, and ten other Boards—viz., Education, Civil Office, Commerce, Communications, Interior, Rites, Finance, War, Laws, Dependencies. By a decree of Nov. 7th, 1906, these Boards, which are practically Ministries, have only one President, instead of two as formerly, and no discrimination is shown between Manchus and Chinese. The **Board of Censors** is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The 18 provinces and 4 dependencies are administered by **viceroy**s or **governor-generals**, who are assisted by governors of departments and districts, and by the "taotais" of the cities.

In Dec. 1905 Commissioners were sent to Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to study the constitutions of those countries. In Sept. 1906 an Edict was issued setting out that, while the supreme control would remain in the Throne, constitutional government would be inaugurated in a few years' time. A year later another Edict ordered the establishment of an Assembly of Ministers to prepare the foundations of constitutional government; and in October of the same year (1907) it was proclaimed that each prefecture and district was to organise a local elective Assembly. In July

1908 regulations for the provincial Assemblies, which were to be established within a year, were published. A month later (Aug. 27th) an Edict set forth the principles of the constitutional system to be inaugurated in 1917, and the steps to be taken towards it in each of the intervening years. The earliest of those steps were to be, in 1909, the creation of the provincial assemblies; in 1910 the taking of a census, the preparation of provincial budgets, and the promulgation of a new criminal code; and in 1911 the establishment of courts of justice. The scheme closely imitates the evolution of constitutional government in Japan; but so well qualified a critic as the late Prince Ito expressed the opinion that its success in China is doubtful, and that its failure would imperil peace in the Far East. Sir Robert Hart, on the other hand, has stated his confidence in the "wonderful future" in store for the awakened empire.

### Army and Navy.

Certain measures have for some time been on foot to reorganise the **Chinese Army** in accordance with an instruction drawn up by Yuan-Shi-Kai in 1902. A law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January 1905. The Chinese army is to be national, and no longer to be composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. There will be the active army, the first reserve, and the second reserve, of the Lu-chun or Imperial Land Forces. There will be infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation will be in divisions of all arms. It is intended to constitute 37 of these divisions, and, according to the scheme, the organisation should be complete in 1913, when the 37 divisions should number 28,000 officers and 430,000 men (380,000 combatants). So far 13 divisions have been completed, the others being skeleton training forces. Each division numbers about 12,000 men, and includes forces of cavalry and artillery. In war the infantry will be doubled from the first reserve, but cavalry and special troops are maintained on a war footing. Men are carefully selected, opium smokers being refused, and entry is for three years, with optional well-paid service in the first reserve (three years) and the second reserve (four years). The reserve service is popular, and probably 20,000 have passed into it. By 1912 the five Yang-tse provinces should be able to put progressively in line 10,000 fighting men each. The old troops are disappearing, but proposals are on foot for the reorganisation of various provincial organisations, such as the army on the Mongolian border. The training is directed by Japanese officers.

Some important steps towards naval development were taken in 1909. An Imperial Edict was issued in February, creating a naval department or commission, with Prince Su as chief and Prince Ching as adviser. Following this the proposal of Admiral Sah, for the purpose of constructing a fleet to include three cruisers of 3000 tons, one transport cruiser of 2000 tons, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of 500 tons, was approved in May. On Oct. 11th a naval commission of three members left Peking for Europe and the United States to seek suitable terms and conditions for placing orders for naval munitions and equipment. The commission will visit the principal shipyards and foundries before returning to China.

Further proposals for the preliminary reorganisation of the Navy were passed in July. The system of departmental control under the separate Viceroys of Canton, Nanking, Foochow, and Tientsin was abandoned, and in its place a Naval and Military Advisory Board was constituted, being the first step to the creation of an Imperial Navy under one central control. The naval department was given control of the coast defence. Of the five dockyards and arsenals, only one was equipped for outside mercantile work, and it was decided that the other four—i.e. those at Foochow, Taku, Shanghai, and Whampoa—should be reorganised for a similar purpose. In the matter of training and education, four naval schools were advocated—that for navigation at Chefoo, for engineering at Whampoa, for naval artificers at Foochow, and a gunnery school afloat. A naval academy in Peking is to be established after the return from abroad of the parties of cadets.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1909, was: cruisers, 10; torpedo gunboats, 10; and torpedo boats, 24. It was understood that these vessels will undergo examination in consequence of the reorganisation of the fleet, and if found unserviceable will be placed out of commission.

#### Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian, and the worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. The Emperor is the sole high priest of the Empire in the worship of Heaven. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of Sept. 1905, which established a new system on more modern lines. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number of young Chinese are studying in Japan. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Many concessions have been granted, and in 1906 there were, including

Manchuria, about 3700 miles open. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries. For Opium, see article THE OPIUM TRADE.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowlung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienswan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiaoh-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

#### Statistics and Diplomatie.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 700,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 530,000; Tientsin, 750,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 709,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 350,000; Nankin, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 19,000 Europeans reside in the treaty ports, of whom over 9250 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 3713 British and 2157 Japanese. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, which in May 1906 was placed under the supreme control of two Chinese officials. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to *ta*, and 9600 to a *ta*. The currency of the country, other than this, is the "tael," or "liang," as the Chinese call it, which is a certain weight of silver. The weight and the fineness of the silver differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine, the value of which is about 2s. 10d., though it varies. In 1906 it was 3s. 3d., and 3s. 3d. in 1907. A decree establishing a uniform system of weights and measures was issued in 1907.

The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. Imports, 1902, £39,118,115; 1903, £40,908,750; 1904, £47,279,514; 1905, £67,251,411; 1906, £67,523,618; 1907, £67,665,223; exports, 1902, £30,693,946; 1903, £31,124,900; 1904, £34,301,478; 1905, £34,278,183; 1906, £38,916,838; 1907, £42,961,863.

The leading participants in the foreign trade in 1907 were:

|                                 | Imports.<br>£ | Exports.<br>£ |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom . . .            | 12,603,939    | 1,967,492     |
| Hong Kong . . .                 | 25,291,828    | 15,709,296    |
| India . . .                     | 5,348,500     | 516,700       |
| Other British Possessions . . . | 1,200,313     | 815,105       |
| Total British . . .             | 44,444,580    | 19,098,593    |
| Japan . . .                     | 9,337,479     | 6,393,965     |
| U.S.A. . .                      | 6,415,570     | 4,338,232     |
| Germany . . .                   | 2,628,828     | 992,744       |
| France . . .                    | 2,011,010     | 5,258,282     |

The foreign debt was as follows :—

|                          | Amount      | Redeemed        |                 | Outstanding |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                          |             | Dec. 31st, 1907 | Dec. 31st, 1907 |             |
| 1866                     | £           | £               | £               |             |
| 7% Loan                  | 115,083     | 66,663          | 43,417          |             |
| 1894-5                   |             |                 |                 |             |
| 5 Foreign Loans          | 6,635,000   | 3,320,600       | 3,314,400       |             |
| Japanese Indemnity Loans | 47,820,000  | 6,682,612       | 41,137,388      |             |
| Boxer Rising Indemnity   | 67,500,000  | 825,308         | 66,674,692      |             |
| 1905                     |             |                 |                 |             |
| 5% Loan                  | 1,000,000   | 516,667         | 483,333         |             |
| Railway                  | 123,070,080 | 11,411,850      | 111,658,230     |             |
| Govt. Loans              | 12,200,000  | 172,500         | 12,027,500      |             |
|                          | 135,270,080 | 11,584,350      | 123,685,730     |             |

**Grand Council:** Prince Ching, Shih-hsur (Minister of the Household), Lu Chuan-lin, Shih-Hsu, and Tai Hung-Tzu. *British Adviser to Government*, Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**Administration:** *Wai-wu-pu*—Prince Ching (President), Natung, and Liang Tun-yen (Assistant Presidents); Lien-fang and Tsu Chia-lai (Vice-Presidents). *Finance*, Duke Tsai-tse (President). *Board of Education*, Yong Ching. *Commerce*, Pu-ting (President). *War*, Tieh-liang (President). *Revenue*, Tieh-liang. *Board of Communications*, Hsu Shih-chang (President). *Technical Adviser*, M. Charignon. *Customs*, Lu Hai-huan (Comptroller). *Interior*, Prince Su (President), Chao-ping Tsun (Vice-President).

**Imperial Chinese Customs:** *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G. (on leave); *Deputy*, Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G.

**Minister Plenipotentiary in London**, His Excellency Li Ching-fong, 49, Portland Place, W. *Secretary*, Mr. Ivan Chen. *Commercial Attaché*, Cheo Fong Kong.

**British Minister at Peking**, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. *Secretary*, Stephen Leech. *Commercial Attaché*, J. W. Jamieson, Shanghai.

**British Consuls-General:** *Tientsin and Peking*, L. C. Hopkins.—*Canton*, R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G.—*Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.—*Hankow*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, Sir A. Hosie.—*Yun-nan-fu*, W. H. Wilkinson.—*Mukden*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

**Judge of Supreme Court for China and Korea**, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Shanghai.—*Assistant Judge*, F. S. A. Bourne.—*Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.—*Registrar*, G. W. King.

**Steamship Lines:** P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. *Fares to Hong Kong:* £30 to £65.

### History in 1909.

Before the new reign was two months old Yuan Shih-kai, the great Viceroy of Chi-li, was dismissed from all his offices as the result of a Manchu cabal (Jan. 3rd). The incident was regarded with uneasiness and disappointment by the well-wishers of China, as Yuan Shih-kai was the most prominent and powerful representative of the forces of order, stability, and progress within the Empire. This feeling was expressed to Prince Ching by the British and American Ministers in a joint visit on the 15th.

Yuan Shih-kai's post of Assistant President of Wai-wu-pu was conferred upon Liang Tun-yen, a graduate of Yale, where he was a noted baseball player. A ministerial change which excited less disapproval than the removal of Yuan Shih-kai was the cashiering of Chen-pi, President of the notoriously corrupt Board of Communications. Problems of Chinese currency, finance, and communications, some of which are referred to in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, engaged the attention, from time to time throughout the year, of the countries having commercial interests in the Empire. A naturalisation law, forbidding Chinamen to adopt foreign citizenship, came into force on April 5th.

The most important event of the year, however, was the holding of the elections to the provincial deliberative assemblies. These elections took place in October, and mark the first practical step towards the establishment of constitutional government in the empire (see p. 246).

European schemes for the education of the Chinese received a good deal of attention in 1909. In response to an appeal by Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong, Mr. H. Modz, a leading Colonial broker, offered to provide the cost (£20,000) of the buildings of a Hong Kong University, on condition that £110,000 were subscribed for endowment and equipment. The challenge was handsomely accepted. The Wai-wu-pu made a grant of £1,250, the Canton Viceroy raised £8,000 from provincial officials, and generous contributions were made by others of the Chinese community. A scheme was also set on foot for the establishment of a Christian but undenominational University in Central China. This scheme owes its inception to the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and is "essentially the product of Oxford and Cambridge." It has the support of the Chinese Emergency Committee, which was established with a view to discover what special means could be adopted, during the present crisis, for the promotion of Christian civilisation in China. It numbers among its members Sir Robert Hart (President), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and many others, including the leaders of the various religious bodies in Great Britain and statesmen and others interested in the welfare of China. Its policy, adopted after careful consideration and consultation with experts on Chinese affairs, is not to attempt to initiate new methods of work, but to endeavour to correlate the existing agencies in certain strategic centres by the establishment of joint colleges, medical and normal, and by assisting the societies which are engaged in the preparation of Christian literature. It is expected that Hostels will be opened in connection with these institutions, where denominational teaching will be given; but the central establishments, with which the Emergency Committee is concerned, will be conducted on general lines without any denominational bias. The Committee proposes to raise the sum of £100,000 for the carrying out of these objects. *Hon. Sec.*, Archibald Little. *Office*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.

### Dependencies.

**Manchuria** (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the

Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the *Manchurian Convention*, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock.

**Mongolia** (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkistan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga.

**Chinese Turkistan** (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Chinese officials at Urumtsi administer the country. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kasigar, which is a large trading centre.

**Tibet** (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuan, with Chinese Turkistan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There are two Ambans, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops are stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzongdu or Great Assembly. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £168,000 in three instalments. These have all been paid, and the consequent withdrawal of the British from the Chumbi valley followed in 1903. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in

Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the *Anglo-Russian Convention*, 1907, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the *Anglo-Chinese Convention* of April 17th, 1906, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet. By the *Russo-Japanese Convention*, signed July 30th, the two Governments agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo*. A new agreement as to trade relations between Great Britain and Tibet was signed in April 1908, modifying the regulations of '93. The extra-territorial principle is to apply to British subjects so long as the same principle applies in China. Other clauses deal with the maintenance of telegraphs and posts and the rights of British officers and subjects, the police regulations at the marts and along the routes being left to the Chinese Government. The agreement remains in force for 10 years, and if not revised for a further 10 years. The travels of Dr. SVEN HEDIN (*q.v.*) have contributed greatly to European knowledge of Tibet and its people.

## COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 16 departments (besides the capital district and various territories), the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years—though the present President is to hold office till 1914. The legislature consists of a Senate of 48 members and a House of 67 Representatives, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic. The independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a Treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt.

There are frontier difficulties with Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru; and the two latter have been submitted to the arbitration of the King of Spain by a convention made in 1905.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service, but the law is not applied, and the standing army only numbers about 10,000, with a war effective, partially trained, of 60,000. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country.



Railways, about 500 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. estimated at about 4,100,000. Capital, Bogota (pop. 123,000). Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1908, balanced at \$15,922,863 gold. Imports, 1907, £3,079,521; exports, 1907, £3,447,850; foreign debt, 1908, £2,887,120; internal debt, 1908, \$3,063,012 gold.

President, General Ramon Gonzales Valencia, elected in Aug. 1909 in succession to General Rafael Reyes, who resigned after holding office for five years.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Don Santiago Perez Friana, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W. — *Consul-General*, Francisco Becerra, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C. — *Vice-Consul*, Leopold Schloss.

British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota, F. W. Stronge. Consul, J. Gillies, Barranquilla.

### COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, San José, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. See HONDURAS as to Compulsory Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is a police organisation less than 1000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. Education compulsory and free. There were 356 primary schools, with 22,274 scholars, in 1905. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways about 350 miles.

Area, 21,000 sq. m.; pop., 1908, 360,326. Revenue, 1906-7, £663,019; 1907-8, £757,557; expenditure, 1906-7, £675,762; 1907-8, £729,564. Foreign debt, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to Oct. 1907, £850,000; internal debt, 1908, £908,322. Imports, 1908, £1,158,193; exports, 1908, £1,506,445.

President, Señor Cleto González Viquez; appointed April 1906.

Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium, Señor M. M. Peralta.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Mr. Wenceslao de la Guardia, 58, Lombard St., E.C.

British Minister, Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resides at Panama). Consul, F. N. Cox, at San José.

### CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop. (1908), 330,000. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,481); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9704). There are about 31,500 Moslems and 269,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1659, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '93 the Powers set up autonomy under

the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, Prince George of Greece being appointed High Commissioner. The Constitution of Feb. 1907, which superseded that of '93, provides for an Assembly of 65 deputies, elected for 3 years. The executive power rests in the High Commissioner and a Council of four members. The Powers decided in May 1908 gradually to withdraw the international troops from the island, holding that the native gendarmerie was able to maintain order. Crete declared for union with Greece, and a proclamation to that effect was issued (Oct. 7th). The Chamber voted in favour of union, and appointed a committee of six to govern in the name of the King of Greece until the Greek Government could assume the administration of the island. The Powers stated (28th) that they would give the matter their friendly consideration, and treat with Turkey, if order was maintained, and protection accorded to the Moslem element. Meanwhile the Government is carried on in the name of King George. The first detachment of international troops was withdrawn in July 1908, the last in July 1909. The final withdrawal was immediately followed by the hoisting of the Greek flag at Canea, an incident which evoked a vigorous protest from Turkey (see INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS). Except for the withdrawal of troops the *status quo* remains, the question of the ultimate disposition of the island being indefinitely postponed. The decision of the island Government in October not to convoke the General Assembly led to an insurrectionary movement, which was, however, easily suppressed.

Since '95 exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaistos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £200,000. Imports, 1906, £770,302, 1907, £750,661, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; exports, 1906, £635,640, 1907, £478,680, largely olives and olive oil. Public Debt, 1907, £317,226 fr. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

The island has a native gendarmerie of 1,200 officers and 1 men, and a Militia of 1,600 officers and men, as well as a reserve numbering 1,000 in 1903 and increasing annually by that number.

High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece; b. Oct. 28th, 1855; appointed 1906.

British Consul-General at Canea, A. C. Wratlaw, C.M.G.

### CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '93, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to

the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon as Provisional Governor. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1900 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 302,500). Other towns are Santiago, 54,000; Matanzas, 64,000; and Cienfuegos, 70,000. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 1750 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1907) 2,050,000, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1908-9, £6,128,159; expenditure, 1908-9, £5,059,438; imports, 1907, £21,762,694; exports, 1907, £21,700,701. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1902), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent. Another loan has been recently authorised by the American and Cuban administration for \$16,500,000, maturing in 1949, of 4½ per cent. bonds.

President (elected Nov. 14th, 1908; inaugurated Jan. 28th, 1909, General Jose M. Gomez; Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

British Minister and Consul-General, Stephen Leech. Consul at Santiago, W. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines to Havana: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street. Fares: from £88.

## DENMARK.

### Ruler.

King Frederik VIII. was b. June 3rd, 1843, and succeeded his father King Christian IX. on the death of the latter, Jan. 20th, 1906. He married, July 28th, '69, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, and has seven children. The heir-apparent is Prince Christian, b. Sept. 26th, '70, and married April 26th, '98, to Princess Alexandrine of

Mecklenburg. The second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Frederik is a brother of Queen Alexandra, of King George I. of Greece, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

### Government, Army, and Navy.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

The National Defence Bills passed both Houses of the Legislature (Aug. and Sept. 1909). The reorganised army will consist of two corps, and will be recruited by men entered for various periods, the maximum being 1 year in the artillery and 13 months in special technical troops. The period for the infantry will be 165 days. The force with the colours will be over 11,000 men. The formations will be as follows: 52 battalions of infantry (31 line and 21 reserve) instead of 44; 12 squadrons of cavalry (a reduction of 3); 24 field batteries (an increase of 8); 18 coast batteries (12 line and 6 reserve) as at present; 12 companies of engineers (an increase of 3). The seaward defences of Copenhagen are to be strengthened, and new forts built; but the existing land defences will remain until 1922. The total cost of the land defences and works, and the special vote for torpedo boats and submarines, will be £1,750,000, and the additional annual outlay £125,000. Military service is nominally obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22, the liability in the first line of the army being 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 13,000 men on a peace footing, and 1250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. It is estimated that in 1910 Denmark should be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000.

According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times*, the Danish defence scheme was passed by Parliament on Sept. 24th, after many protracted discussions. A Parliamentary Committee of Defence, which sat for six years, reported in July 1908 upon the methods best

calculated to protect and defend the neutrality of Denmark, and this report was the means of making the national defence problem the most important political and national question of the day. M. N. Neergaard, the ex-Premier, attempted to secure the passage of his scheme of defence in May 1909; but it was eventually passed by Count Holstein-Ledreborg's Government by an agreement made with the two former Premiers, M. Neergaard and M. Christensen, who became respectively Ministers of Finance and Defence in the Holstein Cabinet. The scheme adopted provides for strong sea fortifications for Copenhagen, while the land defences of the 'eighties were to be maintained and somewhat strengthened by two new forts, officially known as sea forts. On the defence question as a whole there were two distinct standpoints—that of the Conservatives, who wished to act in accordance with the spirit of the Danish treaties with foreign countries, and therefore to defend the country; and that of the Socialists, who proclaimed a disarmament policy. The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1908, was: battleships, 2; coast-defence vessels, 3; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo boats, 16. The coast-defence vessel *Pedar Scram* (laid down 1904), was launched on May 2nd, 1908. The first Danish submarine, built at Spezia, was completed and delivered in Aug. 1909, and is known as the *Dykkeren* (the Diver). It has a surface h.p. of 750, or 190 h.p. when submerged, and is to be used for training and trial purposes. At Copenhagen there are three small docks. The 1909-10 Navy Estimates amounted to £2,305,000, and allowed for the completion of the *Pedar Scram* and the construction of a mine-layer. The former vessel attained a speed of 15½ knots. She is a vessel of 34½ tons, and her heaviest guns are two 9½-inch.

#### Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the Radical *Aftenbladet*, the Conservative *National Tidende*, the Independent *Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebrog*. Recent agricultural returns show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The 1903 figures were: bacon, £5,617,000; butter, £9,919,000; eggs, £1,517,000. Length of railways 208½ miles.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1909), 2,659,000. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 539,000 in 1909. Revenue, 1908-9, £5,472,220; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,225,230; expenditure 1908-9, £5,227,770; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,629,015; public debt, 1908, £14,218,511. Imports, 1905, £26,805,555; 1906, £31,092,778; 1907, £33,335,554; 1908, £30,870,000; exports, 1905, £21,716,666; 1906, £21,825,111; 1907, £23,121,667; 1908, £24,490,020.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, M. Zahle.—Finance, Dr. E. Brandes.—Foreign Affairs, M. E. Schavenius.—Public Worship, Rev. N. Vemmeler.—Interior, Dr. Munch.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O.—1st Secretary, —Vaughan.—Consuls: Copenhagen, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O.; Vice-Consul R. Erskine; Thorshavn, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.; Esbjerg, J. Nielsen.

Danish Minister in London, M. Constantine Brun, 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.—1st Secretary, H. Zahh, Braemar House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

#### History in 1909.

The King and Queen visited Russia in July, and were entertained by the Czar at Peterhof, cordial speeches being exchanged by the monarchs at a banquet on the 16th. Prince Axel paid a short visit to England in February.

Political parties were mainly concerned with Danish defences (see *Army and Navy*, *supra*). The General Election in May showed that unless M. Neergaard could effect an agreement with the Centre party, led by the ex-Premier, M. Christensen, he would command only 44 votes out of 114 in the Folkething. The negotiations which followed resulted in further subdivision of parties, and on Aug. 2nd M. Neergaard resigned. A solution of the crisis was found in the appointment to the premiership of Count Holstein-Ledreborg, who included in his Cabinet the two ex-Prime Ministers, Messrs. Neergaard and Christensen, as Ministers of Finance and Defence respectively. The inclusion of M. Christensen in the Cabinet excited violent public demonstrations against that Minister in consequence of his alleged responsibility in connection with the Alberti frauds (see 1909 ed.), and he resigned on Oct. 18th. Party controversies, unconnected with the defence question, led to the resignation of Count Holstein on Oct. 22nd, and the formation by M. Zahle of a new Cabinet—the first Radical administration in the history of the country.

The proposals of the Iceland Commission (see 1908 ed.) proved unacceptable to the Separatist majority in the Althing, and M. Hafstein, the Icelandic Minister, resigned his post (Feb. 27th). A deadlock resulted, the Danish Premier declaring that the proposals of the Commission contained the utmost concessions which Denmark could grant.

#### Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive region or island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals

and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. **Area** of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; **pop.** 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

**Iceland** is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. **Area**, 39,756 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,000. **Capital**, Reykjavik (**pop.** 10,968). The Legislature, called the **Althing**, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. The King visited Reykjavik in 1907 and appointed a Joint Committee to prepare proposals for new legislation as to Iceland's constitutional place in the Danish Kingdom. **Exports**: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. **Manufactures** domestic. **Imports**, 1904, £651,601; 1906, £880,398; 1907, £1,006,667; **exports**, 1904, £588,205; 1906, £629,504; 1907, £678,880.

**Minister**, M. Björn Jonsson.

**Santa Cruz or St. Croix**. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. **Capital**, Christiansted. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugarcane. **Area**, 118 sq. m.; **pop.** 35,156.

**British Consul**, H. McDougal, St. Thomas.

## ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a **President** directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a **Senate** of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a **Chamber** of 42 **Deputies**, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). **Army** about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. But by a treaty between Ecuador and Colombia signed in Nov. 1904 the Ecuador-Colombia boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

**Area** (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., **pop.** 400), 120,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. **Capital**, Quito, **pop.** 80,000; Guayaquil has a **pop.** of 80,000. **Revenue**, 1905, £1,153,806; 1907, £1,272,457; **expenditure**, 1905, £1,015,596; 1907, £1,540,179; **foreign debt** (pur-

chased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co., amount outstanding Dec. 31st, 1908, \$10,808,000). **Imports**, 1904, £1,533,817; 1905, £1,573,453; 1906, £1,701,160; 1907, £1,969,967; **exports**, 1904, £2,328,419; 1905, £1,856,566; 1906, £2,196,471; 1907, £3,029,979.

**President**: General Eloy Alfaro, 1906-11.

**Ministry**: *Premier*, Señor García.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Charles Tovar.—*Interior*, Señor Gonzalo Cordova.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Anjel Espinoza.—*Finance*, Señor Juan Francisco Game.—*War*, Señor Tomas Larrea.

**Consul-General** in London (*and Chargé d'Affaires ad int.*), Celso Nevares, 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, C. L. des Graz (resident at Lima, Peru).—*Consul at Quito*, L. Söderström.—*Consul at Guayaquil*, Alfred Cartwright.

## EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

### Ruler.

**Abbas Hilmi**, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounelm, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. The Khedive has an annual allowance of £100,000. Received the "Royal Victorian Chain," June 14th, 1905.

### Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **British Agent** at Cairo, who has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. An agitation has been promoted in recent years for the grant of full Parliamentary institutions. The **General Assembly** consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The **Legislative Council** consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat

complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The *Mixed Tribunals* were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years, the present term ending in 1910. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 the Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

#### ***Egyptian Irrigation.***

The history and description of the great *Assiout barrage* and *Assouan dam* and of the *Ziftah barrage* have been given in previous editions. Lord Cromer's report for 1905, issued in 1906, stated that the province of Kenah had benefited less than the others, and it had been decided to erect a *barrage at Eneah* at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. The contract was let to Messrs. Aird, and work was commenced in December. The barrage was completed at the beginning of 1909, and formally inaugurated by the Khedive on Feb. 9th. On March 21st, 1907, the Council of Ministers sanctioned another great development—the raising of the height of the *Assouan dam* so that the water level will be 23 ft. higher. The cost was estimated at £E1,500,000, including land compensation, but with a water storage 2½ times greater, about 950,000 acres will come under cultivation, bringing about an estimated increase in the cotton crop worth £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 annually. Steps were taken to strengthen and preserve the *Philæ Temple* and other Nubian antiquities. The work will occupy about six years.

#### ***Suez Canal.***

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1859. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an *Administrative Council* of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. The report for 1908 recorded a decrease in the traffic. The *gross receipts* for 1907 were £4,804,740, or £325,175 more than in the previous year. The total expenditure was £1,745,700, or £54,521 more than in 1906. The amount to be distributed in

dividends was £2,855,436, and the *net dividend* £5125.9d. per share against £513s. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 3975 in 1906, 4267 in 1907, and 3795 in 1908, of which 2333 in 1906, 2651 in 1907, and 2333 in 1908 carried the British flag. There was a decrease of 1,193,066 tons in 1908 as compared with 1907 in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 8,299,931 tons in 1906, to 9,495,868 tons in 1907, and 8,302,702 tons in 1908. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels increased from 2,155,552 tons in 1906, to 2,253,651 tons in 1907, and 2,310,507 tons in 1908. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage decreased in 1908 in comparison with 1907, being 58.8 and 60.9 respectively, as against 62.1 and 64.5 in 1907 and 58.7 and 61.7 in 1906. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 15.4 and 16.9 respectively, as compared with 13.6 and 15.3 in 1907, and 14.8 and 16.0 in 1906; while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the Canal in 1907 remained practically stationary as compared with the preceding year.

#### ***Army.***

All male inhabitants are liable for service in the *Egyptian army*—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve—and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 90,000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellahen of the Delta. The arm is the *Martini-Henry*. In the Sudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate*, with the title of *Sirdar* and *Governor-General of the Soudan*, and 188 British officers are attached to the Egyptian Army. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 789; camel corps, 629; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1258; infantry, 10,280.

The British forces in Egypt on the estimates of 1909-10 were 1 cavalry regiment, 1 horse battery, 1 garrison company, 1 company Royal Engineers, 4 infantry battalions, the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards, and other details—total number of officers and men 6015. The British troops are under the command of *Sir J. G. Maxwell*. The Egyptian Government contributed £150,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1909-10.

#### ***Industries, etc.***

Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the *Agricultural Bank* up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects

the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. There are 1412 miles of State railways, and 780 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area of Egypt** (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,206,339. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. **Cairo** has a population of 654,000, and **Alexandria** of 370,000.

**Revenue**, 1906, £E15,337,294; 1907, £E14,740,000; 1908, £E15,522,000; **expenditure**, 1906, £E13,161,863; 1907, £E14,240,000; 1908, £E14,403,000. **Exports**, 1906, £E24,877,280; 1907, £E28,033,185; 1908, £E21,316,000; **imports**, 1906, £E24,010,795; 1907, £E26,120,777; 1908, £E25,100,000; **public debt**, £E95,514,000 (£E1 = £1 os. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1903 35.3 per cent., in 1904 34 per cent., in 1905 32.4 per cent., in 1906 32.7 per cent., in 1907 32.5 per cent., and in 1908 32.9 per cent.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs**, Boutros Pasha Ghali.—**Public Instruction**, Saad Pasha Zagloul.—**Finance**, Ahmed Pasha Heshmat.—**Interior**, Mohammed Pasha Said.—**Justice**, Hussein Pasha Rushdy.—**Public Works and War**, Ismail Pasha Sirry.—**Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: Financial**, H. P. Harvey, C.B.; **Interior**, Ronald W. Graham.—**Judicial**, Sir M. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.; **Public Works**, C. Dupuis; **Public Instruction**, D. Dunlop.

**Under-Secretaries of State: Finance**, Col. Lord E. Cecil, D.S.O.—**State Buildings**, A. H. Perry.—**Postmaster-General**, N. T. Borton.—**Director-General of Customs**, A. King-Lewis.—**President of Railway Administration**, Col. Macaulay, R.E., C.M.G.—**Director-General of Sanitary Department**, W. P. G. Graham, M.D.

**British Commissioners: Caisse de la Dette**, H. Farnall, C.B., C.M.G.; **Domains Administration**, J. S. Birch.

**H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General**, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.—**Councillor of Embassy**, (vacant).—**Consuls**, A. D. Alban, Cairo; E. C. Blech, Alexandria; D. A. Cameron, Port Said.

**General Commanding Army of Occupation**, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

**Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co.**, 122, Leadenhall Street; **Orient Line**, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; **Keller, Wallis & Co.**, 2, King William Street; **Bibby Bros.**, 10, Mincing Lane; **Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd.**, 118, Fenchurch Street; **Wescott & Laurance**, Ingraam Court; **Gray, Dawes & Co.**, 23, Great Winchester Street; **Gellatly & Co.**, Billiter Street. **Fares: £10 to £20.**

### History in 1900.

The General Assembly met on Feb. 1st, and was opened by the Khedive, who announced the appointment of his uncle, Prince Hussein,

as its President. In consequence of the violence and scurrility of the extreme Nationalist journals, the Government was impelled at the end of March to revive the Press Law of 1881, which had been allowed to fall into abeyance since 1894. Under this law all newspapers have to be registered and deposit security, and they can be suspended after two previous warnings have been given or by a decision of the Council of Ministers for offences against public order, religion, and morality. Sir Eldon Gorst, in his annual report [Cd. 4580], said that, "Though recent events in Turkey have given a stimulus to the moderate section of those who are in favour of the introduction of Parliamentary government, they have dealt a considerable blow to the influence of the extreme Nationalist party, of which the *Lewa* is the principal organ. Since the death of Moustapha Pasha Kamel this party has been in troubled waters, owing to internal dissensions and the defection of many of their more solid supporters. During the existence of the former régime in Turkey the party was a strong upholder of the Sultan's personal rule, and hostile to the aspirations of the Young Turks. The rise of the latter to power and the contempt which they have openly manifested for the aims and methods of the Nationalists, have greatly added to the discomfiture of the party. Moreover, shortly before the Turkish revolution, the *Lewa* had taken up an ultra-Mohammedan line, and been making virulent attacks upon the native Christian elements in this country. The contrast between this attitude and the complete religious equality which formed one of the chief items in the programme of the Young Turkey party could not fail to impress unfavourably the thoughtful Egyptian Moslem. Lastly, the position of hostility to the Khedivate recently adopted by the Nationalist press has alienated a considerable proportion of their few remaining followers. At the present time the pupils in the schools constitute the chief prop of the Nationalists—a somewhat frail reed upon which to lean. The students have, nevertheless, done their best to make up for their youth and inexperience by a display of political activity. During the last few months they have assiduously seized every opportunity, in season and out of season, to clamour for a constitution; and if their methods of procedure have not had any effect in advancing the cause which they have at heart, they have at any rate added to the labours of the Cairo police in keeping order in the streets." With regard to the Legislative Council, Sir Eldon expressed "considerable disappointment" that its general attitude and its record as a consultative body had not during the preceding twelve months been "of a nature to encourage the hopes of those who look forward to its gradually exercising more responsible functions." In view of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to public security in the provinces, a law was framed in July which provides that any person well known to be in the habit of making attempts on life or property, or of threatening the person or property, may, after consideration of his case by a Special Commission, be placed under police supervision at his place of residence for a period not exceeding five years. He may also be compelled to find security for future good behaviour, pending the production of which he may be detained. If the person in

the latter category fails to find security or to produce a satisfactory surety, he will pass his period of supervision at a place on Egyptian territory selected by the Minister of the Interior, where, if he so desires, he may be employed in cultivation or on other works in return for a daily wage.

The Khedive, as stated above, inaugurated the **Eueh Barrage** on Feb. 9th (see **ENGINEERING SCHEMES**). On April and he opened the port and harbour of **Port Soudan** in presence of a distinguished gathering of Egyptian and Anglo-Egyptian officials. Early in June he visited Constantinople, and called upon the new Sultan and his Ministers.

### The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, and the duties on goods coming from other countries must not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Khartoum to Cairo. The **Nile-Red Sea Railway**, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The **Karima-Abu Hamed Railway**, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 2,000,000, including 3104 Europeans, and 9815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. The revenue in 1908 was £699,000; the expenditure £1,207,000.

### FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

### President.

**M. Armand Fallières**, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Mezin (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. He is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness, and delights to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mezin. The future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which he became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 21 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. He visited England in 1908, and, with King Edward, attended the Franco-British Exhibition. He received the Royal Victorian Chain. M. Fallières is a man of culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocien dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and a daughter who was married to M. Jean Lanes, General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, Aug. 10th, 1908.

### Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments; there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only; and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be de-



clared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The *Conseil d'État* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

### The Army.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with Gen. Brun at its head, assisted by an Under-Secretary, a Military Cabinet, and the chiefs of various bureaux. Upon matters of high policy the Minister is advised by the Superior Council of the Army, which consists of the most experienced officers under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief designate, Gen. Trémeau. The Chief of the General Staff of the army (Gen. Laffon de Ladébat) is responsible to the Minister in the matter of plans, manoeuvres, and preparation for war, and controls the directors of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orléans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The peace strength is 22,000 officers, and 553,782 men, with 120,474 horses. In addition the gendarmerie has 683 officers and 24,034 men.

The army estimates for 1909 amounted to £31,933,104, being an increase of £730,891 compared with 1908.

The Active Army is constituted as follows: about 590 battalions of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 24 Foreign, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, about 685 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons); also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery is to be increased and reorganised under the law of July 24th, 1909. The four-gun battery is to be retained. The force will be as follows: 42 coast and 47 fortress batteries, 619 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 14 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 15 field, and 4 mountain batteries. This reorganisation is to be completed within two years. The Chamber voted £268,000 towards the cost of the additional ammunition required. The number of batteries to be organised is 128, and officers are being transferred from the infantry. The present establishment is: Field batteries, 433; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 26; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 109. Engineers: 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The strength by arms is:—

|                 | France. | Algiers and Tunis. |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Infantry .. ..  | 332,845 | 43,200             |
| Cavalry .. ..   | 56,764  | 8,450              |
| Artillery .. .. | 76,936  | 3,875              |
| Engineers .. .. | 12,250  | 1,118              |
| Train .. ..     | 10,560  | 1,850              |

In addition are 2200 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The Reserve comprises 245 three-battalion regiments of infantry (with a skeleton formation of officers and men), 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 40 regiments of cavalry, 41 squadrons, and 216 batteries. The Territorial Army has 145 infantry regiments, 7 battalions of Chasseurs, 42 squadrons, about 100 batteries, 20 battalions of engineers, and, in addition, the men of the customs and forest services, 14 battalions of Zouaves in Algeria, as well as other troops. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Reserve and the Territorial Army are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army.

Personal service was introduced in 1872, and under the law of 1905, which reduced the colour service from 3 years, the men serve 2 years in the Active Army, 11 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers are called out for periodical training. The contingents of men averaged 215,000 in 1896-1905, and the contingent of 1908 was 210,000. In 1909 it is expected to be 207,000, and in 1912 to have fallen to 204,000. This decline is due to the decreasing birth-rate, and promises to be progressive. It is estimated that in 10 years 34,000 men will have been lost to the army, and in 20 years the effective of 4 army corps on a war footing (62,000). A proposal is afoot to make good the deficiency by enrolling Algerian natives.

The total effective of the French Army on a war footing is now estimated to be 2,350,000, but probably another million could be placed in the field.

### The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is only responsible to the Chambers. Subordinate to the Minister are the Chief of the Staff, a naval officer, and the Heads or Directors of the four main branches of business—*Personnel*, *Matériel*, *Ordnance*, and *Account*. In April 1905 a Comité Technique was formed, in place of other committees which were abolished, and subdivided into three departments dealing with (1) *bâtiments de haute mer*; (2) *bâtiments de défense*, and (3) *matériel et effectifs*. By a decree signed at a Cabinet Council on March 16th, 1909, the Navy Council consists of five vice-admirals occupying the position of maritime prefect, the two vice-admirals commanding in home waters, and also vice-admirals having commanded the two home fleets within the past two years. After the appointment of Admiral Boue de Lapevrière as Minister of Marine on July 24th, 1909, the Council was further reinforced by the creation by the new Minister of four inspectors-general—the first of Squadrons, the second of Naval Schools and Training Ships, the third of

*Matériel* and the Technical Services, and the fourth of Mines. Each of these new officials was given a seat at the Navy Council.

Minister of Marine, Adml. Boue de Lapeyrière.  
Chief of the General Staff, Admiral Marin-Darbel.

Comptroller, M. Serres.  
Director of Construction, M. Louis.  
Director of Ordnance, Col. Gausselein.  
Ships in Commission, Admiral Neny.  
Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.  
Director of Navigation and Fisheries, E. L. I. Trefeu.

Chief of Medical Service, Inspector-General E. F. L. Bertrand.

Of the above list of officials, those from the Chief of the General Staff to the Director of Ships in Commission (inclusive) were appointed by the new Minister of Marine on July 29th, 1909, the remainder having served under the two previous Ministers, M. Picard and M. Thomson. It was also announced in July that the Accountant-Generalship would be entrusted to an Inspector of Finance, and the office of Director of Works to an Engineer of the Roads and Bridges Department. M. Cheron was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Navy.

The 1909 Naval Estimates amounted to £13,353,824, as against £12,797,303 for 1908. A sum of £4,641,501 was allotted to new construction, as compared with £4,319,411 in the previous year. In September the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies adopted these estimates of their predecessors in office, but with certain modifications, the result of which increased the total vote to rather more than £15,000,000. Grants amounting to £460,000 were also devoted to completing the naval stores.

In January M. Picard, then Minister of Marine, formulated a new programme for the Navy and its reorganisation, the cost of which totalled £9,000,000—this sum to be distributed over a period of five years. Opposition on the part of M. Caillaux, the Finance Minister, eventually led to the sum being reduced to £7,600,000, spread over six years. On March 24th supplementary estimates for £1,200,000 (being the first instalment of the Picard reconstruction scheme) were submitted to the Chamber. It was announced that this sum would be applied to the replenishment of stocks of guns, ammunition, and stores of all kinds; the improvement of harbour and dock accommodation; and the acceleration of the work upon ships under construction.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. In June 1909 the Minister of Marine submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the draft of an amending law, whereby any surplus of recruits on the registers of the Inscription Maritime would become available for service in the land forces, the system providing a surplus of approximately 58,000 men, for which the naval authorities would have no use whatever on mobilisation. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes,

and subdivided into twelve *arrondissement maritimes*.

The number of officers and men on the establishment is about 55,000, but it is believed that the actual *personnel* falls about 2000 short of this figure. The number in Reserve was 49,300. The executive officers are: 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, or projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1909, was:—

|                                   | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Battleships . . . . .             | 18     | 6         | —          |
| Armoured cruisers . . . . .       | 20     | 2         | —          |
| Coast-defence ships . . . . .     | 10     | —         | —          |
| Protected cruisers—               |        |           |            |
| 1st class . . . . .               | 5      | —         | —          |
| 2nd class . . . . .               | 12     | —         | —          |
| 3rd class . . . . .               | 11     | —         | —          |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .         | 13     | —         | —          |
| Torpedo boat destroyers . . . . . | 56     | 16        | 8          |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .           | 262    | —         | 2          |
| Submarines . . . . .              | 49     | 49*       | —          |

\* Only 25 of this number are known to be actually under construction.

No battleships were added to the French Navy in 1909; but the scrapping of obsolete vessels, and the reclassifying of all armoured vessels, reduced the number of effective ships in this category from 27 to 18. Five of the six battleships building were launched in 1909—the *Voltaire* (Jan. 16th), the *Diderot* (April 19th), the *Condorcet* (April 20th), the *Danton* (July 4th, after an unsuccessful attempt at launching on May 22nd), and the *Mirabeau* (Oct. 28th). These vessels, with the *Vergniaud*, are sister-ships of the 1906 programme, of 18,500 tons displacement, turbines of the Parsons type, and a speed of 19½ knots. Though contemporary with the British *Dreadnought*, they cannot be classed with that vessel, owing to their having a mixed armament (four 12-in. and twelve 9·4-in.) instead of a uniform one of 12-in. guns only.

One armoured cruiser was completed, the *Ernest Renan*, and the construction of the *Waldeck-Rousseau* and *Edgar Quinet* was continued. The two last-named should be completed during 1910.

The naval programme for 1910 provides for the construction of eight destroyers—six of the first class of 750 tons and two second-class boats of 450 tons, with two torpedo boats. A battleship programme was under discussion in the autumn, and it was reported that supplementary estimates for the building of vessels of this class would be introduced when certain plans had been decided upon. A special law is necessary before the construction of vessels of more than 1000 tons displacement can be proceeded with.

The French Navy now occupies the fifth place among the naval powers of the world, having been overtaken in recent years by the fleets of the United States, Germany, and Japan.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: two docks take battleships, six smaller. Brest: one dock takes

battleships; others very small. Lorient: one large dock, to take any ship, under construction; one takes battleships, one small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks take small vessels only. Toulon: one dock able to take any ship, two battleships up to 14,000 tons, six others cruisers and torpedo craft. France has five docks able to take ships of the *Dreadnought* type.

Until Oct. 1909 the most powerful ships of the French Navy were concentrated in the Mediterranean, and known as the Mediterranean Squadron, a less powerful group constituting the Northern Squadron. In the month referred to a change was made in the distribution of ships with the object of making the fleet more elastic and efficient. The Mediterranean force was renamed the First Squadron, and that previously called the Northern Squadron became the Second Squadron. Each squadron was allotted six battleships, four armoured cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, and a flotilla of twelve destroyers. A battleship and armoured cruiser, with half crews, were deputed to form a reserve for each squadron. The fleet in Moroccan waters and the Far East also underwent redistribution. A feature of the constitution of the First and Second Squadrons as described was that neither of them was permanently attached to one or other of the ports, as was formerly the case. They are intended to be interchanged in accordance with the requirements of the naval service and the exigencies of naval policy. Considerable opposition, especially in the ports affected, was at first manifested towards the new scheme; but the Premier, acknowledging a resolution from the mayor of Toulon, which town was most concerned, stated that, while the Government was by no means indifferent to the interests of the town of Toulon, the exigencies of national defence must remain paramount. Minor changes included the uniting of the flotillas of torpedo boats and submarines at Cherbourg, Dunkerque, and Toulon, each under a post captain. At the same time the submarine station at Calais was completed for service.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2917 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations

specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State lycées and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including lycées, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

#### Newspapers.

The principal Parisian papers are the following:—

*Matin*, editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanne. *Petit Parisien*—largest circulation of any paper in the world; editor, M. Touchard. *Journal*; London correspondent, M. E. Palmicé, 190, Fleet Street. *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds 1,000,000. *Echo de Paris*, which uses the *Daily Telegraph* service of news. *Petite République*. *Eclair*. In the case of the following, the small news value is balanced by political importance: *Radical*, *Aurore*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, *Sicile*, *République Française*, *Libre Parole*, *Soleil*, and *Univers*. The *Figaro* (editor, M. Gaston Calmette; London correspondent, M. J. Coudurier, 8, New Coventry Street, W.) and the *Gaulois* form a class apart, and may be described as society papers. Evening papers include the *Temps* (editor, M. Adrien Hébrard), which is certainly the most important and influential paper in France; *Journal des Débats* (editor, M. de Naleche), founded more than a century ago; *Messidor Liberté*; *Intransigeant* (leader-writer, M. Henri Rochefort); *Presse*; and *Patrie*. The European edition of the *New York Herald* and the Continental edition of the *Daily Mail* (London) are both published in Paris. The number of illustrated papers is on the increase. The principal are the *Monde Illustré*, *Illustration*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Some provincial papers have more than a local circulation and reputation. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* has great political influence.

#### Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1906 there were 24,755 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3700 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used.

The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. **Manufactures** accounted for £133,640,000 of the exports in 1907, **raw materials** for £60,320,000, and **food products** for £29,880,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. **Raw materials** accounted for £160,520,000 of the imports in 1907, **food products** for £41,520,000, and **manufactures** for £46,880,000. **Agricultural operations** engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

**Corsica**, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. **Area**, 3367 sq. m.; **pop.** 295,589. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. **British Vice-Consul**, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas.

**Area**, 207,218 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1906, 39,252,267. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary: births, 1904, 818,229; 1905, 807,292; 1906, 806,847; 1907, 773,969; deaths, 1904, 761,203; 1905, 770,171; 1906, 761,196; 1907, 793,884. The population of Paris is 2,763,393 (1907). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 517,498), Lyons (472,114), Bordeaux (251,047), and Lille (225,602).

|                    | Revenue.     | Expenditure. |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1906 (estimated) . | £148,369,660 | £148,367,683 |
| 1907 " .           | 153,368,890  | 153,353,013  |
| 1908 " .           | 156,423,000  | 156,411,000  |
| 1909 " .           | 160,217,800  | 160,208,987  |

Of the total revenue in 1909 £22,807,510 came from direct taxes, and £111,247,285 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1908 (funded), £1,160,819,867; (floating), £73,160,488; total, £1,233,980,354.

The Departments' debts were £24,090,000 in 1905; and the Communes' debts were £161,600,720 in 1907 (of which Paris was responsible for £101,579,645).

|            | Imports.     | Exports.    |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1905 . . . | £186,950,000 | 190,469,000 |
| 1906 . . . | 225,080,000  | 210,600,000 |
| 1907 . . . | 248,920,000  | 223,840,000 |
| 1908 . . . | 225,620,000  | 202,078,000 |
|            | From U.K.    | To U.K.     |
| 1905 . . . | £23,700,000  | 50,248,000  |
| 1906 . . . | 30,020,000   | 51,631,000  |
| 1907 . . . | 35,328,000   | 54,759,000  |
| 1908 . . . | 31,716,000   | 47,184,000  |

### Diplomatic.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior** and of *Public Worship*, M. Briand—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Pichon.—*War*, General Brun.—*Navy*, Admiral de Lapeyrière.—*Finance*, M. Cocheron.—*Public Instruction*, M. Doumergue.—*Justice*, M. Barthou.—*Commerce*, M. Jean Dupuy.—*Colonies*, M. Trouillot.—*Agriculture*, M. Ruau.—*Public Works*, M. Millerand.—*Labour and Hygiene*, M. Viviani.

**Ambassador in London**, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Daeschner.—*Commercial Attaché*, M. Jean Périer.—*Consul-General*, M. A. L. de Zalende, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

**British Ambassador at Paris**, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Councillor of Embassy*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché*, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Military Attaché*, Col. W. G. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.

**British Consuls-General: Paris**, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O., 7, Rue d'Aguesseau; *Havre*, H. L. Churchill; *Marseilles*, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. **Consuls: Bordeaux**, R. D. G. Macdonald; *Calais*, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.; *Cherbourg*, M. E. Loftus; *Dunkirk*, P. S. Sarell; *Lyons*, E. R. E. Vicars; *Nice*, A. McMillan; *Rouen*, C. B. C. Clipperton.

### Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (q.v.), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (q.v.). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio himself. In March 1906 M. Sarrien became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier. M. Clemenceau remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with M. Delcassé in the Chamber. He was succeeded by M. Briand.

### History in 1909.

A ruffianly assault was committed on President Fallières, on Christmas Day 1908, by a restaurant waiter named Jean Mattis, who seized the President by the throat as he was taking his customary walk in the Champs Élysées. Mattis was overpowered by the President's attendants before he had time to inflict any injury more serious than a scratch, and was sentenced (March 1st) to 4 years' imprisonment.

Among the notable ceremonial incidents in

which the President took the leading part during 1909 were the reception of King Edward on his way through Paris to Biarritz (March 7th); the review of the French, Spanish, and Italian fleets at Nice (26th); the opening of the new harbour works at Havre (July 18th); the reception of the Czar Nicholas at Cherbourg (Aug. 1st).

A party of Deputies visited London in May, and were entertained by Members of the House of Commons.

The foreign relations of France are referred to in the articles on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS and the PEACE OF EUROPE.

On Dec. 7th the Chamber of Deputies voted by a majority of 330 to 201 in favour of the retention of the death penalty for murder. The Government had pressed for its abolition, but accepted the decision of the Chamber. The Senatorial Elections in January resulted in the return of 2 Independent Socialists, 60 Radicals and Socialist-Radicals, 27 Republicans of the Left, 9 Progressists, and 5 Nationalists and Reactionaries—a notable triumph for the general policy of the Government. The Parliament reassembled (Jan. 12th), M. Brisson being again elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Moroccan credits were adopted by 459 to 67 votes (18th). A Government measure of amnesty for the persons condemned in connection with the labour riots of Draveil and Villeneuve-Saint-Georges in 1908 was carried (Feb. 12th) after heated debates, the Right and Left joining forces in an attempt to enlarge the scope of the measure in favour of reactionary agitators, on the one hand, and Anarchists and anti-militarists on the other. An Income-Tax Bill, introduced by M. Caillaux, was adopted by the Chamber (March 9th) and passed to the Senate, which (April) elected a Committee, with M. Rouvier as president, to consider its provisions. The Senatorial Committee, which had been considering the Old Age Pensions Bill passed by the Chamber in 1906, reported in February that the scheme (see HAZELL'S ANNUAL 1909) was impracticable, and formulated an alternative Bill of its own. The Bill provides for an annual pension of 120f (64 16s.) for members of the working classes, including clerks, farm labourers, and servants, on reaching the age of 65. The money required is to be supplied by annual contributions of the employers, and by a contribution of the State. Employers will be called upon to pay annually for every employee over 18 years of age a sum of 9f. (7s. 3d.) and for those under 18 a sum of 4f. 50c (3s. 7½d.). The Bill provides also for a system of old-age pensions based upon regular monthly payments by employers and employee, the payments being fixed at 3f. (2s. 5d.) annually between 15 and 18 years of age, and at 6f. (4s. 10d.) from the age of 18. The Railway Servants Pension Bill, introduced by the Government, was also unfavourably reported on by a Committee of the Senate, which so modified it as to increase the estimated cost from £1,100,000 to £1,400,000 a year. The Government, being unable to accept the Committee's proposals, referred the Bill to the Finance Committee of the Senate. The Finance Committee, while reporting in favour of the Government scheme, demurred to the contention that railway servants play so important a part in the economic life of the nation as to justify special provision. The Bill, which was subsequently passed by the Senate

and the Chamber, fixes the age-limit for pensions at 50 years in the case of travelling staffs, at 55 for station staffs, and at 60 for the administrative branches. The Budget for 1910 was not presented until nearly the end of the same month. It showed a prospective deficit of £8,200,000, nearly half of which was due to realised deficit in the preceding year's accounts. M. Caillaux proposed to provide £2,000,000 by the issue of short-term bills, and the balance by fresh taxation. An excise duty on petrol and a progressive tax on dogs were estimated to produce £800,000. He proposed to raise a sum of £1,200,000 by a progressive scale of death duties, ranging from 5 per cent. on estates worth between £40 and £400, to 1 per cent. on estates between £80,000 and £200,000, and 2 per cent. on estates of more than £200,000. Capital invested abroad was to be liable to declaration as part of the estate at death, to which end reciprocal conventions were to be sought with foreign powers.

Schemes of constructive legislation by no means monopolised the attention of the Government or the Chamber. On March 12th 300 men of the postal service invaded the central offices of the Paris Telegraph Department, in order to express their antipathy to M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs. On the following day 1200 men of the Telegraph Department struck work, in order to express their sympathy with the 300 demonstrators of the day before. They demanded the supersession of M. Simyan. For 11 days Paris was paralysed by the interruption of postal and telegraphic communication, and the strike was only ended by an undertaking on the part of M. Clemenceau that the grievances of the strikers should be favourably considered, and that none of the agitators should be punished. Occurring, as it did, at a critical period of international affairs, the strike occasioned the gravest anxiety to the Government on account, not only of its immediate effects in the dislocation of the means of communication, but also of the widespread industrial unrest to which it pointed. By large majorities the Chamber passed two resolutions prohibiting Civil servants from claiming the right to strike. Encouraged by the apparent success of the strike, the General Confederations of Labour organised a great meeting of workmen, including a number of Government servants, in the Paris Hippodrome (April 4th). The meeting, which was addressed in inflammatory language by M. Pataud, the electrician whom M. Clemenceau had dismissed two years previously for insubordination, and by M. Yvetot, passed a resolution affirming the unity of interests between State employees and the proletariat. A number of Post-office servants formed themselves into a syndicate, which at the beginning of May repeated the demand for the dismissal of M. Simyan. The Government retorted by commencing legal proceedings for the dissolution of the syndicate, and by dismissing seven of its leaders. Another meeting was held in the Hippodrome, and another strike declared (11th). This time, however, the Government was better prepared to deal with the emergency. Several hundreds of the persons compromised were immediately dismissed, and the Chamber, by a large majority, recorded its approval of the Government's action. By way of encouraging the syndicalists, the General Confederation of

Labour declared a **general strike** (19th), but the response was feeble, and in three days the "general strike" ended amid the mutual recriminations of strikers and leaders. A month later the development of "**syndicalism**" among the wage-earning classes was marked by a strike, trivial in itself, but notable on account of the organised violence which disgraced it. A number of lads employed in the racing-stables at Maisons-Laffitte had been urged to form themselves into a syndicate in affiliation to the General Confederation of Labour. Their grievances were championed by M. Bertheaux, an ex-Minister of War, and a Vice-President of the Chamber, who presented them with a banner. On the following Sunday (June 27th) the lads, led by M. Pataud, stopped the horses on their way to the **Auteuil Racecourse**, and compelled the men in charge to take them back to the stables. The racecourse was cleared by cavalry; but when an attempt was made to ride a military steeplechase, the riders were attacked with sticks and stones, some of them, and several of the horses, being seriously hurt. Finally, fences and grass were set on fire, and the wooden offices of the **Pari-Mutuel** were burnt to the ground. The Government was severely criticised for not taking adequate precautions against the riot, of the likelihood of which it was said to have received ample warning. In October the General Federation of Labour again earned an unpleasant prominence, the execution of **Señor Ferrer** (see SPAIN) being made the pretext for a demonstration in the neighbourhood of the Spanish Embassy which developed into a serious riot. More than fifty policemen were injured, and one was killed outright by a shot aimed by an anarchist at M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police.

In a debate in the Chamber on the general policy of the Government, an amendment was moved with the object of securing the reinstatement of the State employés dismissed during the strikes. M. Clemenceau announced that he would regard the rejection of the amendment as a **vote of confidence**. It was rejected by 284 votes to 177 (July 15th). The Government seemed to be as secure as it had ever been. Five days later it fell.

The nominal cause of the fall of the Clemenceau Cabinet was the question of naval efficiency; the actual cause was the defeat of M. Clemenceau in a wordy duel with M. Delcassé upon a matter of ancient history. The occasion was a debate in the Chamber (20th) upon the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Navy. M. Delcassé, President of the Commission, after depicting in the gloomiest colours the state of the Navy, made a bitter attack upon the Premier, accusing him of levity and weakness of will. M. Clemenceau, with equal bitterness, retorted by asking whether it was admissible that the man who brought France to Algieras should taunt Ministers with carelessness and negligence in the preparation of the national defence. This reference to a humiliating chapter of French history gave M. Delcassé an obvious opening. In an impassioned speech he reminded the Chamber that it was not he who had cause to be ashamed of Algieras, but the persons whose "savage and relentless criticism" had frightened the Government of the day into a submission to the dictates of another Power. This was a pointed and a fatal thrust

at his adversary. A motion of confidence in the Government was forthwith rejected by 212 votes to 176, and M. Clemenceau resigned. Thus disappeared the Ministry which had held office longer than any since the foundation of the Third Republic.

In the absence of M. Bourgeois, whom he had at first intended to call upon, the President invited M. Briand, the Socialist Minister of Justice, to form a Cabinet. M. Briand reverted to an old practice in appointing an Admiral to the Ministry of Marine. The new Cabinet was described as a "**Ministry of Republican Conciliation**." The new Premier expounded his policy in the Chamber (July 28th), and obtained a vote of confidence by 306 votes to 46. He indicated his desire to carry out the programme of democratic reforms begun by the preceding Cabinet. As to foreign policy, the new Cabinet would continue the policy of its predecessor in seeking to preserve the alliances and friendships which united France to other Powers.

The Chamber opened on Oct. 19th, its final session previously to the general election of 1910. The chief items in the programme set before it by the Government were electoral reform, the Old Age Pensions Bill, and the Budget. The plan of the new Finance Minister for meeting the deficit of £8,200,000 was bolder than that of his predecessor. He proposed to raise the whole amount by fresh taxation. A scheme for the State certification of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne wines was to produce £1,250,000; a modification of the alcohol taxes, an increased tax upon tobacco, and a revised system of stamp duties were to bring in more than £4,250,000. For the rest, M. Cochery looked to taxes on street advertisements, motor cars (£40,000), and mines, and to a new scale of death duties.

### Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but **Algiers** is under the Minister of the Interior, and **Tunis** under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the **Conseil Supérieur des Colonies**, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

**Area** of the colonies and dependencies about 4,000,000 sq. m.; pop. about 40,000,000.

The **Colonial Army** consisted (1908) of 58,000 men, 22,000 French and 36,000 natives.

The total trade of the Colonies in 1907 was—imports, £44,452,988; exports, £39,377,927.

### Colonies in North Africa.

**Algiers.** One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a **Conseil Supérieur**, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto

and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,600 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 1983 miles. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. (1908), 5,158,051, including about 730,000 Europeans, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is 145,280; of Oran 100,500. Revenue, 1904, £2,603,901; expenditure, £2,602,122. Exports, 1904, £10,887,900; 1905, £0,150,520; 1907, £14,632,000; imports, 1904, £16,014,500; 1905, £15,355,500; 1907, £19,039,920.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 193,500 sq. m., and population at 64,000.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, F. Hay Newton, M.V.O.  
— *Vice-Consul*, L. G. C. Graham, Algiers.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 713 miles of railway and 3906 of telegraph. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 2,000,000, including 25,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 70,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, Tunis, pop. 205,000. Revenue, 1906, £1,537,159; expenditure, 1906, £1,274,898; public debt, £9,287,260. Imports, 1906, £3,573,978; 1907, £4,114,408; exports, 1906, £3,223,805; 1907, £4,134,442.

Bey, H. H. Mohamed El Nasr.

Prime Minister, Mohamed Djellouli.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

— *Secretary-General*, M. Roy. — *Finance*, M. Dubourdieu. — *Public Works*, M. de Fages de Latour.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. — *Vice-Consul*, R. Schembri. — *Acting Vice-Consul*, J. H. C. Purdon.

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutli, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythraea on the north-west. From Jibutli a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutli (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. Imports, 1905, £477,200; 1907, £634,220; exports, 1905, £728,760; 1907, £923,640.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. A French colony since '96. There are (1907) 3795 French troops in the island, and 8333 native troops. There is a

Governor-General at Tananarive, with an Administrative Council. Education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The Hovas, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. Revenue, 1906, £958,800; expenditure, £790,264. Imports, 1902, £1,091,561; 1904, £1,056,775; 1905, £1,247,936; 1906, £1,461,105; 1907, £1,012,930; exports, 1902, £525,777; 1904, £774,298; 1905, £902,160; 1906, £1,127,553; 1907, £1,090,805. Area, 228,500 sq. m., pop. 2,701,081, including 15,524 Europeans. Capital, Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are Tamatave, pop. 7026, on E.; Majunga, on N.W., pop. 8000. A railway is being built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarive, a distance of 180 miles. A section of 105 miles is open for traffic. Noasi B6, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies. The Comoro Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are a dependency of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m.; pop. 96,314. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 50,000), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 9000), Anjuani, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 12,000), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640), is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Imports, 1907, £52,482; exports, £121,322. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

Governor-General, M. Augagneur (appointed 1905).

British Consuls: T. P. Porter, Tananarive; A. Sauzier, Tamatave.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. Imports, 1905, £727,400; 1907, £579,640; exports, 1905, £388,240; 1907, £559,076. The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. Area, 970 sq. m.; pop. (1907), 177,677.

Governor, M. Guy.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.



## Colonies in French Central Africa.

**French Congo** is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area** about 667,000 sq. m.; **population** estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabon Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Posselt. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid. The **exports** (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £811,520 in 1907, and the **imports** £626,100.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. **Wadai**, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated **area** of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a **population** of about 2,000,000. The **Mabas**, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an **area** of about 30,000 sq. m. and a **pop.** of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an **area** of about 65,000 sq. m., and a **pop.** of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenaia, a French Resident is stationed.

**Governor-General**, M. Merlin.

**British Consul**, (vacant) (resides at Boma).

## Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a **Governor-General**, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to

him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 8971 men, of whom 7000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. **Area** about 1,500,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1906) £8,811,849. **Revenue**, 1905, £1,701,841; **expenditure**, £1,613,373. **Imports**, 1904, £3,636,536; 1907, £3,880,408; **exports**, 1904, £2,631,555; 1907, £3,217,204.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a **Territory of Mauritania**, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner. **Area**, 343,750 sq. m.; **pop.** (1906) 223,920.

**Governor-General**, M. Merland Pouly, at Dakar.

**British Consul-General at Dakar**: (vacant).

**Dahomey** lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The **area** of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the **population** (1906) 749,000. The capital is **Porto Novo** (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Paonignan (121 miles). **Imports**, 1904, £427,250; 1907, £466,202; **exports**, 1904, £145,240; 1907, £386,803. The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the latter having much the largest share.

**French Guinea** lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** about 95,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1906) 1,427,772. The capital and only important centre is **Konakry**, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger was opened to Koumi (175 miles) in July 1908. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are india-rubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. **Imports**, 1904, £682,333; 1907, £653,763; **exports**, 1904, £568,322; 1907, £639,582.

**Ivory Coast**, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. **Bingerville** is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. **Area** 125,000 sq. m., and **pop.** (1906) 882,479. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Ery Maconguie (49 miles), and is being continued to the M'zi. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. **Imports**, 1907, £572,570; **exports**, £436,420.

**Senegal.** The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** 73,750 sq. m., **pop.** (1906) 393,945. **Capital**, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); Dakar has a pop. of 19,000. **Chief exports** (£1,754,354 in 1907, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; **imports**, 1907, £2,187,856. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque. Another line from Thiès to Kayes is being built.

**British Consul General**, Major J. G. Baldwin.  
**Upper Senegal-Niger Colony**, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It extends on the north to the French Algerian territory, on the west to French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger. **Area**, 370,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1906) 5,058,856.

#### Colonies in America and West Indies.

**French Guiana** is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. **Area** about 34,500 sq. m., **population** 32,908, **capital** Cayenne (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1906 being about 9848; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. **Imports**, 1907, £560,522; **exports**, £492,094.

**Governor**, M. Rodier.

**British Consul**, J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

**Guadeloupe** consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. **Capital**, Basse-Terre (pop. 8626); **chief town**, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). **Products**: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total **population** of 190,773. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. **Imports**, 1907, £537,026; **exports**, £650,757.

**Governor**, M. Ballot.

**Martinique** is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. **Area**, 390 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 182,024. **Fort Royal**, or **Fort de France** (pop. 27,069), is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. **Imports** (mainly from France and America), 1904,

£616,788; 1905, £596,294; 1907, £641,602; **exports** (chiefly to France), 1904, £527,051; 1905, £725,460; 1907, £759,889.

**Governor**, M. Fournneau.

**British Consul**, H. J. Meagher.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon** are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. **Capital**, St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. **Area** of groups, 93 sq. m.; **pop.** (1907) 4815. **Imports**, 1904, £249,227; 1906, £208,098; 1907, £201,277; **exports**, 1904, £306,415; 1906, £250,316; 1907, £256,643.

**British Consul**, V. Kestell Cornish.

#### Colonies in Asia.

**French India** consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the **pop.** (1908) 267,402. **Population** of Pondicherry (1906) 46,887. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. **Imports**, 1907, £275,410; **exports**, 1907, £1,050,724.

**Governor**, M. Augoultant.

**British Consul**, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

**Indo-China** is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; **pop.** about 177,000). The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1908 of 14,309 French and 18,427 native soldiers. A strong naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. **Railways** run from Haiphong to Hanoi (65½ miles), Hanoi to Laokai on the frontier (184 miles), while a company is extending it from Laokai to Yunnanfu (285 miles); from Hanoi to Langson and the Kwangsi frontier (101½ miles), from Hanoi to Vinh (202 miles); from Saigon to Mytho (44 miles); from Saigon to Khan-hwa (55 miles); and from Tourane to Hué (66½ miles). The last named is being extended to Kwangtri (42 miles), and other extensions are in progress. Altogether there are 720 miles of railway completed, and all belong to the Government. **Area** about 308,900 sq. m.; **population**, 16,365,063, mostly Annamese. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1907, (est.) £4,809,479. **Imports**, 1905, £8,957,766; 1906, £7,806,918; 1907, £10,538,540; **exports**, 1905, £5,525,661; 1906, £6,075,357; 1907, £8,873,759. In both cases the transit trade is deducted.

**Governor-General**, M. Klobukowski.

**British Consul**, T. F. Klabiale, at Hanoi.

**Annam** became a French protectorate in '84. **Area**, 61,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,513,681. **Capital**, Hué (pop. 41,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal

mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Revenue, £247,435; expenditure, £232,480.

**Cambodia** has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. Capital, **Pnompenh** (pop. 30,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 67,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,193,534. Revenue, £250,753; expenditure, £229,880.

**Cochin-China** comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 30,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,870,514. Capital, **Saigon** (pop. 189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. Revenue, £495,241; expenditure, £467,328.

British Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell.

**Tonquin** was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,866,510. Capital, **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, **Haiphong** (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice, at Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. Revenue, £757,693; expenditure, £494,034.

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, **Vientiane**. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. Revenue, £82,942; expenditure, £76,344.

#### Colonies in Oceania.

**New Caledonia** is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. 55,886, including 13,000 free and 11,000 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the **Isle of Pines** (area 58 sq. m., pop. 60), the **Huon Islands**, the **Chesterfield Islands**, and the **Wallis Archipelago** (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council General. The capital is **Noumea** (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1904, £408,147; 1906, £416,489; 1907, £376,418; exports, 1904, £441,056; 1906, £368,384; 1907, £340,166.

British Consul at Noumea, W. J. Holmes.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including **Tahiti** (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1908, £154,714; exports, £125,813, con-

sisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands); and **Moorea** (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the **Leeward Islands**, the **Tubuai**, and **Raiavava Islands** (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the **Tuamotu Islands** (pop. 5000); the **Gambier** (area 68 sq. m., pop. 600) and **Marquesas** (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000.

British Consul at Tahiti, Hon. H. C. Dundas.

## GERMANY.

### Ruler.

**William II.**, German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1892; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. Another grandson, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, was born Nov. 9th, 1907. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespective of his castles and estates.

### States of the Empire.

| States.                           | Area<br>Eng. sq. m. | Popula-<br>tion. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Prussia . . . .                   | 134,616             | 37,293,324       |
| Bavaria . . . .                   | 99,202              | 6,524,372        |
| Württemberg . . . .               | 7,534               | 2,308,170        |
| Baden . . . .                     | 5,823               | 2,010,728        |
| Saxony . . . .                    | 5,789               | 4,508,601        |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . .      | 5,068               | 625,045          |
| Hesse . . . .                     | 2,966               | 1,200,175        |
| Oldenburg . . . .                 | 2,482               | 438,856          |
| Brunswick . . . .                 | 1,418               | 485,958          |
| Saxe-Weimar . . . .               | 1,307               | 388,095          |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . .      | 1,131               | 101,451          |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . . .            | 953                 | 268,916          |
| Anhalt . . . .                    | 888                 | 328,029          |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . .         | 764                 | 247,432          |
| Saxe-Altenburg . . . .            | 511                 | 206,508          |
| Lippe . . . .                     | 469                 | 145,577          |
| Waldeck . . . .                   | 433                 | 59,127           |
| Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . . .    | 393                 | 90,835           |
| Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . . . . | 333                 | 85,152           |
| Reuss Junior Branch . . . .       | 319                 | 144,584          |
| Schaumburg-Lippe . . . .          | 131                 | 44,092           |
| Reuss Elder Branch . . . .        | 122                 | 70,603           |
| Hamburg . . . .                   | 160                 | 874,878          |
| Lubeck . . . .                    | 115                 | 105,857          |
| Bremen . . . .                    | 99                  | 263,440          |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . . .           | 5,604               | 1,814,164        |
| Total . . . .                     | 208,780             | 60,641,278       |

**Government.**

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

**The Army.**

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army.

Under the Army Law, which came into force on April 1st, 1905, considerable additions have been made to the German army under a scheme

covering five years. The object was to increase the annual strength on a peace footing until it reached the number of 505,839 men (exclusive of one-year volunteers) during the financial year 1909, at which figure it was to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910. The ordinary military budget for the whole German Army, including the Bavarian forces, for 1909 (1909-10), amounts to £33,573,000 for permanent charges, and £4,938,000 for special expenditure, and the extraordinary budget to £2,082,000, making, with a charge of £72,000 for military law, £40,665,000 voted for military purposes. Compared with the votes of the previous year, there is a reduction in round figures of £2,113,000, including about £300,000 struck out by the Reichstag. For the first time for many years the military outlay has been cut down, but the reduction is on special expenditure, as for barracks, stores, etc. Subsequently to the budget, and, as some said, in consequence of it, Gen. von Einem, Minister of War, resigned, and was replaced by Gen. von Heeringen. The establishment on Oct. 1st, 1909, was 25,559 officers, 85,480 non-commissioned officers, 503,705 men (exclusive of about 11,000 one-year volunteers), and 6409 medical, pay, and other officers and men, being a total of 621,153. The new formations (from Oct. 1st, 1909) are two battalions of infantry, completing the organisation proposed for the quinquennium from 1905. According to the Act, the several German States would by the year 1909 be contributing to the proposed strength of the peace footing of the German army in the following proportions: Prussia, 392,979 men; Bavaria, 55,424 men; Saxony, 37,711 men; and Württemberg, 19,725 men.

The forces are organised in 23 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and the 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise in all 630 battalions of infantry and rifles, 494 squadrons of cavalry, 574 field batteries, 165 fortress (or garrison) companies, 16 machine-gun sections for use with cavalry and 74 with infantry, the latter forming the thirteenth companies of regiments, 165 companies of foot artillery, 153 companies of engineers, 68 squadrons of train, and battalions of railway troops, telegraphists and balloonists. Under the quinquennial law referred to above, the additions are 8 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 2 battalions of foot artillery, 3 pioneer battalions, and 1 battalion of telegraph troops. The service in the standing army is as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 30th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain a years with the colours. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve.

The field army on a war footing, embodying a reserve division in each of the 23 army corps, with 11 cavalry divisions, would comprise 962 battalions, 479 squadrons, 828 batteries, 16 machine-gun sections, 95 pioneer companies, and would have a fighting strength of about 684,000 rifles, 72,000 sabres, 4,968 guns, and 96 machine

guns. The total war strength is approximately 4,330,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr, 1,800,000, trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000, and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz reserve.

### The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. There is a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are three other central authorities ("Immediat Stellen"), two being ashore, one afloat. (1) "Reichsmarineamt." The Navy is represented in Parliament by the "Secretary of State for the Navy" ("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarineamts"), in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with. This department consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as: Constructive Department (Konstruktions Department). Ordnance Department, Hydrographical Department, Comptroller's Department, Work and Dockyard Department, Medical Department. (2) "Admiralstab der Marine." An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. Plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, the political work of the Navy, all ships in foreign waters, are under the control of this department. (3) "Kommando der Hochseeflotte." Training of personnel and manœuvring of ships belonging to the command of the High Sea Fleet.

Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz; Comptroller, Rear-Admiral Capelle; Director of Works, Vice-Admiral Breusing; Director of Construction, Rear-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Vice-Admiral Goetz; Accountant-General, Captain zur See Daehnhardt; Chief of the Admiral Staff, Admiral Fischel; Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Vice-Admiral von Mueller.

The German Navy Estimates for the financial year 1909-10 (April-March) amounted to £19,538,188. Of this sum, £10,751,468 was devoted to new construction, including armaments. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous years may be made by referring to the official return of naval expenditure on page 201.

The total number of officers and men voted for the German Navy in 1909 was 53,769. This total was made up of 2631 commissioned officers, 2308 warrant officers, 10,975 petty officers, 36,205 seamen, and 1650 boys. The following statement shows the increase of the personnel of the German Navy in recent years:

| Year.         | Total number officers and men. | Increase. |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1891-2 . . .  | 17,083                         | —         |
| 1896-7 . . .  | 21,835                         | —         |
| 1901-2 . . .  | 31,157                         | —         |
| 1904-5 . . .  | 37,957                         | —         |
| 1905-6 . . .  | 40,674                         | 2,715     |
| 1906-7 . . .  | 43,474                         | 2,800     |
| 1907-8 . . .  | 46,913                         | 3,439     |
| 1908-9 . . .  | 50,323                         | 3,576     |
| 1909-10 . . . | 53,769                         | 3,446     |

The executive officers of the fleet were distributed as follows in 1909-10, those voted in the

previous year being given in brackets in each case: Admirals, 4; vice-admirals 8 (7); rear-admirals, 17 (16); captains, 80 (75); frigate or corvette-captains, 189 (178); captain-lieutenants, 434 (403); lieutenantants, 1003 (952); midshipmen, 428 (398); and naval cadets, 185 (185).

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1908, was:—

|                           | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Battleships . . . .       | 34     | 8         | 3          |
| Coast-defence vessels . . | 11     | —         | —          |
| Armoured cruisers . .     | 9      | 3         | 1          |
| Protected cruisers—       |        |           |            |
| 1st class . . . .         | —      | —         | —          |
| 2nd class . . . .         | 23     | 5         | 2          |
| 3rd class . . . .         | 12     | —         | —          |
| Unprotected cruisers . .  | 11     | —         | —          |
| Torpedo vessels . . . .   | 1      | —         | —          |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . | 73     | 24        | 12         |
| Torpedo boats . . . .     | 83     | —         | —          |
| Submarines . . . .        | 4      | 4         | ?          |

Except in regard to submarines, for which a sum of £500,000 was set apart in 1909, the ship-building programme of Germany during the year was fixed by the German Navy Law of 1907, quoted on page 202. The first German dreadnought, the *Nassau*, was put into commission on Oct. 1st, and the second, the *Westfalen*, began her trials during that month, making a speed of 20 knots on one test, or 1 knot in excess of her designed speed. The *Nassau* and *Westfalen* are included in the table of ships built, though the latter had not hoisted the pennant. On the same date as the *Nassau* the armoured cruiser *Blücher* was placed in commission, these two being the only armoured vessels added to the active fleet up to Oct. 1st, 1909. Three small protected cruisers were completed, the *Dresden*, *Emden*, and *Mainz*, the last-named, a turbine vessel, attaining a record speed of 28 knots on trial in September. Eighteen destroyers and about six submarines made up the total output of warships for the year.

In the matter of ships under construction, there were eight battleships, in addition to the *Westfalen*, these being the *Rheinland* and *Posen*, launched in 1908; the *Helgoland*, *Thüringen*, and *Ostfriesland* put afloat on Sept. 25th, 30th, and Nov. 27th, 1909; and the "Ersatz" ships, *Hildebrand*, *Heimdall*, and *Frithjof*, all on the stocks. There were also three armoured cruisers of the *Invincible* design—the *Von der Tann*, launched on March 20th, 1909, and "G" and "H," building. Together, therefore, there were 12 armoured ships in hand, with 4 others belonging to the 1910 programme preparing to build. Of second-class

protected cruisers, two of which have been constructed each year since 1905, there were five building, three having been launched and the other two, *Ersatz Bussard* and *Falke*, being on the slips. The yearly output of torpedo-boat destroyers was fixed in 1907 at 12, and the 24 boats of this class building included those sanctioned in the 1908-9 and 1909-10 programmes, most of the former batch being nearly completed. Of the eight submarines four were reported to be complete, but it is doubtful whether all of them could be of effective use, the construction of submarines still being in the experimental stage so far as Germany is concerned.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: two docks able to take *Dreadnoughts*; four able to take battleships up to 10,000 tons; two floating docks. A contract was placed with the Howaldt works at Kiel in Sept. for the construction of a large floating dock, capable of taking a vessel of 40,000 tons, to cost £400,000. Wilhelmshaven: three docks to take *Dreadnoughts* (two completed in 1909); one dock takes ships up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks. Danzig: two small floating docks, and one dock to take *Dreadnoughts* building. Brunsbüttel: two docks for *Dreadnoughts* building. To these five *Dreadnought* docks in existence, and three under construction, must be added four others owned by private firms: one, known as the Emperor dock, at Bremen, leased by the North-German Lloyd Co.; two belonging to Messrs. Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg; and one building on the Elbe by the Vulcan Co., of Stettin. It was reported that Wilhelmshaven will become the base of the First Squadron of the German High Sea Fleet from April 1st, 1910.

Under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, the German High Sea Fleet left Kiel early in July for a long-distance cruise in the Atlantic. The route and programme was similar to that carried out in 1908, the fleet passing through the Kiel Canal, exercising in the North Sea, and then visiting the Azores and the Canary Islands. This was the second time that such a cruise had been made by the German Navy. The *Times* Berlin correspondent, writing on July 5th, 1909, said: "The first cruise in the Atlantic last July was made the subject of some domestic controversy and of semi-official 'explanations.' The second cruise seems to be taken as a matter of course."

The Kaiser was present during part of the summer manoeuvres of the German Fleet in August, reviewing the High Sea Fleet and the reserve ships off Binz in the island of Rügen on Aug. 30th, and afterwards visiting the flagship, from which he witnessed the conclusion of the exercises. The fleet returned to Kiel on Sept. 11th, when Prince Henry of Prussia, who had been Commander-in-Chief since Sept. 27th, 1905, was succeeded by Vice-Admiral von Holtzendorf, who had previously commanded the First Squadron of the Fleet. Prince Henry was created Inspector-General of the Navy, and promoted to the rank of Grand Admiral. The promotion was made by the Emperor during his visit to the Prince's flagship, from which he signalled to the fleet his complete satisfaction with all that he had seen.

#### Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of

the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62·5 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·5 per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

#### Newspapers.

The semi-official organ of the Government is the *Nordd. Allgemeine Zeitung*. In Berlin the other principal papers are, on the Conservative side: the *Kreuz Zeitung*, *Post*, and *Tägliche Rundschau*; on the Liberal side: the *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Vossische Zeitung*, *Lokal-Anzeiger*, and *Morgenpost*. In the provinces, the *Kölnische Zeitung* takes high rank, a National Liberal organ with friendly leanings to the Government. Of equal importance is the more advanced Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Other influential provincial journals are: the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, *Hamburger Correspondent*, *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, *Dresdener Anzeiger*, *Schlesische Zeitung*, and *Magdeburger Zeitung*. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung*, *Gartenlaube*, and *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter*, which is strictly non-political, *Kladderadatsch* and *Simplicissimus*.

#### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support more than 20,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing,

silk and silk goods, etc. **Forestry and mining** are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See **MERCANTILE MARINE**.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthen, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its **Chamber of Commerce**; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

**Compulsory insurance** against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 35,235 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8832 miles of canals and navigable rivers. See **CANALS and ENGINEERING**.

#### Statistics and Diplomatie.

**Area** (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 60,641,278. Berlin has a population of 2,040,222 (including suburbs, 3,061,587 in 1905); Hamburg, 875,090; Munich, 538,393; Dresden, 516,996; Leipzig, 502,570; Breslau, 470,751; Cologne, 428,503; Frankfort-on-Main, 334,978; Nürnberg, 294,426; Düsseldorf, 253,274; Hanover, 250,024; Stuttgart, 249,280.

The **Imperial Revenue** is derived from the Customs, Imperial taxes, railways, ports, and telegraphs, and administrative receipts, and is devoted to Imperial expenditure. If it does not suffice to meet this, the States are called upon for "matricular contributions" in proportion to population, any difference between the contributions and the expenditure being refunded at the end of the financial year. In consequence of recurring deficits fresh taxation was imposed in 1906, but failed to meet the expenditure. Fresh taxation was provided for in the Finance Bill of 1909. See **History** below.

|               | Revenue.    | Expenditure. | Deficit.   |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|               | £           | £            | £          |
| 1905-6 (ord.) | 102,401,700 | 103,103,800  |            |
| " (extra.)    | 103,300     | 9,053,600    | 7,132,400  |
| 1906-7 (ord.) | 105,593,350 | 107,807,650  |            |
| " (extra.)    | 318,400     | 11,757,500   | 13,713,200 |
| 1907-8 (ord.) | 116,964,550 | 116,904,550  |            |
| " (extra.)    | 180,550     | 12,873,050   | 12,694,500 |
| 1908-9 (ord.) | 125,965,050 | 125,965,050  |            |
| " (extra.)    | 229,850     | 13,279,550   | 13,047,700 |

In these figures the mark is taken as equal to 1/. The last two years' figures are those of the estimates.

In the original Estimates for 1909-10 Revenue and Expenditure were balanced, Ordinary at £131,518,400, and Extraordinary at £11,751,987.

The **Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt** was on March 31st, 1908, £212,675,000, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds

issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The separate funded debts of the German States amounted on March 31st, 1906, to £609,500,400, that of Prussia being £360,921,000.

The value of the Imports and Exports (excluding coin and bullion) is as follows:

| Year.      | Imports.     | Exports.     |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1897 . . . | £234,035,000 | £181,749,000 |
| 1900 . . . | 288,281,000  | 230,569,000  |
| 1903 . . . | 300,134,000  | 250,732,000  |
| 1904 . . . | 317,716,000  | 261,141,000  |
| 1905 . . . | 356,441,000  | 286,582,000  |
| 1906 . . . | 392,527,000  | 306,250,000  |

**Chancellor**, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. **Secretaries of State: Foreign Affairs**, Baron von Schoen.—**Interior**, Herr Delbueck.—**War**, General von Heeringen.—**Admiralty**, Admiral von Tirpitz.—**Justice**, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—**Imperial Treasury**, Herr Wermuth.—**Posts and Telegraphs**, Herr Kraetke.—**Colonies**, Herr Dernburg.—**President of the Board of Railways**, Dr. Schulz.

**Ambassador in London**, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—**Consul-General**, Herr Johannes, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

**British Ambassador at Berlin**, Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.—**Councillor**, Count de Salis.—**Commercial Secretary**, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.

**Consuls-General: At Berlin**, Harry Boyle; *at Düsseldorf*, Dr. F. P. Koenig; *at Frankfurt-on-Main*, Sir F. Oppenheimer; *at Leipzig*, Baron C. von Tauchnitz; *at Hamburg*, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. **Consuls: Col. A. M. Brookfield** (Dantzic), R. Bernal (Stettin), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmie (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart).

#### Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

| Party.                           | General Elections. |       |       |       |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  | 1893.              | 1898. | 1903. | 1907. |
| Centre . . .                     | 96                 | 103   | 100   | 105   |
| Conservatives . .                | 98                 | 74    | 73    | 83    |
| National Liberals .              | 53                 | 48    | 50    | 55    |
| Social Democrats .               | 44                 | 56    | 82    | 43    |
| Radicals and Moderate Radicals . | 48                 | 43    | 35    | 51    |
| Poles . . .                      | 19                 | 14    | 16    | 20    |
| Anti-Semites . .                 | 17                 | 12    | 9     | 30    |
| Smaller parties * .              | 32                 | 47    | 32    | 10    |
|                                  | 397                | 397   | 397   | 397   |

\* Alsations, Guelphs, Danes, etc.

A split occurred in the Radical ranks in April 1908, ostensibly over the action of the majority in voting for the language clause of the bill for the regulation of public meetings. The underlying cause, however, was the subordination of Radical principles to the necessities of the



**Bloc.** The Moderate Radicals and the majority of the Radical Left, with the South German People's Party, supported the Bloc, but Dr. Barth and about 30 others seceded. The transformation of parties which took place in the summer of 1909 was thus described by Prince Bülow on his retirement. "I determined," he said, "to retire because, in consequence of the attitude of the Conservative party, a political constellation was produced which, to the exclusion of the Liberal parties, including even the brothers-in-arms of the old Bismarckian *Cartel* (the National Liberals), brought the Conservatives into the closest alliance with the Centre and the Poles, and thereby made the Centre once again the controlling party."

### *History in 1909.*

The Emperor William received a visit in February from King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who arrived in Berlin on the 9th and remained until the 12th. Their Britannic Majesties were everywhere received with enthusiastic demonstrations of friendliness. In replying to the toast of his health, proposed in cordial terms by the Emperor at a State banquet on the 9th, King Edward said: "With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can therefore only repeat that our coming purposes not only to recall before the world the close ties of relationship between our two Houses, but also aims at the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries, and thus at the preservation of the general peace, towards which all my endeavours are directed." In May the Emperor was the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, and met the King of Italy at Brindisi. In the same month he visited Malta, where he was entertained at dinner by the Duke of Connaught. In June the German and Russian Imperial yachts met in Finnish waters at Björkö, and Kaiser and Czar exchanged visits. The two monarchs met again when the Czar's yacht passed through the Kiel Canal on its return from Cowes in August. In July the Emperor William went on another cruise. He met King Haakon of Norway at Bergen, and King Gustave of Sweden at Sassnitz. In August His Majesty paid a private visit to Holland.

The statements made in the British Parliament (March 16th) as to the shipbuilding programme of Germany naturally attracted a good deal of attention in that country. In the debate on the German Naval Estimates on the following day, Admiral von Tirpitz affirmed that Mr. McKenna, in his statement in the House of Commons, had over-estimated the rate of building, and that Germany would have 13 instead of 17 Dreadnoughts in 1912. He acknowledged, however, that the object of the Navy Bills was "to preserve peace for Germany even towards the strongest opponent at sea." The Navy Estimates were voted, without discussion, on March 23rd. On the 30th Prince Bülow referred to the subject in the course of a statement dealing with foreign affairs. He said that the British Government had never made "a proposal which could have served as a basis for official negotiations" concerning the limitation of armaments, although there had been informal conversations. He continued: "The Federated Governments entertain no

thoughts of entering into competition with British sea-power by means of the construction of the German Navy. According to the provisions of the Navy Law, the immovable purpose of German naval policy is founded upon the fact that we desire to create our naval armaments solely for the protection of our coasts and our trade. It is, moreover, an indisputable fact that the programme of our naval construction lies open in absolute publicity. We have nothing to keep secret, nothing to hide, and it is not intended to accelerate the carrying out of our construction programme beyond the limits of time contemplated by the law. All rumours to the contrary are false. In the autumn of 1912, at the earliest, we shall have ready for service the 13 large new ships, including 3 armoured cruisers, provided by law." He added that the Federated Governments claimed that their attitude was based upon considerations of humanity and of peace, in full accord with the peaceful tendency of the whole policy of Germany for many decades past. Their maintenance of this point of view was no evidence of an unfriendly disposition, and that none the less because they made use of their natural right to refuse to discuss German domestic questions with foreign countries. They would continue to pursue their policy of peace. Admiral von Tirpitz, who followed the Chancellor, said: "I repeat once more with emphasis that, as the Imperial Chancellor has already said, we shall have ready for use in 1912 10 Dreadnoughts and 3 Invincibles—in all 13, and not 17, large modern ships—and that not in the spring, but in the autumn. How far it is right to base comparisons of naval strength upon the number of Dreadnoughts is a question which I shall not here discuss."

Problems of financial and constitutional reform occupied the attention of the country in 1909. The Imperial Estimates for 1909, which came before the Reichstag in Dec. 1908, revealed a deficit of £25,000,000. The expenditure was estimated at £143,270,450, and in order to meet it the Government proposed to raise £22,600,000 by new taxation. Among the proposed objects of new or increased taxation were estates, beer, spirits, and tobacco, gas and electricity undertakings, and advertisements (see 1909 ed. for details). The proposals excited great hostility among the representatives of the interests affected. The situation was complicated by the rising protest of the States against the system of unlimited liability for matricular contributions and against the threatened invasion by the Empire of the field of direct taxation upon which the States depend. A deadlock ensued. Month after month passed, but the finance scheme made no progress. The opposition came not only from the Centre and the Social Democrats, but from the Conservatives also. One by one the financial proposals of the Government were jettisoned, but no practical alternatives were submitted in their place. In April the Government deemed it prudent to provide for some of the additional charges of the year without waiting to see whether the Reichstag would vote the necessary taxes. German and Prussian loans were offered for subscription to the amount of £40,000,000, of which more than £11,000,000 was to cover deficits in the Imperial Budget. Meanwhile a transformation of parties was in progress in the Finance Reform Committee of the Reichstag, the effect of which was to displace the Liberal

Conservative *Bloc* by a majority composed of Conservatives, Centre, Poles, and Anti-Semites. At the end of May the Socialist, National Liberal, and Radical members withdrew from the Committee, avowedly as a protest against an alleged breach of the rules of procedure. The "Rump" proceeded to draw up recommendations for a scheme of indirect taxes on the following commodities: beer, spirits and cosmetics, tobacco, sparkling wine, railway tickets, lighting and cooking apparatus, matches, milling. They also proposed an increased duty on tea and coffee, and an export duty on coal. These indirect taxes were estimated to produce £19,000,000. A further sum of £7,000,000 was to be raised by taxes on Stock Exchange securities (£4,000,000) and on increased value of real estate (£3,000,000). These proposals received a qualified acceptance from the Federal Council, which declined to entertain the proposed imposts on securities, milling, and coal, and offered in place of them taxes estimated to yield £7,000,000, made up as follows: Inheritance tax, £2,750,000; tax on fire insurance policies, £1,750,000; increased stamp duties on bonds and share certificates, £500,000; new stamp duty on transfers of real estate, £1,000,000; increased stamp duty on certain bills and a penny stamp on cheques, £1,000,000. In spite, however, of Prince Bulow's efforts, the Reichstag declared for the securities tax of the "Rump" Committee (June 22nd), and on the 24th threw out the Government Inheritance Tax by 194 votes to 186. The immediate result of the vote was a "Chancellor Crisis." Prince Bulow placed his resignation in the hands of his sovereign, who, however, pressed him to remain in office until the reform of the imperial finances had been accomplished. It was announced that the Chancellor was "irrevocably resolved" to retire as soon as the financial reforms became law. In the negotiations that followed, the majority in the Reichstag practically attained its ends, although it consented to the substitution of a coupon tax for the proposed tax on securities. It refused its assent to the modification of the financial relations between the Empire and the States, which was an essential feature of the Government scheme, and decided that the deferred matricular contributions for the last three financial years, together with the prospective deficit for the year 1909, should be met by a loan. Financial "reform" thus fell to the ground, Prince Bulow's resignation was accepted (July 14th), and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Minister of the Interior, was appointed to the Chancellorship. The unpopularity of the new taxes and increases of taxation, especially those on matches, lighting apparatus and tobacco, was reflected in the marked advance in the Socialist vote in the elections for the Saxon Diet at the end of October.

#### Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4500 Germans and 3825 natives.

##### 1. Colonies in Africa.

**Cameroons.** A territory on the Right of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 300 miles. Inland it

is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The capital is Buéa. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway to the **Mouenguba Mountains** is being built. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000, of whom 1010 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1908, £330,500, including £139,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £649,800; 1904, £468,900; 1906, £665,275. Exports, 1902, £306,600; 1904, £401,050; 1906, £497,295.

Governor, Dr. Seitz.

British Consul, Hon. W. G. Thesiger (resides at Boma).

**German East Africa** lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 6,700,000, including 2845 Europeans, of whom 2014 are Germans. The chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 24,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 5000), Kilwa (pop. 5000), and Tanga (pop. 6000). It is administered by a Governor, with a Government Council, and 9 district councils have been formed; military and police force number 4210. The chief products are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The **Usambara railway** runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), to Mombo (28 miles), and is being extended to the Pangani river. A line runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro (132 miles), and is being carried on to Tabora. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £566,000, including £313,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1904, £716,950; 1906, £1,257,650; 1907, £1,193,318. Exports, 1904, £447,550; 1906, £549,735; 1907, £625,000.

Governor, Baron von Rechenberg.

British Consul-General, B. Cave, C.B.

**German South-West Africa** has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 8100 Europeans, of whom 4929 are Germans. Coast is infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Amboland is the name of the northern district, Damaraland of the middle, and Namaqualand of the south. The **German South-Western Africa Colonial Company** holds and works the coast lands. The discovery of diamonds in the protectorate led to some feverish speculation in Germany in 1909. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Swakopmund, the northern port of the colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, another *viâ* Tsumeb to Grootfontein, about 400 miles, and one from Lüderitz Bay to Keetmanshoop, about 270 miles. A fourth is to be built from Seeheim to Kalkfontein, about 135 miles. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £3,430,369, including £3,253,546 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £419,360; 1906, £3,431,276. Exports, 1902, £108,320; 1906, £10,151.

Governor, Herr von Schuckmann (appointed 1907).

**Togoland** lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It is the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which exists without State aid. The Budget of 1907 balanced income and expenditure at £103,650. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area 3300 sq. m.; pop. 982,000, of whom only 288 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Imports, 1902, £303,800; 1904, £344,900; 1906, £321,640. Exports, 1902, £205,296; 1904, £177,500; 1905, £200,066. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Palime.

British Consul-General, C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar).

## ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

**Kiao-Chau**, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £764,800, including £733,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1901-2, £953,902; exports, £243,294.

**Samoa Islands.** By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '90, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaili (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 35,000, of whom 455 are whites and 885 half-castes. The islands are administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Revenue and expenditure, 1906, £35,900, including £11,600 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1907, £141,396; 1908, £125,951. Exports, 1907, £88,487; 1908, £133,562.

The Governor of German New Guinea has his seat of government at **Herbertshöhe**, in the Bismarck Archipelago, and administers the following:—

**Bismarck Archipelago.** A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the **Solomon Islands**, Bougainville and Buka (area 4200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They have been a German possession since '84. Area 27,200 sq. m.; pop.

250,000, including about 360 Europeans. Chief exports copra and cocoanut fibre. Imports, 1903, £117,000; 1906, £119,500. Exports, 1903, £48,150; 1906, £75,600.

**Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000, including 182 Europeans. Capital Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £58,800, including £42,650 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1906, £45,850; exports, £2450.

British Consul, J. M. C. Forsyth (at Herbertshöhe).

**Caroline and Marshall Islands.** This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of German New Guinea. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusaï. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrões are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrões 250 sq. m.; pop., 2000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrões, capital Yap; (3) the Marshall Islands, capital Jaluit. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Rakik Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000. Imports, 1903, £24,900; 1906, £51,750; exports, 1903, £26,100; 1906, £28,500. The chief exports are copra and phosphate. Revenue and expenditure of the group, 1905-6, £17,250, including £8050 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1903, £42,650; 1906, £57,400. Exports, 1903, £38,550; 1906, £27,110.

British Vice-Consul, A. B. Scott (resides at Yap).

## GREECE.

### Ruler.

**King George I.** (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and King Frederik of Denmark; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906, and married Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, Nov. 21st, 1907. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. His income is about £52,000, and includes grants of £4000 each from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

**Government, Army and Navy.**

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the *Boulé*, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a *Financial Commission* established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The *Financial Commission* has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

The attitude of the Opposition towards the Cretan policy of the Government caused the resignation of the Theotokis Cabinet in July 1909. On M. Ralli accepting office, the Chamber was dissolved. The elections are to take place in 1910. (See *INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, Crete*.)

Under the law of 1904, military service for all adult males lasts for 30 years, of which 14 months are with the colours, 10 years and 10 months in the reserve, 8 in the national guard, and 10 in the reserve of the latter. The regulations provide for an army of from 120,000 to 180,000 men on a war footing, but there are officers only for about 75,000. The peace strength is fixed yearly by the Chamber, and in 1888 was 1878 officers and 18,617 men; but from motives of economy only some 10,000 were kept with the colours. Thus the army is a skeleton organisation, and training is markedly inefficient. Officers grow old in their ranks and have little experience. The 3 divisions on the peace establishment swell in war into 6, each containing 2 infantry brigades, 2 battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 of cavalry, 1 battalion of engineers, with military train, etc. Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, each artillery regiment of 8 six-gun batteries, and in war each infantry division is joined by an artillery regiment of 4 batteries. There are 6 mountain and 3 heavy-gun batteries. The military situation is very unsatisfactory to the army, and bills were introduced into the Chamber for amending it, including one for removing the royal princes from the army. The princes, however, resigned, and a new system is likely to be introduced. The measure, which has for its object the reorganisation of the army, proposes to make military service begin on the completion of the nineteenth year instead of the twenty-first as hitherto, and to allow no exemptions. Thus the army will be increased by two classes, and the first reserve will consist of 14 classes

which it is estimated will furnish over 200,000 men. The second reserve and the national guard will give 250,000. The proposed service is: active army, 2 years; first reserve, 12 years; second reserve, 9 years; national guard, 7 years; national guard reserve, 7 years. The estimated annual cost is £920,000 (as compared with £720,000), and £140,000 for the national defence fund.

The Navy consists of 3 small battleships, of about 4800 tons displacement, and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. Four torpedo-boat destroyers, built by Messrs. Yarrow, were delivered in 1908. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. Although credits for the engagement and remuneration of a foreign officer to reorganise the Navy were passed in April 1908, no definite steps were taken in the matter.

**Statistics and Diplomatic.**

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 845 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was (1907), 167,479.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; pop. 1905 (estimated), 2,680,403. Revenue (estimated) 1904 (£1 = 36 drachmai), £3,366,284; 1905 (£1 = 31 dr.), £4,079,760; 1906 (£1 = 28 dr.), £4,491,191; 1907, £5,000,444; expenditure (estimated) 1904, £3,338,896; 1905, £3,829,025; 1906, £4,445,056; 1907, £4,971,671. Public Debt, 1906, £29,036,760 (gold) and £6,045,320 (paper). Imports, 1905, £5,631,322; 1907, £5,935,724; exports, 1905, £3,354,425; 1907, £4,641,975.

Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Mavromichelis. — Interior, M. Triantaphyllakos. — War, Colonel Lapathiotis. — Finance, M. Eutaxias. — Justice, M. Romas. — Public Instruction, M. Panayotti Zaimia. — Marine, Captain Damianos.

Minister in London, M. A. Romanos, 18, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — Secretary, M. L. Caftanzoglou, 72, Park Mansions, S.W. — Consul-General, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C. — Secretary of the Consulate General, J. Methodios Ioannides.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. — British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. A. Young, M.V.O. — Consuls: George Raymond (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), E. MacDonnell (Piræus), J. Saliba (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

**History in 1909.**

M. Ralli made the prorogation of the Chamber and the postponement of the elections until March, 1910, conditions of his acceptance of office in July (see *INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, Crete*). His tenure of office lasted little more than a month. In August a movement for the reform of the Army and the early convocation of the Chamber compelled him to submit to the King a decree summoning the Chamber for

Sept. 13th. He refused, however, to receive a deputation of officers in support of Army reform, whereupon the reformers with 2000 troops occupied a hill overlooking the capital. From this point of vantage the Military League again put forth its demands. Unable to accept its terms, **M. Balli** resigned on Aug. 29th, and, at the request of the King, **M. Mavromichelis** formed a cabinet. The Military Leaguers remained masters of the situation. They declared that their agitation was not antidynastic, but they insisted that the tenure of military commands by the royal princes was fatal to the best interests of the army. The Government promised to accede to their demands. Decrees were signed placing the Crown Prince and Prince Nicholas upon the retired list, and granting prolonged leave to Prince Christopher and to Prince George to enable them to pursue their studies in Germany. With the consent of the League the Convocation of the Chamber was postponed until the beginning of October. A great popular meeting, held on Sept. 27th in favour of the reforms, demonstrated its loyalty to the King; fears which had been openly expressed that the King might abdicate the throne were allayed, and the crisis was temporarily at an end.

The Chamber met on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, and on the 11th the Government outlined the measures it proposed to introduce for the reorganisation of the army. The Finance Minister estimated the combined deficits of 1908 and 1909 at £320,000, which he proposed to balance by economies in all departments, except the Army and Navy, to the amount of £288,000. By means of further economies and new sources of revenue he hoped to raise £800,000 annually, as a guarantee for a loan for military and naval armaments. A majority of the Chamber indicated its resentment of military dictation by threatening to reject the Bill, to which the Government was pledged, for the removal of the princes from the active list of the army. The Military League thereupon projected an armed revolution, but, by desire of the King, the three Princes, with the object of averting the threatened crisis, announced their intention of resigning their positions in the army, and addressed a signed protocol to this effect to the Minister of War. The Chamber accepted the inevitable. With the pistol of the Military League at its head it passed in silence all the measures submitted to it.

Encouraged, apparently, by the success of the methods of their colleagues of the sister service, the junior officers of the Navy demanded the supersession of a number of their seniors. The Government was prepared to accede to some of their proposals, but not to the extent required by their representative, Commander Typaldos. Typaldos and a small following of naval officers mutinied, seized an arsenal and some torpedo boats, and made a not very spirited attack upon the fleet off Salamis on Oct. 20th. The attack was easily repulsed, the arsenal was reoccupied without further fighting, and Typaldos and his accomplices, who had been denounced by the Military League and had sought to escape in disguise, were captured a few days later.

The Premier was reported in October to have made it clear to the Military League that unless its organisation were dissolved at the close of the session he would no longer retain office. It is obvious, indeed, that a continuance of this

military despotism would be fatal to the constitutional development of the country and a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

## GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1847. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. Chief products: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The trans-continental railway, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Honduras (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 46,774 sq. m.; pop. 1,647,300, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 96,560. Revenue, 1903, £220,000; 1905, £540,325; 1907, £578,653; expenditure, 1905, £329,377 (ordinary), and £402,758 (extraordinary); 1907, £730,495. External debt, 1908, £1,943,950 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1907, £444,840). The regular service of the loan has been suspended since '99. Imports, 1901, £851,791; 1904, £1,008,228; 1906, 1,444,152; 1907, £1,463,314; exports, 1901, £1,503,807; 1904, £1,510,373; 1906, £1,427,256; 1907, £2,034,897.

President: **M. Estrada-Cabrera**, elected in '08, and re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11.

Ministry; Foreign Affairs, **Juan Barrios**.—War, (vacant).—Education, **J. Antonio Mandujano**.—Home and Justice, **Juan J. Argueta**.—Exchequer, **Guillermo Aguirre**.—Public Works, **José Flamenco**.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, Dr. Don Francisco de Arce, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

British Minister at Guatemala, **Lionel Carden**.—Commercial Agent in Central America, **F. W. Melville**, c/o British Legation, Guatemala. Consul.—**Quezaltenango**, **H. Fleischmann**.

## HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.).

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1908) at 2,030,000, principally negroes and mulattoes. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 100,000. It was originally a

French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4800. The **Chamber** of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate** of 39 members indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 6 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. Consul-General Murray, in his report for 1908, says: "It is difficult for any one abroad to have any idea of the abject poverty of the bulk of the population, or of their power to do without what are generally considered the necessities of life. They rarely taste meat, and live chiefly on sweet potatoes, maize, fruit, and some rice. Few of them have more than the clothes they stand up in, and these are rarely in a condition to cover them. There is a brisk demand for old condensed milk, preserve, butter, and lard tins, of which are made practically all the cooking and table utensils they use. Old condensed milk tins have a handle put to them and become drinking mugs. Cooking is done in old 5-lb. butter and lard tins. These latter are also the measures universally used for the sale of maize and other grains, syrup, etc. Petroleum, milk, and other liquids are sold by the bottle, an ordinary quart wine bottle being used. Old petroleum tins are used for carrying and storing water, and for cooking in larger quantities, and even a cook in a well-to-do family prefers, and as a rule employs, old tins for cooking purposes rather than saucepans or other kitchen utensils. The people buy cotton material for a dress or suit of clothes and wear it until the rags will hold together no longer, when, if they can afford it, they buy the material and have another made. Few are able to make their own clothes. . . . There is not, I believe, a plough in the country, and they are unable to make proper use of a spade as it hurts their bare feet. All they do, therefore, is to scratch the surface of the ground with a knife (machete), and it says much for the fertility of the soil that after 100 years of such cultivation the crops are so good." The only railway open to regular passenger and goods traffic is a line from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles). **Revenue** (estimated), 1908-9, £575,185 (gold), and £7,408,542 (paper); **expenditure** (estimated), 1908-9, £578,685 (gold), and £7,283,953 (paper); **imports**, 1908, £957,160; **exports**, 1908, (coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, gums, etc.), £155,534; **debt**, 1908; **external**, £2,449,240; **internal**, £2,742,708; **floating**, £125,781 and £461,455.

A revolution took place in Nov. 1908. **General Nord Alexis** was compelled to take refuge on a French warship. He passed through the streets to the harbour with a French flag fastened round his body, the French Consul accompanying him. Notwithstanding these precautions he was assaulted by the mob and narrowly escaped assassination. **General Simon**, the leader of the revolution, was elected **President** in his stead.

**President**, General Antoine Simon (appointed Dec. 1908).

**Legation: Minister Resident**, Dr. S. Viard, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—**Consul**, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch St.—**British Consul-General**, Alexandre P. Murray, Port-au-Prince.

## HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1829, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a **President** and **Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 30,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products**: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Honduras (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

**Area**, 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 500,136, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, **pop.** 34,692. **Revenue**, 1907, £257,126; **expenditure**, £384,725; **imports**, 1905-6, £502,322; 1906-7, £466,307; 1907-8, £566,008; **exports**, 1905-6, £575,988; 1906-7, £425,456; 1907-8, £382,007; **debt**, £5,398,570. The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. A railway runs 56 miles inland from Puerto Cortes, but is out of repair. The arrears of interest to 1908 amount to £16,681,127.

**President**, General Miguel R. Davila.  
**Consul-General** in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

**British Minister** (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.

**British Consuls**, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Colin W. Campbell (Tegucigalpa), Robert Motz (Amapala), and W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes).

## ITALY.

### Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1890, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence

of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 19th, 1902; and Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

### Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 365 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 1980 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

### The Army.

An Army Council has been created under a decree of Feb. 2nd, 1908, comprising the Minister of War, the Under-Secretary of State, the Chief of the Staff, generals appointed to command, and others called in for consultations. The army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. A Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, having made an exhaustive examination of the military situation of the country, and presented three remarkable reports, a new law was passed reorganising the army from Oct. 1st, 1909, though many of the formations cannot be completed until later. The organisation of the permanent army will henceforth therefore comprise 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri (together 318 battalions), and 8 Alpine regiments (26 battalions). There will be 29 regiments of cavalry (145 squadrons), and 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (24 batteries), 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches. The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. The Commission proposed a permanent effective

of 96. Emigration and other causes have reduced the contingent insufficient to supply the army, and in 1908 a modification of the law was introduced increasing the liability of many who were exempted. These changes have been made pending the contemplated and possible reduction of the colour service to two years, which will involve a still larger contingent.

The peace effective is about 13,600 officers, and 236,000 men.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| With the colours, officers and men | 248,111   |
| On unlimited leave                 | 486,290   |
| Mobile Militia                     | 320,170   |
| Territorial Militia                | 2,275,631 |

Total on a war footing,, ,, 3,330,202

An extraordinary expenditure of £8,920,000 is proposed for the period 1907-8-1916-17 for supplies, coast and field artillery fortifications, small arms, barracks, etc.

### The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Personnel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Carlo Mirabello. Chief Constructor, Edoardo Masdea. President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral De Brocchetti.

The fleet commands are: Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral Grenet; Spezia, Vice-Admiral Annorazni; Naples, Vice-Admiral Moreno; Venice, Vice-Admiral Viotti; Maddalena, Rear-Admiral Marselli; Taranto, Vice-Admiral Chierchia.

The 1909-10 Estimates amounted to £6,755,291, including expenses for the mercantile navy, as against £5,803,881 proposed for 1908-9, the latter sum being revised and increased to £6,266,193. The sum allotted to new construction was £2,190,707.

The personnel was increased under the 1908-9 estimates from 28,000 to 30,599, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 85 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

The number of ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st was:—



|                             | Built. | Build-<br>ing. | Pro-<br>jected. |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Battleships . . . . .       | 10     | 2              | 2               |
| Armoured cruisers . . . .   | 8      | 2              | —               |
| Protected cruisers :        |        |                |                 |
| and class . . . . .         | 5      | —              | —               |
| 3rd class . . . . .         | 11     | —              | 3               |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .   | 5      | —              | —               |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . | 17     | 4              | 2               |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .     | 125    | 2              | —               |
| Submarines . . . . .        | 7      | 6              | —               |

The Government dockyards are at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto. At the first-named there are six docks, two of which are able to take the largest warships afloat, and two large building slips. Venice has two docks which take cruisers, a dock for battleships being under construction; while at Taranto there is one dock able to take any warship, and a large building slip. There is a building yard at Castellamare. In Sept. 1909 Brindisi was made the headquarters and base of the torpedo flotilla, and, with a view to strengthening Italy's resources on the Adriatic coastline, Ancona was selected as the site of a new naval base.

Upon the intentions of Austria in regard to the building of new ships becoming known in the spring of 1909, the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Mirabello, succeeded in persuading his Government to agree to a considerable addition to the naval programme, and accordingly four battleships of the largest type were authorised, instead of two, the number provided for in the law of June and, 1905. Two vessels of the scout class, and a number of torpedo boats and submarines, were also projected. The additional two battleships had not been laid down on Oct. 31st, 1909, but it was announced that they would be put in hand almost immediately at Genoa and Leghorn, and the names of *Michel Angelo* and *Galileo Galilei* were selected for them. Good progress was made with the two under construction, known as the *Dante Alighieri* and the *Leonardo da Vinci*, the latter of which was begun in October. The battleship *Roma* was completed and put into commission in 1909, as were also the armoured cruisers *Pisa* and *Amalfi*, which made some creditable records on their official trials, the *Amalfi* on May 25th steaming for three hours at an average speed of 23½ knots, or nearly one knot in excess of contract speed. The *San Giorgio* and *San Marco* (launched respectively on July 27th and Dec. 20th, 1908), of the same class, were still building, as were also four destroyers, which were given the names of *Alpino*, *Carabiniere*, *Fuciliere*, and *Pontiere*. The torpedo boats *Calypso* and *Climene*, of the *Allo Mare* type, were completed. The only submarine which joined the active fleet was the *Foca*, on board of which a disastrous benzine explosion occurred on April 26th, killing eight men outright. The *Foca*, which was immediately sunk by the explosion, was raised two days afterwards and taken to Spezia for repairs.

The annual manoeuvres of the Italian Fleet were held in September—thirty-four warships, including nine armoured vessels, as well as a flotilla of submarines. The operations were of a tactical character, thus differing from those of previous years, whose object was mainly strategic, and the actions and movements taken in relation to the land. King Victor Emmanuel

was a spectator of the manoeuvres from the armoured cruiser *Pisa*. The obsolete battleship *Francesco Morosini* was fitted up in July as a target for the testing of the actual result of torpedo fire against a battleship, and the ensuing experiments afforded valuable data in this connection. The *Morosini* had a hole made in her hull of 50 square metres, and sank immediately.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8298 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

#### Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. In 1905 and 1906 the Government took over the management of 8310 miles of railway, which had been leased since July 1st, 1885, to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Sicilian Railway Companies. The total length of all the railways is 10,704 miles.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 33,640,710, Rome has a pop. of 489,965, Naples 563,540. Milan 520,600, Turin 335,656, Palermo 300,694, Genoa 234,710, and Florence 205,589. Revenue, 1904-5, £75,201,760; 1905-6, £77,838,207; 1906-7, £87,523,592; 1907-8, £90,069,890; expenditure, 1904-5, £73,289,828; 1905-6, £74,989,717; 1906-7, £83,449,621; 1907-8, £87,594,816; public debt, 1908, £531,289,196. Imports, 1905, £83,135,200; 1906, £102,669,000; 1907, £110,420,000; 1908,

£116,530,980; exports, 1905, £68,294,720; 1906, £77,179,000; 1907, £74,060,000; 1908, £69,170,534.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of Interior*, Signor Giolitti.—*Foreign Affairs*, Signor Tittoni.—*War*, General Spingardi.—*Marine*, Admiral Mirabello.—*Justice*, Signor Orlando.—*Treasury*, Signor Carcano.—*Finance*, Signor Lacava.—*Public Works*, Signor Bertolini.—*Public Instruction*, Signor Rava.—*Agriculture*, Signor Cocco-Ortu.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Schanzer.

**Ambassador in London**, Marquis di San Giuliano, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Councillor*, Carlo Sforza.

**British Ambassador to Rome**, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Councillor of Embassy*, Percy C. H. Wyndham.

**British Consuls-General:** *Florence*, Major W. P. Chapman; *Genoa*, W. Keene; *Naples*, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O. **Consuls:** *Milan*, J. H. Towsey; *Palermo*, R. Macbean; *Rome*, C. C. Morgan; *Brindisi*, S. G. Cocoto; *Cagliari*, R. H. Pernis; *Venice*, E. de Zuccato.—*Leghorn*, M. Carmichael.

**Papal Secretary of State**, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

### Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The General Election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional

Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti.

### Colonies.

**Erythrea.** The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). Area about 88,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000.

**Asmara** is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda. Governor: Marquis Salvago Raggi.

**Italian Somaliland**, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. There is a military force of 3000 troops, and a police corps. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula.

A raid was made in Dec. 1907 by about 2000 Abyssinians on the districts of Baidoa, Reval, and Buracata in the Benadir hinterland, and the latter appealed to the Italian Resident at Lugh for help. Fighting ensued between the Abyssinians and the Italian troops, in which Captains Bongioveni and Molinari were killed, and a protest was at once made at Adis Abeba against the violation of Italian territory. The Emperor Menelik gave satisfactory assurances, and ordered the raiders to withdraw. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed (May 16th), and territory was assigned to Italy for a money compensation of £120,000. Lugh, and the important caravan centre at the meeting of the Dau and Ganana rivers, were left in Italian possession.

### History in 1909.

In the last days of the old year Italy was visited by a calamity which stirred the whole world to pity and to sympathy. At 5.30 a.m. on Monday, Dec. 28th, 1908, the shores of the Straits of Messina were shaken by an earth-

quake, the most awful in the history of Italy, if not of Europe. The cities of Messina and Reggio, on opposite sides of the Straits, were reduced to shapeless masses of masonry, and from 50,000 to 100,000 persons were killed in the ruins. Prompt steps were taken to rescue and succour the survivors and to bury the dead. The sailors of British and other vessels, naval and mercantile, which happened to be in Sicilian waters, lent ready help, and warships were despatched in aid by Britain, Russia, France, and Germany. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena were upon the scene of the disaster within 48 hours of its occurrence, and their presence did much to console the surviving victims and to stimulate the work of rescue and relief. The Queen, in staying a panic caused by one of many slight shocks of earthquake which followed that of the 28th, suffered an injury the effects of which were felt for some month afterwards, one of her ribs being broken. Her Majesty's bravery and devotion in the midst of scenes of describable horror and misery excited admiration throughout the world. Meanwhile the peoples of other lands were showing practical sympathy with stricken Italy. In some countries grants-in-aid were voted by the Governments; in others, as in England and the Colonies, immense sums were raised by voluntary contributions. On the reassembling of the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 8th the members rose in a body and remained standing while the President, amid sympathetic cheers, thanked the King and Queen, the foreign squadrons, the Italian seamen and soldiers, and the countries of the world who had joined in the grief of Italy. Fresh applause greeted his declaration that Messina and Reggio would rise again. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, then introduced a Bill embodying measures for the benefit of the stricken areas. The Bill authorised the Government to take £1,200,000 from the Budget surplus realised during the financial year 1908-9, in order to provide for urgent needs and for the repair or reconstruction of public buildings. It imposed a surtax of one-twentieth on direct taxes on the yield of agricultural property and on real estate, on a certain class of income-tax payments, and on the stamp duties imposed on certain kinds of commercial transactions. The King and Queen paid a second visit to the ruined cities in April, and His Majesty expressed his approval of the progress made in rebuilding. The alleged dilatoriness and mismanagement of the Government in the work of reconstruction were, however, the subject of vigorous criticism in the Chamber. Repeated earthquake shocks were felt in Calabria and Sicily for many months after the disaster. A shock of considerable violence occurred at Messina on July 1st. The population, who were still lodged in makeshift huts and shelters close to the ruined town, were panic stricken and fled in all directions. A woman and her child were killed.

Parliament was dissolved on Feb. 7th. The General Election, which took place at the beginning of March, revealed the following distribution of party strength: Extreme Left (Socialists 43, Radicals 37, Republicans 23) 103; Constitutional Opposition 43; Catholics 16; Ministerialists 246. The Chamber reassembled on May 4th. The Government's ecclesiastical policy was vigorously attacked, but Signor

Giolitti had no difficulty in maintaining his position. The defence of the Government Shipping Subsidies Bill proved a more serious task. The Bill covered a proposed agreement with the Italian Lloyd, which excited violent opposition and provoked riots in some of the seaport towns. The defeat of the Government on the question was averted only by a postponement of the further consideration of the Bill until the end of the year, and a promise to endeavour to distribute the contract among a number of companies.

During their Mediterranean cruise in April, King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Italian waters, and were received at Baia by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena. On May 15th the King of Italy met the German Emperor at Brindisi, and on Oct. 24th the King and Queen received the Czar of Russia at Racconigi—a notable meeting, in the course of which the various international questions of the day were discussed by the foreign Ministers in attendance upon their respective Sovereigns.

## JAPAN.

### Ruler.

Mutsu Hito, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and he has two other sons, Prince Yasuhito (b. June 25th, 1902), and Prince Nobuhito (b. Jan. 3rd, 1905). The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Emperor, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of £200,000 from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

### Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Emperor, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor

for State services or for their learning; and (6) **Peers elected for 7 years**, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the **House of Representatives** there are 379 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

### The Army.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a **Council** consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the **Active Army**, with the first and second reserves, the **National Army** and its reserve, some special forces, and the **Militia** of certain of the islands. The **Active Army** is available for foreign service, the **National Army** for home defence, and the **Militia** for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the **Active Army**, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the **National Army** (Kokumin) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the Yobi. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of 7½ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi), except that special classes pass 7½ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve—a category that is likely to be suppressed. The 7½ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 17½ years in all. The period of liability to serve is completed in the **National Army** (Kokumin), and, under normal circumstances, will be nominal. In 1904, when the service with the second reserve (Kobi) was doubled, making it 10 years instead of 5, a large addition was made to the active ranks in case of war, in which the first and second reserves of the **Active Army** are available. It was supposed that the actual number thus added to the available forces was 280,000. The result of these changes has been to create an available margin of 830,000 men, of whom 430,000 are fully trained. The scheme of organisation of the **Active Army** brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,500,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there. Four new divisions added to the army during

the war are retained, and 2 others have been formed, whereby the divisions of the **Active Army** and the **Guard** are increased to 19, six more than at the beginning of the war. The cavalry are being increased, two additional brigades, the 3rd and 4th, having been formed at Moriska and Toyshashi, which are to be completed to 1200 men each in 1910. Two heavy field artillery brigades are to be created. The contingent which joined the colours in Dec. 1907 numbered 120,000 men. The infantry are armed with the Arisaka, 1905, rifle, and the artillery with a Krupp pattern 12-pr., manufactured at Osaka. The heavy field artillery are to have 4-in. guns and 4·7-in. and 6-in. howitzers.

### The Navy.

The Navy is under the control of a **Minister of Marine** and a **Vice-Minister**. There are also ten **Departments**: the **Bureau of General Affairs**, the **Minister's Secretariat**, the **Bureau of Military Affairs**, the **Bureau of Personnel**, a **Medical Bureau**, an **Accountant Bureau** (which also includes supplies), a **Bureau of Justice**, a **Bureau of Naval Education**, a **Central Department for the Matériel of the Navy**, the **Hydrographical Office**, the **Department of Works**, the **Legal Department** (concerned with courts-martial), and the **Board of Admirals**. The last-named is a **Committee of Advice**. The **Naval General Staff** is divided into three sections, including the **Intelligence Department**.

**Minister of Marine**, Vice-Admiral Baron Makoto Saito.

**Vice-Minister of Marine**, Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.

**President of the Naval General Staff**, Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo.

**Vice-President of the Naval General Staff**, Vice-Admiral Baron Sotaro Misu.

**Chief of Central Department for Matériel of the Navy**, Rear-Admiral Wa Matsumoto.

**Chief of the Department of Naval Education**, Vice-Admiral Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto.

The number of officers and men available for active service is over 40,000. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 6 admirals, 21 vice-admirals, 41 rear-admirals, 96 captains, 177 commanders, 189 lieutenant-commanders, 523 lieutenants, 600 sub-lieutenants, and 268 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1909, was:—

|                                   | Built. | Build- ing. | Pro- jected. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| Battleships . . . . .             | 16     | 2           | 1            |
| Armoured cruisers . . . . .       | 13     | —           | 3            |
| Protected cruisers:               |        |             |              |
| 1st class . . . . .               | 2      | —           | —            |
| 2nd class . . . . .               | 10     | 1           | —            |
| 3rd class . . . . .               | 8      | —           | —            |
| Unprotected cruisers (scouts) 7   | —      | —           | —            |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .         | 2      | —           | —            |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . . | 55     | 3           | —            |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .           | 69     | —           | —            |
| Submarines . . . . .              | 9      | 2           | —            |

The battleship *Satsuma* was completed in 1909, and was the first vessel of the **Dreadnought** type to be completed for any navy other than the British. Though of an increased displacement to the British vessels at present afloat, the *Satsuma* and her sister, the *Aki*, are not so fast, being designed for 20½ knots against the 21 of the *Dreadnought*; and the armament

consists of four 12-in. and twelve 10-in. guns, in addition to many 6-in., as compared with the ten 12-inch of the British ship. Japan has 2 battleships building of about 20,800 tons displacement, 20½ knots speed, with turbines, and reputed to carry twelve 12-in., ten 6-in., and twelve 4.7-in. guns. These ships were begun on Jan. 18th and April 1st respectively, at Kure and Yokosuka, and were given the names of *Kawachi* and *Settsu*. The armoured cruisers *Kurama* and *Ibuki* were completed in 1909. The former ship carried out during the year a series of special trials to test her engines, which are of the Curtis turbine type, made by the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., of Quincy, U.S.A., and are similar to those installed in the battleship *Aki*. Three armoured cruisers were stated by the Minister of Marine to be projected in Feb. 1909, but none had been laid down up to Oct. 31st. Financial difficulties as a result of the war with Russia have had an adverse effect upon the progress of Japanese naval construction. At the grand naval manoeuvres of 1909 there were present 120 vessels of all classes, and the operations lasted for thirty days, terminating on Nov. 17th with a review in the Mikado's honour, held in Osaka Bay.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kure: one dock able to take any warship; one dock takes cruisers. Sasebo: two docks take any ship.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 63 municipalities and 660 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1138 towns and 11,801 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,400,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 40, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

The chief Tokio journals are the *Jiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keisai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

#### Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures

are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of railways was (1907) 4807 miles, of which 3116 miles were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnerships constituted conformably to Japanese law.

#### Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 49,769,704. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kyoto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,944 sq. m., pop. (1909) 3,132,100, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Taihoku, Tamsui and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry has been carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government, but this is to be discontinued, and the Government will enter the foreign markets direct or through a Japanese firm. There are 250 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £3,387,132. Imports, 1907, £3,161,634; exports, £2,794,435.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Area, 12,582 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 24,106 Japanese and 2286 natives, etc., total, 26,392. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £167,786.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur and Dairen, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer

to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Ohang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Area, 1219 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 405,685, including 24,479 Japanese civilians. Dairen has been made a free port. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £465,380.

|               | Revenue.   | Expenditure. |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
|               | £          | £            |
| 1901-2 . . .  | 27,435,904 | 26,685,682   |
| 1902-3 . . .  | 29,734,142 | 28,922,673   |
| 1903-4 . . .  | 26,022,075 | 24,959,613   |
| 1904-5 . . .  | 32,746,693 | 27,705,568   |
| 1905-6 . . .  | 53,525,630 | 42,074,120   |
| 1906-7 . . .  | 53,044,775 | 46,427,558   |
| 1907-8 . . .  | 63,590,418 | 63,588,989   |
| 1908-9 . . .  | 61,979,767 | 61,979,767   |
| 1909-10 . . . | 54,363,000 | 54,363,000   |

The yen is taken at 25. The figures for the last two years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1909, was officially stated to be as follows:

|                      | £                   |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Internal loans . . . | 108,460,559         |
| Foreign loans . . .  | 116,570,122         |
| Total . . .          | <u>£225,030,681</u> |

|            | Imports.    | Exports.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
|            | £           | £           |
| 1902 . . . | £27,739,232 | £26,368,320 |
| 1903 . . . | £32,374,250 | £29,553,374 |
| 1904 . . . | £37,902,567 | £32,591,216 |
| 1905 . . . | £49,871,587 | £32,823,222 |
| 1906 . . . | £42,750,878 | £43,258,312 |
| 1907 . . . | £50,476,875 | £41,142,147 |
| 1908 . . . | £43,625,746 | £37,824,567 |

The imports were contributed by the chief countries as follows:—

|                 | Brit. Empire. | U.S.      | China.    | Germany. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|                 | £             | £         | £         | £        |
| 1902 10,818,438 | 4,066,643     | 4,143,650 | 2,635,069 |          |
| 1905 22,137,000 | 10,646,000    | 5,371,000 | 1,147,000 |          |
| 1907 20,800,204 | 8,237,856     | 6,041,534 | 4,866,082 |          |
| 1908 16,505,402 | 7,927,264     | 5,095,683 | 4,627,861 |          |

The exports were distributed as follows, in the case of the same countries:—

|                | 1902       | 1905       | 1907      | 1908 |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|------|
|                | £          | £          | £         | £    |
| 1902 6,452,214 | 8,100,433  | 4,781,434  | 483,571   |      |
| 1905 5,400,000 | 9,597,000  | 10,074,000 | 445,000   |      |
| 1907 7,589,005 | 13,383,228 | 8,740,296  | 1,149,011 |      |
| 1908 7,144,181 | 12,435,529 | 6,050,699  | 797,581   |      |

Of the British imports the United Kingdom's share was:—

|                                                                                      | 1908       | 1907       | 1908        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                                                                                      | £          | £          | £           |
| Imports to Japan . . .                                                               | 10,342,202 | 11,866,684 | 107,794,569 |
| Exports from Japan . . .                                                             | 2,302,307  | 2,291,087  | 25,521,404  |
| India sent £6,157,160 of imports in 1906 and £7,614,731 in 1907; £4,932,847 in 1908. |            |            |             |

### Diplomatic.

**Ministry:** Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Marquis Katsura.—Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura.—War, Lieut-Gen. Viscount Masatake Terauchi.—Marine, Admiral Baron Saito.—Justice, Viscount Okabe.—Education, Mr. Komatsubara.—Interior, Baron Hirata.—Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Ohura.—Communications, Baron Goto.

**Ambassador in London,** Mr. T. Kato, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—**Councillor,** Enjiro Yamaza.—**Secretaries,** Jujiro Satiata, J. Matsudaira; S. Furuwa; Y. Shibata.—**Attache,** K. Hirota, K. Komura.—**Military Attache,** Col. Higashie.—**Naval Attache,** Commander H. Kato, I. J. N.

**Consul-General in London.**—Jujiro Sakata, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

**British Ambassador at Tokio.** Sir Claude McDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.—**Secretary,** H. C. Lowther.—**Consuls-General:** Yokohama, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.—**Kobe,** R. de B. M. Lazard.—**Consuls:** F. W. Playfair (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), R. G. E. Foster (Tainan, Formosa), A. M. Chalmers (Tamsui, Formosa).

**Steamship Lines.**—P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; R.M.S. P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street; Keller Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Hamburg Amerika Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. Fares: £30 to £60.

### Political Parties.

The chief party is known as the Seiyu-Kai, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. The Marquis Saionji, Premier since Jan. 1906, succeeded the Marquis Ito in the leadership in July 1903, on the appointment of the latter as President of the Privy Council. In 1907 the Seiyu-Kai commanded 172 votes in the Chamber and was the main support of the Saionji Cabinet. The Progressists, at one time led by Count Okuma, who was Premier in '98, advocate the principle of party government, but the old lines of clan division have been too strong for them. They are old opponents of the Seiyu-Kai, and secured 93 seats at the 1904 election. The Daido or Conservative party was formed by Count Katsura. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; Yushin-Kai (Independents), 44; Daido (Conservative party), 34.

### Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers.

Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, and Great Britain's special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, are mutually recognised. The Agreement remains in force for ten years from August 12th, 1905, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1906 ed.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

### History in 1909.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments. The identical paragraphs of the note were as follows:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it as useful to take."

The agitation in California against the immigration of Japanese was revived in the early months of the year, but the firmness of the United States Government and the moderation of the Government of Tokio prevented it from affecting the friendly relations between the two countries.

A great sensation was created in April by the arrest of 24 members and ex-members of the House of Representatives on charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the Great Japan Sugar Company. It was alleged that the prisoners, who represented every political party, but were not of first political rank, had accepted bribes to support the passage of Bills favourable to the Company's business. The trial concluded in July; one prisoner was acquitted, and 23 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three

to ten months. All were ordered to refund the bribes.

The main features of the Budget for 1909-10 were:—(1) Reduction and reform of taxes; (2) increase of the salaries of the Government officials; (3) economy on the administrative expenses; (4) increase of the sinking fund.

Profound sorrow was caused by the death, on Oct. 26th, of Prince Ito. The Prince had gone to Manchuria to conduct negotiations with M. Kokovtsoff. He was shot by a Korean whilst standing beside M. Kokovtsoff in the railway station at Kharbin, and died in a few minutes. His body was conveyed in state to Japan, where it was accorded a splendid funeral.

### KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Yi Heui, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97, abdicated and was succeeded by his son—Chōk Yi, b. March 25th, 1874—on July 20th, 1907. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392.

Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then a struggle began with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged.

A Treaty between Korea and Japan, signed at Seoul Nov. 17th, 1905, provided that Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, should control and direct the external relations and affairs of Korea; that Japan should be represented at the Court of the Emperor of Korea by a Resident-General residing at Seoul, and have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as it might deem necessary.

On the abdication of Yi Heui a new Convention was concluded, July 24th, 1907, the terms of which were as follows:—1. The administration of Korea was placed under the Japanese Resident-General. 2. The enactment of all laws and ordinances and the transaction of important State affairs must receive the approval of the Resident-General. 3. The appointment of all high responsible officials must receive the approval of the Resident-General. 4. A distinct line of demarcation was drawn between administrative and judicial affairs. 5. Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General are eligible to office under the Korean Government. 6. Foreigners may be employed only with the consent of the Resident-General. 7. The first clause of the convention of August 22nd, 1904, providing for the employment of a financial adviser, was annulled.

### Government and Statistics.

There is a Cabinet consisting of ten Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. Each department of State has a Japanese Vice-Minister, who acts as supervisor and assistant; one-third of the secretaries and clerks are also Japanese, and so are the Chief of the Bureau of Police Affairs, the Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, and the Chief of the Customs Bureau. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts.



The Japanese maintain a force of two divisions in the country, with headquarters at Hae-seung and Yongsan; and the police force is becoming efficient under their control.

Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 642 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction.

Foreign commerce is carried on at Seoul, the Treaty Ports of Chemulpo (pop. 46,008), Fusan (81,701), Gensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Massampo (57,581), Songchin, Chungchin, Yang-wha-chin, Wiju (52,679), and Yon-gampo, and the inland city of Pingyang—the bulk of the trade being with Japan.

Area about 71,000 sq. m., and population 9,781,671. The Japanese numbered over 100,000 in 1907. Capital, Seoul, pop. 218,027. Revenue, 1907, £1,318,900; 1908, £2,028,673; expenditure, 1907, £1,396,300; 1908, £2,029,607.

## Imports.

## Exports.

## Gold.

|          | Imports.   | Exports.   | Gold.    |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1902 . . | £1,382,351 | £1,365,995 | £516,961 |
| 1904 . . | 2,736,000  | 1,219,000  | 511,000  |
| 1906 . . | 3,013,682  | 1,305,280  | 476,334  |
| 1907 . . | 4,190,467  | 1,717,705  | 447,438  |

The other chief exports are rice, beans, gen-seing, and hides. National Debt, 1908, £1,433,396. Japanese Resident-General, Viscount Sone.

British Consul-General, H. A. C. Bonar, at Seoul.—Vice-Consul, A. H. Lay, at Chemulpo.

## LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary was settled in 1907. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to re-organise the customs and the police. In reply to an inquiry (June 29th, 1908) from the United States Government as to how they could best co-operate, Sir Edward Grey indicated the desirability of introducing reforms into the Liberian judiciary. "It appears to His Majesty's Government," he said, "that the main risk to the people of Liberia arises from the inefficiency of Liberian administration of

their own affairs, especially in matters of finance, and any suggestion which the United States might see fit to give them to follow the advice of such foreigners as they have themselves engaged to help in their administration would have a beneficial effect." In April, 1909, the United States Government sent out a Commission of three members to investigate the conditions of the republic.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

The Liberian Development Chartered Co. (British) in 1906 advanced £100,000 to the Government, with which a Government Bank was founded, roads were built, other public works were commenced, and a Military Constabulary force was established.

Area about 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000, including about 3,000 Americo-Liberians, and 5,000 British natives, the rest being aborigines, Krus and Mandingoes chiefly. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 8,000.

Revenue, 1906-7, £70,000; expenditure, £65,000. Imports, 1901, £120,000; 1904, £107,000; 1905, £140,000; exports, 1901, £90,000; 1904, £109,000; 1905, £93,113. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted, and in 1908 £74,550 was outstanding, the service of the debt being secured by the export duty on rubber, and one-half of the duties on tobacco and powder. A further Customs' loan of £100,000 at 6 per cent. was issued in 1908, secured as to principal and interest by a first charge, subject to the service of the above debt, on the whole of the Customs' revenue of the Republic, the collection of which is supervised by two British inspectors recommended by H.M. Government. The total outstanding indebtedness to the end of 1908 was £189,097.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903; re-elected May 1907 for four years from Jan. 1908). Secretary of State, Hon F. E. R. Johnson.

British Consul, Major Baldwin, at Monrovia.

Minister-Plenipotentiary, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Cecil Higgins, 8, Crosby Square, E.C.—Consul, J. T. Grein, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

## LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, 1852, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 10th, 1905. He has six daughters, the eldest being Princess Marie, b. June 14th, '94, but no son. In July 1907 it was settled that the succession should devolve on the Grand Duke's daughters and their descendants in order of birth. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area,

998 sq. m.; pop. 246,455 (with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1905, £571,688; expenditure, £569,884; public debt, 1906, £426,048; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

Minister of State, P. Eyschen.

British Minister, Sir Geo. Buchanan, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (residing at the British Legation at The Hague, Netherlands).

### MEXICO.

#### President.

General D. Porfirio Diaz was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His sixth term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1904, but he was again elected, and has been nominated for re-election in 1910. In 1906 he was appointed an Hon. G.C.B. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic. He has been greatly aided by the financial ability of Señor Limantour, who is spoken of as his probable successor.

#### Government and Army.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 36 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3000 per annum. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment is being made. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the reorganisation now in progress it is intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7000 officers and 186,000 men. In case of need this total can be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 28 battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, though general service exists in principle, the maximum term being five

years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

#### Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There were in 1907 13,995 miles of railway.

#### Diplomatic and Statistics.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; pop. (1901) 18,000,000, of whom about 35 per cent. are Indians and about 38 per cent. of mixed race, about 27 per cent. being white. Capital, Mexico, pop. 400,000.

|                                                                                                                             | Revenue.   | Expenditure. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1900-1                                                                                                                      | £6,209,880 | £5,942,301   |
| 1902-3                                                                                                                      | 7,602,341  | 6,822,252    |
| 1906-7                                                                                                                      | 11,428,612 | 8,507,664    |
| 1907-8                                                                                                                      | 11,181,003 | 9,319,745    |
| 1908-9 (estimated)                                                                                                          | 10,338,500 | 10,320,381   |
| 1909-10 (estimated)                                                                                                         | 9,726,100  | 9,693,540    |
| Public debt, 1908, £30,735,263 (gold debt), £13,373,687 (internal silver debt), £46,522 (floating debt); total £44,155,472. |            |              |

|        | Imports.    | Exports.    |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1905-6 | £22,265,107 | £27,113,880 |
| 1906-7 | 23,222,958  | 24,801,801  |
| 1907-8 | 22,615,309  | 24,779,597  |

Vice President, Don Ramon Corral.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—Interior, Don Ramon Corral.—Justice, Don Justino Fernandez.—Finance, Don José Ives Limantour.—Communications, Leandro Fernandez.—Army and Navy, General Gonzalez Cosío.—Public Works, Olegario Molina.—Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Justo Sierra.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel Cavarrubias, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.—First Secretary, Señor D. Luis Ricoz.

Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

Financial Agency: Agent, Don Luis Camacho.—Secretary, Don E. Camacho-Guisasaola, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.

British Minister at Mexico, R. T. Tower, C.V.O. British Consul-General: C. E. W. Stringer (Mexico).

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. S. Buchanan (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), L. J. Nunn (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima).

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street, S.W.; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £40.

### MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists

mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1843, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000.

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

### MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a principality, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of H.R.H. Prince Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voutotch, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the Prince, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the Prince), and a Skupstina created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 76 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 14 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the Prince. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 56 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian

branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari, and is only 11 miles in length.

The Army is on a Militia basis. The liability is from 18 to 19, recruits; 20 to 44, Army, first class; 45 to 50, second class; 51 to 60, reserve. The recruit training is about 4 weeks annually, and in the Militia the man is called out for training and manoeuvres each year, with some relaxation after five years. Up to the age of 31 the total service is about 750 days. There are 11 infantry brigade commands (56 battalions) and 1 artillery brigade command as skeleton formations, the permanent troops being 2 battalions and a batteries and a squadron for training purposes.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq.m.; pop. 225,000. Capital, Cetinje (pop. 4500). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 10,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5000; and Antivari, pop. 2514. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, about £124,000; public debt, 1905, £70,000. Imports, 1905, £194,000; exports, £71,000.

Council of State: Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, M. Tomanovitch.

British Chargé d'Affaires, H. H. D. Beaumont.

### MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Tafilet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). Tangier has a pop. of about 40,000. Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed Sultan at Marahesh on Aug. 25th, 1907, in place of his brother Mulai Abdul Aziz, whose forces he had defeated. In 1908 he was recognised by the Powers, Mulai Abdul Aziz retiring into private life at Tangier, where he enjoys a pension of £7,000 a year. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the government. There is no permanent army. The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 men of all arms, the mounted troops being the most valuable. There are said to be 17 batteries, of which 10 are provided with modern guns. The infantry arm is the Mauser.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the

right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an International Conference met at Algiers (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2000 to 2500, which was to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaidas, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers were to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Rif country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. The Franco-German Agreement set forth that the Government of the French Republic, wholly attached to the maintenance of the integrity and of the independence of the Sherrefian Empire, decided to safeguard economic equality there, and accordingly not to impede German commercial and industrial interests, and the German Imperial Government, pursuing only economic interests in Morocco, recognising at the same time that the special political interests of France are closely bound up in that country with the consolidation of order and of internal peace, and resolved not to impede those interests, declare that they will not prosecute or encourage any measure calculated to create in their favour or in favour of any Power whatsoever an economic

privilege, and that they will endeavour to associate their nationals in business for which these may be able to obtain contracts.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), but is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population now estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were 1017 British, 784 French, 166 Germans, and 6813 Spanish subjects in the country in 1906. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1906, £1,976,900; 1907, £2,742,602; 1908, £3,050,814; exports, 1906, £1,756,109; 1907, £1,958,435; 1908, £2,484,670. Great Britain sent 55.3 % of the imports in 1901, 57.7 % in 1902, 51 % in 1903, 50.8 % in 1904, 36.4 % in 1905, 40.4 % in 1906, and 43.9 % in 1907. The share of France was 43.7 % in 1905, 40.4 % in 1906, and 43.8 % in 1907, and of Germany 7.1 % in 1905, 7.2 % in 1906, and 7.8 % in 1907.

Ministry: *Grand Visir*, Sid el Madani Glawi; *Foreign Affairs* (at Tangier), Sid Zoriber.

British Minister at Tangier, Hon. R. Lister, C.V.O.

British Consuls: *Consul-General for Morocco*, H. E. White, C.M.G. Consuls, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Dar-al-Heida), J. MacLeod (Fez).

French Minister to Morocco, M. E. Regnault.

### History in 1909.

In January the French Government despatched M. Regnault to Fez on a mission, the objects of which were described by M. Pichon in a speech delivered in the Chamber on the 18th. He said that M. Regnault had been instructed to institute negotiations with regard to the settlement of the question of indemnities, and also with regard to the evacuation of the Shawia country. He was not to engage in anything against the commercial and economic equality which all the Powers rightfully claimed. Meanwhile negotiations were in progress which resulted in February in an Agreement with Germany, in which the special political interests of France and the principle of commercial liberty were recognised as in the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. (See above.)

The British Minister at Tangier, Mr. Lister, went on a mission to the new Sultan in April, and was received at Fez with great pomp, notwithstanding the fact that His Majesty's troops had suffered a severe reverse the day before at the hands of the Beni Mtir tribesmen. A good deal of the Sultan's attention was occupied in the suppression of revolutionary movements, the pretender, Bu Hamara, proving especially troublesome. Bu Hamara was eventually defeated and captured in August. The horrible tortures inflicted by the Sultan upon some of the rebels who fell into his hands evoked a vigorous remonstrance from the representatives of the Great Powers.

Missions from the Sultan visited France and Spain. The British Government declined to receive a similar embassy.

The maintenance of order among the Rif tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Melilla provided a serious and costly task for Spain. At

the beginning of 1908 two Spanish mining companies had begun work at a point about 15 miles from Melilla. In October of that year the tribes revolted against the local Moorish authority and raided the mines. Thereupon Spanish military posts were advanced some 20 miles along the coast. The Spanish Minister at Tangier, Señor Merry del Val, visited Fez early in 1909 and endeavoured to induce the Sultan to secure the good behaviour of his subjects in the neighbourhood of the mines. The Sultan is said to have replied that he could not recognise the mining concession, and to have demanded the withdrawal of the advanced Spanish posts as a preliminary to any discussion of the question. The Spanish Government thereupon took a credit for £120,000 for the strengthening of the garrisons of Melilla and Ceuta. On July 9th bodies of Moors attacked some labourers working on a military railway which was being pushed forward in the Melilla territory and killed four of them. General Marina, in command of the Spanish garrison, marched out, and after inflicting sharp punishment upon the tribesmen, encamped in an advanced position. Desultory fighting continued until the 23rd, when 15,000 Moors attacked General Marina's position, and were not driven off until they had inflicted losses officially stated at 300 upon the Spanish forces. On the 27th the Moors made an attack upon the railway line, and in the fighting which followed the Spanish forces suffered heavily. General Pintos and five colonels of brigade were killed, and the losses of rank and file amounted to 500. General Marina's position occasioned for a time some anxiety in Europe, and the efforts of the Spanish Government to assist him were hampered by the unpopularity of the war at home (see SPAIN). Nevertheless the necessary reinforcements were despatched, and by the end of August he had a force of about 50,000 men at his disposal. The difficulties of the campaign proved to be more serious than had been anticipated. In November little headway had been made, and the campaign was said to be costing Spain about £37,000 a day. (See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

## NETHERLANDS, THE.

### Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1850. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

### Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the First, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the Second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last General Election to the Lower House took place in 1909. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

### Army and Navy.

Under the Militia Law of 1901 every citizen is liable to 15 years' service—8 in the Militia and 7 in the Landwehr, the annual contingents being about 17,500, with variable periods from 4 to 18 months. The militiamen are drawn by lot. The main object of the new law consists in calling out the Militia at different seasons of the year for variable periods. This system will ensure a constant covering force in case of mobilisation, and a saving of £20,000 is promised. The plan is under trial, and if successful will be applied to all the unmounted forces. The total peace strength is estimated at 60,000, and the war strength at 100,000. The old and new systems have been working together, with a contingent of about 11,000, and volunteers numbering about 22,000. The field army comprises 4 divisions of all arms, each division consisting of 423 officers, and 18,333 non-commissioned officers and men, with 2544 horses and 561 wagons.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies numbers about 40,000 officers and men, recruited voluntarily, of whom about 1400 officers and 16,000 men are Europeans. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The 1909 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,678,082, being an increase of £426,057 over those of 1908. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1909, was:—

|                           | Built. | Building. | Projected. |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Coast-defence battleships | 8      | 1         | —          |
| Unprotected cruisers      | 7      | —         | —          |
| Torpedo boats             | 33     | 3         | 3          |

The battleship building is the *Zeven Provinciën*, the first of 4 vessels projected in 1907, each having a displacement of 6255 tons, but only one of them has so far materialised. The *Zeven Provinciën* (Seven Provinces) was launched at Amsterdam on March 16th, 1909.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—**Helder**: two docks take cruisers. **Hellevorstius**: one dock, takes small battleships. **Amsterdam**: two floating docks take cruisers. **Rotterdam**: three floating docks take small cruisers.

### Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 12 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 1895 miles. Length of canals about 2000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 564,186), Rotterdam (390,364), and The Hague (248,995).

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area**, 12,648 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,672,237. **Revenue**, 1910 (estimated), £16,526,030; **expenditure**, 1910 (estimated), £16,561,650; **debt**, 1909, £94,014,911. **Imports**, 1905, £210,289,007; 1907, £224,341,563; 1908, £222,641,541; 1909, £235,311,668; **exports**, 1906, £173,662,141; 1907, £184,336,753; 1908, £184,345,037; 1909, £181,754,738.

**Ministry**: *Interior*, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.—*Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer R. de Marées van Swinderen.—*Justice*, Dr. A. P. L. Nelissen.—*Marine*, Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt.—*Finance*, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.—*War*, Major-Gen. W. Cool.—*Public Works*, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, A. S. Talma.—*Colonies*, de W. Malefyt.

**Minister in London**, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Chancellor of the Legation*, H. N. Brouwer.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, 12, Blomfield Street, E.C.

**British Minister at The Hague**, Sir George W. Buchanan, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.

**British Consuls**: *Rotterdam*, H. Turing; *Amsterdam*, W. A. Churchill.

### History in 1909.

The most notable event of the year was the birth of an heir to the throne. At 6.50 a.m. on April 30th Queen Wilhelmina became the happy mother of a princess, to the great joy of her people. The infant was baptized in the Willemshirk at The Hague on June 6th, the Queen and the Prince Consort being present at the ceremony.

The General Election to the Lower House of the legislature took place in June. The most agitating questions at the polls were old age pensions, tariff reform, and revision of the franchise. The result was a conspicuous victory for the Clerical Coalition, which secured 60 of the 100 seats, the details being as follows: 7 Social-Democrats, 4 Free-Liberals, 21 Liberal-Unionists, 8 Liberal-Democrats; a total of 40 for the Left. The Right have a membership of 60, made up of 12 Christlijk-Historische, 23 Anti-Révolutionnaires, and 25 Roman Catholics.

The new Parliament was opened by commission on Sept. 21st. The Speech from the Throne foreshadowed a Royal Commission for the revision of the Constitution, and indicated the measures to be adopted for meeting the financial deficit in the coming year. The Budget, introduced in September, showed that the deficit amounted to about £916,000. The taxation devised to meet this included a modified income-tax and a provisional increase of 30 per cent. in the Customs tariff.

The narrative of Holland's difficulties with Venezuela will be found in the article on VENEZUELA.

### Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., population about 29,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2950 miles of railroad (2460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. **Revenue**, 1904, £12,572,013; **expenditure**, £13,865,465; **average imports**, £15,000,000; **average exports**, £17,000,000.

**Governor-General**, M. Idenburg (appointed 1909).

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, pop. 149,006. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 89,286) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). Land is Govern-

ment property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services.

**British Consul at Batavia, J. W. Stewart.**

**Borneo.** Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti.

**Celebes** has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

**Dutch New Guinea**, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands.

#### *Dutch West Indies.*

**Curaçao**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population (1906) 53,466. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Estimated revenue, 1908-9, £53,627. Expenditure, £79,475—the deficit being met by a subsidy from the Netherlands Government. Imports 1907, £332,560; exports, £107,159.

**British Consul at Curaçao, J. Jesurun.**

**Surinam**, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the **Colonial States**, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is **Paramaribo**, pop. 34,870. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruita, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. The Lawa Railway is being built, and 65 miles were open in 1906. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 81,237. Imports, 1904, £616,625; 1905, £546,413; 1907, £575,391; exports, 1904, £307,688; 1905, £369,131; 1907, £490,714.

**British Consul at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.**

**New Guinea, or Papua.** An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH**

**EMPIRE**, p. 178. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 273.—**Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

**New Hebrides.** A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. At the end of 1905 there were 225 British and 417 French settlers. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the **Anglo-French Agreement** of April 8th, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a **Resident Commissioner**. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

#### **NICARAGUA.**

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94 and '95, amended in '96, vests the executive in a President elected for 6 years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 36 members elected by universal suffrage for 6 years. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. The permanent troops vary greatly in number, being generally about 2,000, and they are not to exceed 3,500. The war strength may be 30,000. Military service is nominally obligatory. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle-raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. Imports: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc.



**Exports:** coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Honduras, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The military activities of President Zelaya in the spring of 1909 occasioned some disquietude to his neighbours, and Mexico and the United States sent warships to Nicaraguan waters. A dispute with the United States, arising out of the annulment by Nicaragua of a concession granted to an American company for cutting mahogany, was referred in May to arbitration.

In October a revolution broke out under General Estrada, who assumed the provisional presidency of the Atlantic Coast States.

**Area,** 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 45,000). **Leon** has a population of 60,000, and **Granada** of 40,000. **Revenue,** 1906-7, \$20,434,233; **expenditure** 1906-7, \$20,941,451; **imports,** 1903, £492,184; **exports,** £730,458. **Foreign debt,** 1908, £235,300; a foreign 6 per cent. loan of \$1,000,000 effected in the United States in 1904. **Internal debt,** 1904, \$12,378,808.

**President,** Señor Don José Santos Zelaya, 1906-12.

**British Minister (at Guatemala),** Lionel E. G. Carden.

**British Consuls:** *Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham; *Managua*, A. J. Martin.

**Minister to Great Britain,** Señor Don Crisanto Medina, 3, Rue Boccador, Paris.

## NORWAY.

### Sovereign.

**Haakon VII.,** King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a nephew of Queen Alexandra. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King and Queen visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor in Nov. 1906, and received their return visit April 1908. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, daughter of King Edward VII., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

### Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plebiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles

of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by the Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, which are important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjotte Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the **Storting**, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—i.e. the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. The Storting is divided into the **Odelsting**, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the **Lagsting**, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

### Army and Navy.

The **Army** is established on a skeleton or cadre basis, with about 1700 officers, 2700 non-commissioned officers, and a permanent staff of 18,000 men. The numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (*Landvaern*). This force was to be available in case the troops of the line were taken over by Sweden, but the severance of the two kingdoms makes them now inde-

pendent of one another in army matters. The liability to service is 6 years in the permanent army, 6 in the Landvaern, and 4 in the Landstorm.

The Naval Budget for 1909-10 amounts to £289,000.

The Naval Personnel numbers about 2400, of whom 1500 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. Conscripts for the Navy are entered on May 1st and Nov. 1st in each year. The men entered on the first date are assigned to coast defence vessels for training on entry, afterwards passing to the gun and torpedo boats, etc., from July 1st. The second contingent serve their entire term on the coast-defence vessels. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 52 lieutenant-commanders, 52 lieutenants, 20 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1908, was:—

|                        | Built. | Build-<br>ing. | Pro-<br>jected. |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Coast-defence vessels. | 4      | —              | 1               |
| Gunboats . . . .       | 11     | —              | —               |
| Destroyers . . . .     | 2      | 1              | —               |
| Torpedo boats . . .    | 37     | —              | 1               |
| Submarines . . . .     | 1      | —              | —               |

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

A destroyer, known as the *Drang*, and a submarine were added to the fleet in 1909. The latter was the first submarine vessel to be built for Norway, and was launched from the Germania Yard at Kiel on May 5th, receiving the name *Kobben*.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 22 per cent. or 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1354 miles of State railways and 238 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,405 sq. m.; pop. in 1900, 2,240,032. The pop. of Christiania was 223,373 (Dec. 31st, 1904), and of Bergen (1907) 82,000. Revenue, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,972,222; expenditure, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,958,333; debt, 1907, £18,663,000; imports, 1906, £19,086,119; 1907, £20,691,256; 1908, £21,138,310; exports, 1906, £12,211,718; 1907, £12,504,947; 1908, £12,554,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Gunnar Knudsen.—Foreign Affairs, M. Christophersen.—Public Worship and Instruction, —.—Justice, M. Castberg.—Agriculture, M. Foosnaes.—Public Works, M. Ihlen.

—Commerce and Navigation, M. Abrahamson.—Defence, M. Lowzow.

Minister in London, M. Johannes Irgens, C.V.O., 30, The Grove, Boltons, S.W.—Secretary, M. Emil Huitfeldt.—Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Christiania, Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O.—Secretary, W. G. Max Muller.—Consul, F. E. Drummond Hay (Christiania).

#### OMAN.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Imports, 1906-7, £461,425; 1907-8, £656,138; exports, 1906-7, £246,254; 1907-8, £283,030. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 93 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000. British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major W. G. Grey.

#### PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt. There is a President elected for 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 32 members elected for 2 years. See ENGINEERING for Panama Canal scheme.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The Atlantic ports are Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; and the chief Pacific ports Panama and Pedregel. The railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the Canal Zone, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 54,036. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides.

Area, 31,580 sq. miles; pop. 360,542, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 33,584. Revenue, 1907, £487,860; expenditure, £486,772. Imports, 1906, £1,472,619; 1907, £1,912,889. In addition the Canal supplies, etc., imported were, 1906, £2,216,159; 1907, £3,282,726. Exports, 1906, £212,840; 1907, £309,132.

President, Señor José D. de Obaldia, 1908-12. U.S. Minister, Mr. Herbert Squiers. Chief Engineer Canal Works, Mr. J. F. Stevens.

**British Minister and Consul-General at Panama,** C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

**Minister to Great Britain,** Señor Ricardo M. Arango, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

**Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland,** Mr. C. R. Zachrisson, 35, Chapel Walks, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

### PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President has a salary of £1000, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive £200. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service, though only about 200 men are embodied annually. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba meat, Paraguay tea, or tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis, called the Cosmo Colony, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, Asuncion, pop. 60,359.

Area about 98,000 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 631,347, including about 50,000 Indians. Revenue, 1907, £635,000; 1908, £599,828; expenditure, 1907, £677,982; 1908, £506,502. Foreign Debt of 1886-96 amount outstanding, 1909, £831,850. Internal Debt, 1908, £261,887. Imports, 1907, £1,572,355; 1908, £814,591; exports, 1907, £647,222; 1908, £773,419. Most of the exports go to the Argentine and Germany.

**President:** General Ferreira was elected Nov. 1906 for 4 years; but a revolution broke out in July 1908, his Government was overthrown, and Señor Emiliano Gonzalez Navero was appointed President. Another revolution, headed by General Caballero, broke out in the autumn of 1909.

**Minister Plenipotentiary,** M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

**Consul-General in London,** Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.; **Consul in Liverpool,** William Nelson.

**British Minister in Asuncion,** W. B. Townley; **Consul at Asuncion,** G. W. E. Griffith.

### PERSIA.

#### Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is Sultan Ahmed Mirza, son of Mahomed Ali, the late Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 16th, 1909), and was enthroned at Teheran (20th).

**Regent,** Azad-ul-Mulk, chief of the Kazar tribe.

#### Government, Army, etc.

On Aug. 5th, 1906, a decree was issued by the Shah convoking a Mejliss or National

Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mahomed Ali Shah, after his succession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mahomed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mahomed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mahomed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or Mejliss, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. Each constituency elects three times the number of persons entitled to represent it in the Mejliss, and these appoint the Deputies.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Isfahan, Yezd, and Kiahk to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans.

An imperial decree was published on March 21st, 1905, ordering the reorganisation of the army. Under the new scheme there were to be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it would consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2900 cavalry. The Cossack brigade, under command of a Russian officer, consists of 4 cavalry regiments numbering together 1350, an infantry battalion of about 400 men, and 24-gun mounted batteries. The irregular cavalry are about 20,000 strong, and are levied on a tribal basis. The irregular infantry form 6 battalions, each of four companies, which vary in strength from 40 to 100 men. The semi-regular artillery is said to comprise 15 batteries of from 4 to 6 guns. The old guns are of Austrian make, but Schneider guns from Creusot have been supplied to the Cossacks and some of the artillery. The peace strength has been given as 115,000, exclusive of the irregular cavalry.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue, which is derived in part from payments in cash or in kind assessed by Government officials throughout the country, and in part from customs duties, postal and telegraph service, etc., and the proceeds of concessions. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues

from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

#### Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, 1905, £1,450,000; expenditure, about £2,000,000. Debt, two loans of 22,500,000 roubles and 10,000,000 roubles were contracted with the Persian Loan Bank, with the approval of the Russian Government in 1902 and 1903.

Imports, 1906-7, £7,981,000. Exports, 1906-7, £6,544,000. In 1906-7 Russia had 51 per cent. of the import and 64 per cent. of the export trade; and the British Empire, including India, 30 per cent. of the import and 10 per cent. of the export trade.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Giez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, guma, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked.

#### Diplomatic.

Ministry: Premier, Sipahdare Azam.—Foreign Affairs, Ala-es-Sultaneh.—Justice, Vossoughe Dovleh.—Commerce and Finance, Mostophi-ul-Mamalek.—Education and Mines.—Sani-ud-Dovleh.

Persian Minister in London, 36, Queen's Gate Terrace.—Murza Mehdi Khan Mushir-ul-Mulk.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Secretary, C. M. Marling. Financial Adviser, M. Bizet.

Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bushire.

British Consuls:—Consul-General: Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I. (Bushire); T. G. Grahame (Isfahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed); A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G. (Tabriz). Consuls: Capt. A. P. Trevor (Bushire); Major C. T. Ducat (Kerman); Major R. C. Kennion (Seistan); — (Shiraz); Capt. T. H. Keyes (Turbat-i-Haidari); Capt. M. E. Rae (Bunder Abbas); Capt. L. B. H. Haworth (Kermanshah); W. McDouall (Mohammerah).

#### History in 1909.

The opening of the year found the Royalist and Nationalist parties at a deadlock; but upon the surface of the struggle there was no indi-

cation of the remarkable issue which, a few months later, was to force Mahomed Ali from his throne. In the first week in January, the second anniversary of the Shah's accession, Great Britain and Russia, in full accord, were considering the desirability of a more active interference in the internal affairs of Persia. Six months had elapsed since the destruction of the Mejjis, and the Shah had failed to fulfil a single promise or to introduce a single reform. Meanwhile the country was in a state of anarchy. The royal treasury was empty. Tabriz was held against the Royalist forces by the Persian Nationalists, assisted by a motley crowd of Kurds, Armenians, Russians, Greeks, and Tatars. The powerful Bakhtiari tribe, entrusted with the repression of a revolutionary movement at Isfahan, themselves turned revolutionaries, and defied the Shah. An announcement in identical terms issued by the Foreign Offices of London and St. Petersburg (Jan. 21th) stated that "the two Governments had no intention whatever to depart from the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Persia. At the same time, the two Governments are of opinion that the state of affairs in Persia imperiously demands the introduction of a practical form of representative government, in order to assure the realisation of indispensable economic, financial, and administrative reforms. As the present troubles endanger numerous economic interests which Russia and England have in Persia, the two Governments are exchanging views on the subject, in order to be in a position to give the Persian Government advice in the sense above mentioned." In February three important provinces were in revolt; a revolutionary government was established in Resht, and the Bakhtiari at Isfahan began to talk about marching on Teheran. But the Shah remained obdurate alike to the threats of his subjects and the warnings of the British and Russian Governments. In March the Russian Government deemed it necessary, in view of the disturbed state of affairs in the neighbourhood of its frontier, to strengthen its consular guard at Resht by a half-squadron of Cossacks. In April the Tangistani tribesmen, who had effected a change in the governorship of Bushire and had seized the Customs in the Nationalist interest, got out of hand and became so serious a menace to the lives and property of Europeans that a party of British bluejackets were landed to maintain order, and remained until May 23rd. Tabriz was still closely invested by tribesmen fighting in the name of the Shah; but the reports of the pitiful condition of the inhabitants, the fear of an attack upon the consulates, and the likelihood of a general massacre in the event of the surrender of the town, forced the British and Russian Governments to intervene. The Shah was induced by their representatives to grant a six days' armistice; and on April 24th, at the request of the British Government, the Russian Government despatched by forced marches to Tabriz a detachment of troops of sufficient strength to protect foreign institutions and subjects in the town, to effect the supply of provisions, and to maintain safe communications between Tabriz and Julfa. These proofs of the strength of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and of the determination of the two Powers to act vigorously if necessary, probably helped to induce the Shah to accept their renewed proposals for

reform. On May 9th he signed two proclamations, one announcing that the Constitution was again to be applied, and the other granting an amnesty to political offenders. It was too late. The tribesmen and their polyglot reinforcements had tasted of the excitement of revolution. They wanted the Constitution, but they did not want the Shah. A band of revolutionaries who had captured Kazvin on May 6th expressed the intention of marching upon Teheran. The Bakhtiari at Ispahan said that this had long been a cherished idea of their own, and they had by no means abandoned it. Both parties set out in the third week of June. The Bakhtiari, led by Sardar Asad, were met by the British and Russian consuls, who requested them to go home. This they declined to do. Sardar Asad presented the consuls with a list of demands, which he asked them to lay before the Shah. The demands included, among other things, the withdrawal from Persia of the Russian troops, to whose intervention at Tabriz their fellow revolutionaries at Tabriz owed their lives, the control of the Shah's army, the dismissal of his Ministers, and the permission to maintain a Nationalist force in the capital until the promised Constitution was an accomplished fact. The demands were regarded by the representatives of the two Powers as unreasonable, and they declined any further communications with the revolutionary leaders. An attack upon Teheran seemed imminent, and in view of possible danger to Europeans, Russia massed a body of troops at Baku, whence a force was despatched to the Persian port of Enzeli, and advanced to Kazvin, within 90 miles of Teheran. In a Note to the Powers (July 3rd) the Russian Government said: "The Russian troops will remain in Persia only until the lives and property of the Russian and other foreign diplomatic representatives and subjects and the safety of foreign institutions seem to be completely ensured." The revolutionary forces advanced, and after some skirmishing with the Shah's soldiers, under the Russian Colonel Liakhoff, entered Teheran (July 13th). They were received with enthusiasm by the majority of the inhabitants, although street fighting was carried on with the Royalist troops for two or three days. Early on the morning of the 16th the Shah took refuge in the summer quarters of the Russian Legation, an act that was tantamount to abdication. The victors behaved with admirable moderation and discretion. An extraordinary National Council formally deposed Mohamed Ali, and chose his eleven-year-old son, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, to succeed him. The little Shah, pathetically unhappy in the separation from his parents, entered Teheran in state on the 20th. The National Council set to work to organise the administration, to arrange for the elections, and to repress outbreaks of brigandage and tribal disorder in the provinces, but it was sorely handicapped by lack of money. The town of Shiraz was threatened by Syed Abdul Hussein, who was desirous of avenging a defeat which he had sustained at the hands of the Kawan tribe, and the British Government deemed it necessary to despatch 40 Sepoys from Bushire as a reinforcement for the consular guard.

The ex-Shah left for the Crimea on Sept. 9th, without his jewels, but with the promise of a pension of 100,000 tomanis (£16,500) during good behaviour. At the end of October the Shah-

sevan tribes took up the cudgels in his name. The situation which had occurred earlier in the year at Tabriz was repeated at Ardebil, and again the Russian Government sent troops to a beleaguered Persian city. The Mejliss was opened by the young Shah with great ceremony on Nov. 15th. The Premier read the Speech from the Throne.

## PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, and that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru; but that plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. An arbitration treaty as to the Bolivian boundary was signed (Jan. and, 1903), appointing the Argentine President as arbitrator. The award, given in July 1909, was rejected by the Bolivian Government, which, however, agreed subsequently to reopen negotiations directly with Peru, and ultimately accepted a compromise.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. Executive in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4800 a year.

The Army is about 4000 strong in time of peace, and is now being reorganised. It is thought that 80,000 could be mobilised, but there is little training. The Navy consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Almirante Grau*, constructed in 1906.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up, and the Government have a scheme to construct a railway over the Andes. There are about 1338 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. Chief cities: the capital, Lima (pop. 120,000), Arequipa (125,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

**Area**, 713,674 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 4,500,000. **Revenue** (half derived from customs), 1906, £2,555,463; 1908 (estimated), £2,997,433; **expenditure**, 1906, £2,444,185; 1908 (estimated), £3,043,032. **Imports**, 1902, £3,428,283; 1904, £4,900,444; 1906, £5,632,349; 1907, £5,514,787; **exports**, 1902, £4,703,971; 1904, £6,866,366; 1906, £6,600,325; 1907, £5,747,732. **Internal debt**, £2,660,845.

**President**, Señor Augusto B. Leguia (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1908).

**Vice-President**, Señor E. Larrabure y Unanue.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance**, Señor Rafael Villanueva. — **Foreign Affairs**, Señor M. F. Porras. — **Justice and Public Instruction**, Señor T. Matias Leon. — **War and Marine**, Señor Colonel Ernesto Zapata. — **Interior**, Señor M. Rojas. — **Public Works and Promotion**, Señor David Matto.

**Minister to London**, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo (resident in Paris). — **Chargé d'Affaires**, Señor Don Eduardo Lembcke, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, C. L. des Graz.

**British Consul-General at Callao**, L. J. Jerome; **Consul at Iquitos**, D. Cazes.

**Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co.**, 18, Moorgate Street; **Browne, Geveke & Co.**, 102, Fenchurch Street; **Pacific Steam Navigation Co.**, Liverpool; **F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.**, Liverpool; **Lamport & Holt**, Liverpool. **Fares: £30 to £60.**

## PORTUGAL

### Sovereign.

**Manuel II.** is the son of the late King Carlos, and was b. Nov. 15th, 1889. His mother is Queen Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans. He succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and brother, Prince Luiz Philippe, Feb. 1st, 1908. His Civil List was fixed in September at £73,000, and that of the Duke of Oporto, uncle of the King, at £3200.

### Government.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in '82, '85, and '95) gives wide powers to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the **Cortes**. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decides, and if the committee disagree, the king decides. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood, the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses, and 52 hereditary peers. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law twice passed by both houses.

### Army and Navy, etc.

The army was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The peace footing is about 30,000. The infantry of the line are 20,000, the cavalry 3000, the dragoons 1800, the light troops 1200, the field artillery 3400, and the horse artillery 500. The total number of guns is 448. The war footing is 100,000, including about 53,000 militia, but probably 260,000 officers and men could ultimately be put into the field. By a law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is 3 years with the colours, 5 with

the first reserve and 4 with the second. The recruit contingent annually is about 17,000 men, of whom 15,200 go to the army, 800 to the navy, 500 to the municipal guards at Lisbon and Oporto, and 400 to the customs service. There is in addition a colonial army of 10,000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrisons of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1908, was:—Built: Battleship, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 5; Torpedo destroyer, 1; Submarine, 1. There are four small docks at Lisbon. Upon the formation of the new Cabinet in Dec. 1908 it was reported that a complete reorganisation of the navy was contemplated, and on Jan. 10th, 1909, Senhor Antonio Cabral, Minister of Marine, announced that the plans included the provision of a large arsenal and shipbuilding yards on the southern shore of the Tagus, and the ordering abroad of 3 protected cruisers, 6 torpedo boats, and 6 destroyers. A lieutenant of the Royal Portuguese Navy visited England and inspected the principal British naval establishments in August, it was understood in connection with the proposed scheme of reorganisation.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1675 miles of railway, of which 580 belong to the State.

**Area** (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; **area**, 922 sq. m.; **pop.** 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. **Area**, 314 sq. m.; **pop.** 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

**Revenue**, 1908 9 (estimated), £15,855,259; **expenditure**, 1908-9 (estimated), £16,157,011. **Imports**, 1906, £13,421,000; **exports**, 1906, £6,800,000. **Public debt**, 1908, £121,621,400, of which £15,166,400 was the floating debt.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, Senhor Wenceslau de Lima.—*Finance*, Senhor Azevedo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Bocage.—*Marine and Colonies*, Senhor Terra Vianna.—*War*, Senhor Cardeira.—*Public Works*, Senhor Barjona.

**British Minister at Lisbon**, The Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**British Consuls:** P. A. Somers Cox (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), W. Read (St. Michael's, Azores), W. Rice (Cape Verd), R. A. Becher (Marmagão).

**Minister in London**, Marquis de Soveral, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—*Councillor*, Senhor J. da Camera Manoel, C.V.O.

### Political Parties.

Until 1906 the two chief political parties in Portugal, the *Regeneradores* or *Conservatives* led by the late Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, and the *Progressistas* or *Liberals* led by Senhor de Castro, shared the administration between them. In 1901 Senhor João Franco founded a party of *Liberal-Regeneradores*, with a policy of social and economic reforms and efficient Party control of the administration. In May 1906 Senhor Franco was appointed Prime Minister, but at the elections in August he failed to obtain an absolute majority in the Chamber, while four Republican members were returned. Obstruction was manifested directly he tried to carry out his projected reforms, and in May 1907 the Chamber was dissolved, and a virtual dictatorship was established, with the result that all parties organised themselves solidly against the Government. On the assassination of King Carlos in Feb. 1908, Senhor Franco resigned and left the country, and a Coalition Ministry was formed, under *Vice-Admiral Ferreira do Amaral*, to support the young king. (See History, 1909.)

### History in 1909.

The **Coalition Ministry**, which had been formed on the assassination of King Carlos in Feb. 1908, resigned on Dec. 10th, owing to the action of Senhor Vilhena, the Regenerator leader, in withdrawing his support. The formation of a new Cabinet was complicated by the divisions of parties in the Cortes, the Regeneradores themselves being divided into three sections. Eventually a Cabinet of three Regeneradores and four Progressists was formed by Senhor Campos Henriques, the leader of one of the Regenerator parties.

The new Cabinet proclaimed a policy of "tolerant Liberalism," and was violently assailed as Progressist by the Regeneradores following Senhor Vilhena. At the request of the Premier, the State Council postponed the meeting of Parliament until March 1st. On that date the session was opened by King Manuel. It closed, after a succession of stormy scenes in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th. On the 31st the Cabinet resigned, ostensibly on the ground of Opposition attack upon the Finance Minister, Senhor Espregueira. Senhor Beirao having failed in the attempt to form a Ministry, the task was undertaken by Senhor Telles, whose Ministry undertook the programme of its predecessor, and was promised the support of the Progressists, Henriquists, and Amaralists. Its motto was "Liberty, appeasement, and administration." It lasted for nearly four weeks. Personal squabbles and party obstruction having brought the business of the

Lower Chamber to a standstill, Senhor Telles resigned (May 4th). He was succeeded by Senhor Wenceslau de Lima, who formed a non-party Administration.

With the exception of the Premier, the new Ministers were all inexperienced in politics, none of them being a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In order to give them time to prepare a programme, the Council of State adjourned the Cortes until July 19th.

The young King Manuel was entertained at a banquet by the British Minister at Lisbon (Feb. 17th). On the 12th he met King Alfonso of Spain, whom he again visited at Madrid in November. In March he paid a visit to the British warships *Arrogant* and *Venus*, then in Portuguese waters, and in July he lunched on board H.M.S. *Bacchante*. He visited England in November, and paid a ceremonial visit to the City of London, where he was entertained by the Lord Mayor.

### Colonies.

**Angola**, or Portuguese Lower Guinea, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 208,048. Divided into 6 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huilla, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 346 miles of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1242 miles in length, from Lobito Bay in Benguela to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony. Revenue, 1906, £329,800; expenditure, £603,800. Imports, 1906, £1,282,970; exports, £953,140.

**British Consul**, H. G. Mackie (Loanda).

**Cape Verde Islands** lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, Praia. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products, coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

**British Consul**, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

**Portuguese East Africa** comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner ap-



pointed for three years. There is a military force of about 3000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the **Mozambique Company**, which has a royal charter. The **Nyasa Company**, which also has a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the **Delagoa Bay**, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the **Beira Railway**, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The **Quilimane Railway** is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambezi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4802), Quilimane, Beira (pop. 4199), Chinde (pop. 1630), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. **Area**, about 300,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. **Imports**, Chinde (1908), £84,615; Lorenzo Marques (1908), £778,982; Beira (1908), £310,488; Mozambique (1908), £93,319; Quilimane (1906), £61,666. **Exports**: Chinde (1908), £98,121; Lorenzo Marques (1906), £34,963; Beira (1908), £296,084; Mozambique (1908), £65,590; Quilimane (1908), £41,811.

**British Consul**, R. C. F. Maugham (at Lorenzo Marques).

**Guinea** lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. **Area**, 4400 sq. m.; **pop.** 820,000. **Capital**, Bolama. **Chief port**, Bissao. **Principal products**, rubber, wax, oil, and ivory.

**British Consul**, Major J. G. Baldwin (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

**St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands**, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands, and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. A report made by Mr. J. Burt was submitted to the Foreign Office and afterwards published in 1908, stating that thousands of the labourers were taken by force to the islands, and that in practice no attempt was made to secure their repatriation. Practically the system was one of slavery. (See COCOA.) **Area**, 454 sq. m.; **pop.** 42,103. **Imports**, 1906, £492,500; **exports**, £1,445,700.

**Goa** is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjim, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. **Area** of Portuguese India, 1638 sq. m.; **pop.** 531,800. **Imports**, 1905, £349,162; **exports**, £117,592.

**Macao** is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. **Area**, 5 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,000.

**TIMOR** is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. **Area**, 7290 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000.

## ROUMANIA.

### Ruler.

**King Charles I.** is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the **Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied**, who is known in literary circles under the pseudonym of "**Carmen Sylva**." He has an annual allowance of £47,400 and the revenues of the Crown lands. In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and three daughters have been born to them.

### Government and Army.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The constitution of the Roumanian army is unusual. In one class are the illiterates, who undergo 2 years' training in the infantry and 3 in the cavalry and artillery, and in the other the more educated classes, forming the **Schimbul**, who pass through short courses, but come up for weekly parades and short training. The **Schimbul** is being reduced to small proportions; its infantry have recently been abolished, and training of greater thoroughness is the rule. Under the new law the period of service will be 7 years in the Regular Army, 5 years in the Reserve, 3 years in the Militia, and 4 in the **Opoltchenie**. The **Schimbul** period is 90 days in the spring, 30 days in the autumn manœuvres in the first year, weekly parades, and manœuvre training in succeeding years. The recruit contingent annually is about 60,000 men, of whom 10,000 are assumed to be **Schimbul**. The effect of the system is to give a very large reserve. The organisation of the army is as follows. **Infantry**: 8 rifle battalions; 35 infantry regiments (104 battalions). **Cavalry**: 10 **Roshiori** regiments; 8 **Calarashi** regiments (formed from the **Schimbul**). **Artillery**: 12

regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments). **Engineers:** 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies. **Grand total,** 2850 officers, about 170,000 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses. The approximate war strength is stated to be 650,000.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. **Education** is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank was formed by the Government in 1907 to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2295 miles of railways, of which the State owns 1900. The capital is **Bucharest** (pop. 294,572), and the chief ports are **Braila** (pop. 61,542), **Kustendjic**, and **Sulina**.

**Area,** 50,720 sq. m.; **population,** 1907, 6,684,265. **Revenue,** 1906 7, £11,464,940; **expenditure,** £9,387,638. The estimates for 1908-9 balanced at about £16,000,000. **Imports,** 1902, £11,333,782; 1904, £12,454,836; 1905, £13,500,000; 1906, £16,537,900; **exports,** 1902, £14,992,768; 1904, £14,474,806; 1905, £18,250,000; 1906, £19,269,020; **debt,** 1906, £57,212,992.

**Ministry:** *Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and War,* M. Ion Bratiano.—*Finance,* M. Costinesco.—*Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands,* M. Anton Carp.—*Public Works,* M. V. Mortzun.—*Justice,* M. Stelian.—*Public Instruction,* M. Spiro Haret.

**Minister in London,** M. Alex. Catargi, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation,* M. A. Bibesco.—*Consul-General in London,* Mr. Alfred Stead.

**British Minister at Bucharest,** Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.

**British Consul,** Mr. O. Wardrop (Bucharest).  
**Danube Commission,** Mr. H. E. Browne (British Commissioner).

### Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity, which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in

many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Bratiano, formerly Minister of the Interior.

## RUSSIA.

### Ruler.

**Nicholas II.**, who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '01 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

**Government.**

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19th, 1905, the Czar issued a **Manifesto** announcing the formation of a representative body called the **Duma** "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a **Constitution**, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elect one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the **Duma** (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 1s. a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third met on Nov. 1st, 1907. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate**, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The **Council of Ministers**, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

**Provincial and Local Government.**

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into *communes*, groups of which are united to form *cantons*. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called **Zemstvos**, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the Zemstvos of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial Zemstvos to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The Zemstvo sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. **Provincial Zemstvos** consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

**The Army.**

The Russian Army Estimates for 1909, as approved by the Duma and the Council of the Empire, amount to a total of £49,366,000, and in addition an extraordinary charge of £1,661,463 for expenses arising from the late war. The Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. Moreover, the strength of each has varied

according to the necessities of the situation, the troops being on the ordinary peace footing, on the higher peace establishment as in the frontier districts, or on the war footing as in Asiatic Russia. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the Transcaspien District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There are 26 army corps in Europe and the Caucasus (including the Guard corps) and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in Turkestan, and 3 in Siberia. Large bodies of troops are usually massed on the western frontier; they are rather thinly dispersed in Middle Russia, and they have had great strength in Turkestan and Eastern Siberia, but from the latter considerable numbers of troops have returned since the war, and the distribution approaches the normal.

There are four classes of obligatory service: (a) for the Russians proper; (b) the Cossack service; (c) special arrangements for Finland; (d) the service of native races under Russian rule.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

|                     | Europe and the<br>Caucasus. | Asiatic<br>Russia. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Infantry . . .      | 627,000 men.                | 83,000 men.        |
| Cavalry . . .       | 116,000 "                   | 14,000 "           |
| Artillery . . .     | 138,000 "                   | 15,000 "           |
| Engineers . . .     | 34,000 "                    | 8,000 "            |
| Army Services . . . | 34,000 "                    | 5,000 "            |
| Total . . .         | 949,000 "                   | 124,000 "          |

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,424,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semiretshien and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army, and in 1909 the Council of the Empire and the Duma fixed the contingent to be embodied at 456,535, excluding about 16,000 Cossacks, and men recruited for the Caucasian cavalry, but including 11,000 men for the Navy and 14,000 for the Frontier Guards. Some 37 per cent. of the men are illiterates. Large numbers evade military service, especially among the Jewish population, and in 1908 the number of men found fit for service was 17,726 short of the contingent fixed by the Duma. Nearly one-half of the Army is recruited from Great Russia. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the Cavalry), 13 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. The Opoltschenie embraces: (1) Men, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve.

The Finnish Military Service Law, whereby the Finnish army lost the independence guaranteed by treaty, was promulgated on Aug. 1st, 1901, but was repealed in 1905. At the present time the Finns are freed from military service, the Grand Duchy paying an annual contribution to the Empire.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men

who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. All able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified are under obligations to supply and maintain their own horses. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,934, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000, including 4000 officers.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 66,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 124,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenie, 1,300,000. An Austrian staff return, 1907, gives the war strength in trained men as 5,000,000, but not more than two-thirds of these could be put in the field, and mobilisation of such a large force would be slow.

### The Navy.

The General Admiral or Admiral of the Fleet (an honorary charge) is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. The Minister of Marine controls the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the Minister of Marine, the Assistant Minister, and six flag officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. The department dealing with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war, is known as the Intelligence Department or Naval General Staff. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral S. A. Voyevodski.

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Irigovitch.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Jakowlew.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Rear-Admiral Everhardt.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Admirals of the Fleet Pilkin and Schmidt, Vice-Admirals Matussevitch, Reizenstein, Stchensnovitch, and Skrydloff.

The 1909 Estimates, it was officially stated, amounted to £3,316,600, as against £2,741,957

in 1908. Of this sum nearly £5,000,000 was appropriated for shipbuilding, repairs, and naval armaments. The 1910 Estimates, as drafted in Oct. 1909, totalled £10,355,663, only £1,555,990 of which was allotted to new construction.

The number of officers and men in 1908 was 44,620, but it was proposed to reduce this number in 1910 to 41,800. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1909, was:—

|                                   | Built. | Build-<br>ing. | Pro-<br>jected. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Battleships . . . . .             | 7      | 8              | —               |
| Coast-defence ships . . . . .     | 2      | —              | —               |
| Armoured cruisers . . . . .       | 4      | —              | —               |
| Protected cruisers—               |        |                |                 |
| 1st class . . . . .               | 7      | —              | —               |
| 2nd class . . . . .               | 2      | —              | —               |
| 3rd class . . . . .               | 2      | —              | —               |
| Unprotected cruisers † . . . . .  | 2      | —              | —               |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .         | 6      | —              | —               |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . . | 99     | —              | —               |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .           | 84     | —              | —               |
| Submarines . . . . .              | 24     | 11             | —               |

\* Exact number doubtful. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Sept. 8th, said: "I hear that the Admiralty is preparing a further programme of shipbuilding in addition to the four *Dreadnoughts* already laid down."

† Training-ships.

Eight battleships were building for the Russian Navy in Oct. 1909. Of this number four were *Dreadnoughts*—the *Sevastopol*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Gangut*, and *Pollava*—whose keels were formally laid at St. Petersburg on June 16th, while the remaining four were of earlier programmes, and were begun in 1903. The former will displace 23,000 tons, and will be equipped with turbines of 42,000 h.p., enabling the ships to steam at the rate of 23 knots. In the House of Commons on June 23rd the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that, according to latest information from the Russian press, the armament would be composed of twelve 12-in. guns, sixteen 4.7-in. guns, and four submerged torpedo-tubes. The vessels are being constructed under the supervision of the British firm of John Brown & Co., between whom and the Baltic and Admiralty shipyards of the Imperial Russian Marine a contract was concluded in Dec. 1908 whereby the technical advice and co-operation of the company in questions connected with warship design and construction were secured for a term of years. It is hoped to launch the four ships in an advanced state within two years from the laying of the keel-plates. The armoured cruisers *Bayan* and *Pallada*, which were still completing, should enter service in 1910. With the exception of six destroyers, no vessels were added to the fleet in commission in 1909, but several obsolete vessels of all classes were removed from the effective list.

Vice-Admiral Voyevodski was appointed Minister of Marine in Jan. 1903, in succession to Admiral Dikoff. He had three months previously been appointed Assistant Minister, and had also served as Director of the Naval Cadet

Corps, and as head of the Nicolas Naval Academy.

The Naval General Staff decided in April 1909 to make Helsingfors and Sveaborg the headquarters of the Baltic Fleet instead of Cronstadt, which was considered to be too near St. Petersburg and quite obsolete as a fortress under modern conditions of artillery. Sveaborg is intended to be the base of the future *Dreadnought* fleet, and several million roubles have been set apart for docks and barracks to be provided there, large areas of foreshore having also been acquired at Helsingfors. It was also decided in May to close the New Admiralty dockyard at St. Petersburg, and to extend the Baltic works on the opposite side of the Neva. Two armoured cruisers and a battleship completing afloat at the former yard were sent to Cronstadt to be completed for service.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows: **Cronstadt**: one large dock; three smaller. **Libau**: two large docks. **Sevastopol**: two large docks.

### Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were 90,727 primary schools in 1906, with about 5,515,000 pupils. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and re-organisation.

### Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 41,647 miles, of which 28,266 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2124 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1078 miles). There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '07, the currency was established on a gold basis,

and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. The silver rouble is worth 2s. 1'6d.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total population in 1906 was estimated at 150,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The forty-nine governments of **European Russia**, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 109,354,600 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 10,947,300, and Finland 2,892,088. The governments and provinces in **Asiatic Russia** contain 26,146,100 people, including the Caucasus 10,458,500, Siberia 6,740,600, and Central Asian possessions 8,941,000. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, **St. Petersburg**, is 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,359,254 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382, and Odessa 450,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 163,000) and Baku (pop. 179,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkent (pop. 156,500) and Kokhand (81,354) in Turkestan; Tomsak (pop. 63,500) and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

**Revenue.**—The ordinary revenue has increased in recent years thus:

|            |             |            |              |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1887 . . . | £87,614,000 | 1905 . . . | £217,111,000 |
| 1890 . . . | 100,066,000 | 1906 . . . | 239,123,000  |
| 1895 . . . | 134,323,000 | 1907 . . . | 246,517,000  |
| 1900 . . . | 179,381,000 | 1908 . . . | 251,257,000  |

The 1909 (estimated) revenue was £245,871,098.

**Expenditure.**—The rise in the expenditure in recent years has been very rapid. The estimated figures for the last two years are: 1907, £271,726,649 (including £28,331,798 extraordinary); 1909, £294,114,897 (including £49,551,466 extraordinary). **Imports**, 1906, £86,476,631; 1907, £78,609,164; **exports**, 1906, £117,107,261; 1907, £110,431,572. **Imports from United Kingdom to Russia**, 1906, £11,040,000; 1907, £11,428,400; **exports to United Kingdom from Russia**, £23,728,526; 1907, £23,877,000. **National debt**, 1908, £916,840,000, of which £61,300,000 was unfunded debt, consisting of French and German loans in 1904-5 and Treasury bonds. The war with Japan added about £200,000,000 to the debt. About one-third of the total amount was contracted in respect of State railways.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Stolypin, G.C.V.O. *Finance*, M. Kokovtsoff—*Education*, M. S. Shwarz—*Agriculture*, M. Krivoslim—*Commerce*, M. Timasheff—*Communications*, M. Rukhloff—*War*, General Sukhomlinoff—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Isvolsky—*Justice*, M. Shcheglovitoff—*General Control*, M. Kharitonoff—*Imperial Household*, Baron Freedericks, G.C.V.O.

**Council of the Empire:** *President*, M. Akimoff. *President of Duma*, M. Homiakoff.

**Procurator of the Holy Synod**, M. Peter Isvolsky. **Ambassador in London**, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

**British Ambassador, St. Petersburg**, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. — *Councillor*, Hugh O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O.—*Secretary in charge of Commercial matters*, Hon. E. S. Scott.

**British Commercial Attaché:** H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London; **Commercial Agent**, R. M. Hodgson (Vladivostok).

**British Consuls.** *Consuls-General:* C. S. Smith (Odessa), C. Clive Bayley (Warsaw). *Consuls:* P. Stevens (Batoum), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), (Rostov), H. P. Smith (Kieff), A. W. W. Woodhouse (St. Petersburg), C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

### History in 1909.

The **Czar**, with the **Zarina** and their children, embarked in the Imperial yacht *Standart* (June 13th) for a cruise to the Finnish Skerries. The yacht proceeded first to Björkö, where it was joined (17th) by the German Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, with the Emperor William on board. The monarchs, who were attended by their foreign ministers, exchanged visits, the *Hohenzollern* remaining at Björkö until the 15th. An unfortunate incident of the meeting was the firing by a Russian destroyer upon a British steamer, the "Woodburn," which, owing to the ignorance of its Finnish pilot, had neglected repeated warnings to give a wide berth to the Imperial yacht. The steamer was struck by a shot which injured her upper works and wounded a fireman named Coyne. She at once dropped her anchor, and the **Czar** sent an officer on board to make inquiries as to the cause of the incident. He also made a gift of twenty guineas to the wounded man. The Imperial family returned to Peterhof on July 5th, and on the 25th again embarked upon the *Standart*, which, steaming by way of the Kiel Canal, arrived on the 31st at Cherbourg, where it was met by a squadron of French warships and by **President Fallières**. Banquets were given by the President on the French battleship *Verdun* and by the **Czar** on the *Standart*, and the most cordial sentiments were exchanged by the two heads of the allied countries. The **Czar** gave an audience to M. Pichon, with whom he engaged in a long conversation. Early on the morning of **Aug.** and the *Standart* left Cherbourg for Cowes, where she took up moorings which had been laid for her near the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Ceremonial visits having been exchanged between **King Edward** and the **Czar**, their Majesties took up a position upon the bridge of the *Victoria and Albert*, which, followed by the Russian yachts *Standart* and *Polar Star* and the Russian cruisers and destroyers which had escorted them to England, steamed down the lines of the immense fleet of **British** warships assembled at Spithead. At night all the vessels were illuminated in honour of the imperial visit. At the dinner party in the *Victoria and Albert* **King Edward**, in welcoming the **Czar** and **Zarina**, said: "I am glad, Sir, that you should have had an opportunity of seeing perhaps the most powerful and largest fleet that has ever assembled, but I trust that your Majesty will never look upon these ships as symbols of war, but, on the contrary, as a protection to our coasts and commerce, and above all for upholding the interests of peace. I had an opportunity this year of receiving some representatives of the **Duma**, and I need hardly say what a pleasure it gave to me and the Queen to see them. I

trust their stay here was an agreeable one. They had every opportunity of seeing many people and institutions of the country, and I hope that what they saw will increase the good feeling existing between the two countries." The Czar in the course of his reply said: "Fifteen years have passed since last I came to Cowes. I shall ever bear in mind the happy days spent with your beloved and venerated mother Queen Victoria and the affection she bestowed upon me as upon the Empress her granddaughter. May the friendly welcome given by your Majesty and the Queen and by your people to the members of the Duma and in the winter to my squadron be a token of growing cordial relationship between our two countries founded on common interests and mutual esteem." Addresses of welcome were presented on board the *Standart* to the Czar by the Corporations of London and Portsmouth and the Chambers of Commerce of London and Liverpool. The imperial visitors remained at Cowes until Aug. 5th. The Czar left in the hands of his ambassador the following farewell message: "The Emperor is deeply impressed by his visit to this country. The affectionate welcome accorded to him and the Empress by the Royal Family, the reception given by the magnificent naval force which saluted him at Cowes, the attitude of British statesmen, people, and Press, are all happy auguries for the future. It is the Emperor's firm desire and belief that this all too brief visit can only bear the happiest fruit in promoting the friendliest feelings between the Governments and peoples of the two countries."

During the course of the visit M. Isvolsky, who attended his Imperial master in the *Polar Star*, made a statement on Anglo-Russian relations. He said: "In speaking of Anglo-Russian relations let me say that they have no point against any other State. The succession of Imperial visits shows that the relations between London and St. Petersburg are quite compatible with the best relations with Germany and any other country." Referring to the criticism which had been levelled in Parliament and elsewhere at the British Government and the King for extending hospitality to the Czar, M. Isvolsky said: "Extreme parties exist everywhere, but in this case the views expressed in extremist quarters have only served to underline and to make more apparent the hearty welcome extended during this visit by the great mass of British public opinion. Further than this, the reception accorded to the members of the Duma has certainly also contributed to a very valuable degree in showing how really close are the ties between the two Powers." See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS and PERSIA.

In October the Czar paid a visit to the King of Italy at Racoonigi, his route being so arranged as somewhat ostentatiously to avoid Austrian territory. Both sovereigns were attended by their foreign ministers, and the meeting was regarded throughout Europe as one of pointed significance.

The visit to England of a party of members of the Duma was in response to the invitation of an influential committee, and had the approval of the Governments of both countries. The visitors comprised representatives of almost all the parties in the Duma, and included M. Homiakoff (the President), M. Gutchkoff (leader of the Octobrists), and Professor

Miliukoff (leader of the Constitutional Democrats). They arrived in London on June 20th were received by King Edward on the 26th, and after hospitable entertainment in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Oxford, left in the first week of July.

M. Shipoff resigned the Ministry of Commerce in January, and was appointed a member of the Council of the Empire. His place in the Ministry was taken by M. Timiriazeff.

The Duma was prorogued (June 15th) after a session which yielded some important reforms, including an Agrarian Bill and an enlargement of religious liberty. A cabinet crisis was threatened in May, owing to the refusal of the Czar to give his assent to a Bill for a reform of the General Naval Staff. The resignation of M. Stolypin was tendered but refused, and an Imperial Rescript was issued expressing full approval of the general policy of the Premier. The Duma reassembled on Oct. 23rd.

Some remarkable scandals with regard to the operations of the secret police were brought to light in January. Eugene Philippovitch Azeff, chief of the Russian Revolutionary Socialists, denounced a fellow member of that body named Burtzeff as a secret agent of the police. Burtzeff retorted by denouncing his accuser, and a special tribunal of the Revolutionary Party was constituted to investigate the charges and countercharges. Both Burtzeff and Azeff seem to have communicated upon the subject of the charges with M. Lopukhine, formerly Chief of the Department of Police in St. Petersburg, the former seeking evidence against M. Azeff, and the latter seeking M. Lopukhine's assistance in his defence. The outcome of the inquiry was that Azeff was alleged by the tribunal to have been the instigator, in the interests of the police, of all the terrorist acts of the previous eight years, including the murders of M. de Plehve, the Grand Duke Serge, and General von der Launitz. The fact that Azeff was a spy was admitted by the Russian Government, but M. Stolypin, in a speech in the Duma, while maintaining that a secret police service was necessary for the protection of the Czar and of society in general, declared that the Government had not been and would not be a party to the police provocation of crime. The Government maintained that Azeff had been an honest and valuable instrument in the detection and prevention of crime; and on Jan. 31st M. Lopukhine was arrested on a charge of high treason, for having assisted the Revolutionary Party to secure the exposure of Azeff. The trial, which took place in May, resulted in the sentence of M. Lopukhine to five years' hard labour with loss of civil rights. The sentence was subsequently reduced to one of exile to Siberia.

A somewhat similar scandal was threatened in July, when Burtzeff, the Revolutionist who had denounced Azeff, informed the French Minister of Justice that M. Harting, Chief of the Russian Secret Service Police in Paris, was identical with one Landesen, who had been convicted of conspiring to assassinate the late Emperor Alexander III. in Paris in 1890, and who, having escaped arrest, had been sentenced in default to five years' imprisonment. No attempt was made to disprove Burtzeff's allegations, but as, at the time they were made, M. Harting had resigned his post and had left France, no action was taken in the matter.



**Provinces and Dependences.**

**Bokhara** is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. **Area**, 80,000 sq. m., **pop.** 1,250,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded '85; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '90 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away, but in 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. By the manifesto of Nov. 4th, 1905, a Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. Members are paid £56 for the session.

On Feb. 22nd, 1909, the Diet was dissolved by Imperial Ukase as a penalty for some reflections upon the political situation in which the Speaker had indulged in reply to the Czar's opening message. Before the new Diet assembled in June, a revised form of opening ceremonial was promulgated with a view to checking the loquacity of the Speaker. The Senate also incurred the Imperial displeasure by petitioning the Czar to modify the terms in which he had formally expressed his sanction to the Agrarian Law adopted by the Diet in 1908. The law had been submitted for Imperial assent after his Majesty had abruptly dissolved the Diet, and in sanctioning it "on account of his care for the welfare of the poorest part of the population," he intimated that a measure adopted by a Diet which was afterwards dissolved ought not to have been presented for his consideration. The Senate regarded this view as foreign to Finnish law, and declined, until threatened with coercive measures, to promulgate the measure with the Imperial preamble. Some of the Senators resigned; the others refused to transact any legislative business. Another constitutional question which created some difficulty was the delimitation of Imperial and Finnish local legislation, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination

of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. The question was finally referred to a Russo-Finnish Commission. A renewed agitation was provoked by the publication on Oct. 14th of an Imperial Rescript which decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland is to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, to be increased to double that amount. The Diet, after an all-night sitting, declared its inability to accept the proposal (Nov. 17th).

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 15. There is a University at Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 13,759,750 acres. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways have a total length of about 2106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, **Helsingfors** (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 160,000). **Area**, 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.**, 1906, 2,852,088. **Revenue**, 1906, £4,309,812; **expenditure**, 1906, £3,881,620. **Imports**, 1906, £12,556,000; 1907, £15,132,000; **exports**, 1906, £11,204,000; 1907, £10,688,000.

**Governor-General**, General Bekman.

**State Secretary**, General Langhoff.

**British Consul**, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

**Khiva**. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiar, is the heir-apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

**Poland** includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of 11,500,000. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-39, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, **Warsaw**; **pop.** 771,382.

**Siberia** is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest

of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., 1904, 5,784,382. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5913 miles. In Feb. 1907 it was reported that the Russian Government had agreed with the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. that the latter should work the Ussuri section until 1931. From St. Petersburg, on May and, it was announced that the Council of Ministers had finally decided to double the track of the Siberian Railway, the second track between Achinsk and Irkutsk only to be laid during the current year. In June 1908 it was reported that the Commission of National Defence had decided that the second set of rails was to be ready for use from Omsk to Irkutsk by Jan. 14th (N.S.), 1911; the estimated cost of the whole scheme was £3,825,000.

**Transcaspia** is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

From Tiflis, Dec. 22nd, 1906, it was announced that goods traffic on the Ulukhanlu-Julfa Railway had been opened to the Persian frontier.

**Turkestan** is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Fergana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 4,900,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Kokand, pop. 86,704; and Samarcand, pop. 58,194.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 13th, 1904, was finished by that date, the length being given at nearly 1900 kilometres. A special article in the *Times* of Oct. 27th enlarged on the strategic importance of the railway as an advanced Russian base in Asia. The writer said that if the new railway is destined to achieve but small economical results, its value as a strategical factor must not be underrated. Hitherto Tashkent has been a comfortable garrison for 10,000 men. Henceforth it will become the storehouse and advanced base of the Russians in Asia. On Aug. 8th, 1905, the northern section of the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway was thrown open to local traffic. On June 28th, 1906, the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire.

## SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only about 4000 men, on a war footing, the training being most insufficient, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court there for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. Revenue, 1908, £1,023,062; expenditure, 1908, £976,399. Imports, 1907, £275,264; 1908, £339,244; exports, 1907, £1,213,076; 1908, £1,274,305. External debt, £1,000,000 brought out in London in March 1908; since reduced by operation of the sinking fund to £948,800.

President, General Fernando Figueroa (assumed office March 1st, 1907); Vice-President, Dr. Manuel Araujo.

Chargé d'Affaires in Europe, Señor S. Perez Triana, 45, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.

Consul-General in Great Britain, M. J. Kelly,  
8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel  
E. G. Carden.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

### SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (q.v.), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for four years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue. A Convention was drawn up on Feb. 8th, 1907, and approved Feb. 25th by the American Senate, and by the San Domingo Congress on May 3rd. The chief creditors of the Republic had agreed to accept 50 to 55% for cash payment of their claims. It was estimated that \$17,000,000 were required for the purpose, and a New York bank agreed to find the sum of \$20,000,000 (the balance being for the extinction of certain concessions and harbour monopolies, and for the construction of railways and other public improvements) on the basis of an issue of 5% bonds payable in 50 years, and redeemable after 70 years at 102½. The Bank thus became the sole creditor of the Government. The Receiver-General of Customs was appointed by the United States Government under the new Convention, and the Customs duties are applied in the first instance to the payment of the annual sums for amortization of the bonds, the balance going to the Dominican Government. The Dominican Republic further pledged itself not to increase its public debt till the whole of the bonds had been paid off, nor to modify its import duties without the consent of the United States.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 610,000 (1907). Revenue, 1907, \$6,572,609; expenditure, 1907, \$2,355,431. Internal debt, 1906, \$8,710,180. Imports, 1907, £989,800; exports, 1907, £1,525,670.

President, Ramon Caceres (appointed Dec. 2nd, 1905).

Consul-General in the United Kingdom, M.  
Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

Consul, T. O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street.

### SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious

mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,002. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

### SERVIA.

#### Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrena. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88), a daughter (Princess Helene, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

#### Government and Army.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May 94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupstina and a State Council. The former consists of 160 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1200 communes.

The actual fighting qualities of the army are not easy to determine. Compulsory service is general, youths of 17 being incorporated in the Landsturm, and, after their service with the active army, recurring to it. Service begins at 21, and lasts 10 years, after which the man passes to the second and third lines of the national army. But in practice the system is largely one of cadres, and the service with the colours is of limited duration—two years in the cavalry and artillery, and 18 months in other branches. Great numbers, however, pass only 6 months with the colours. The average strength is 24,000 officers and men, but in the summer there is an influx of some 10,000. On

a war footing the 5 divisions of the first line may give a total of 125,000, and ultimately nearly 200,000 officers and men might be able to take the field, but many officers have had little training, and large numbers of the men are raw and inexperienced. The infantry consists of 30 two battalion regiments, and two frontier guard battalions. On mobilisation the militia would form 45 regiments for the first and second lines. The first-line troops are armed with the Mauser, but the others have the Berdan and the modified Mauser. The field gun has been supplied by Messrs. Schneider, but the delivery has not been completed and ammunition is believed to be insufficient. An effort has been made to compensate for the partially trained character of the army by discipline and manœuvres.

### **Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.**

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is animals, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army, and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The chief imports are cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. There are about 380 miles of railways belonging to the State. The capital is Belgrade, with about 80,000 inhabitants.

**Area**, 18,630 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,638,747. **Revenue**, 1907, £3,844,503; estimated 1909, £4,145,768; **expenditure**, 1907, £3,472,846; estimated 1909, £4,132,745; **public debt**, 1907, £21,655,040; **imports**, 1907, £2,823,333; 1908, £3,025,416; **exports**, 1907, £3,259,651; 1908, £3,109,963.

**Ministry:** Premier, M. N. Pashitch.—*Public Instruction*, M. Y. Jouyovitch.—*War*, Colonel Marinovitch.—*Public Works*, M. V. Voulovitch.—*Commerce*, M. Y. Prodanovitch.—*Interior*, M. L. Yovanovitch.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. M. Milovanovitch.—*Finance*, M. S. Protitch.—*Justice*, M. K. Timotiyevitch.

**Legation in London:** *Chargé d'Affaires*, S. Grouich, 40, Pont Street, S.W.

**Consul-General in London**, Alexander Tucker, 17, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

**British Minister at Belgrade**, Sir Beethom Whitehead, K.C.M.G.

**British Vice-Consul at Belgrade**, C. L. Blakeney.

### **History in 1909.**

For the first three months of the year Servia continued to be agitated by the crisis arising out of Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see article, INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 224). On the eve of the new year General Stepanovitch, Minister of War, tendered his resignation, which was followed, a few days later, by a similar act on the part of his colleagues, on the ground that the Government had failed to command adequate confidence in Parliament. The King, however,

declined to accept the resignations while Parliament was not sitting. On the reassembling of the Skupshtina (Jan. 17th) the resignation of the Cabinet was again tendered and temporarily accepted; but the acceptance was withdrawn after unsuccessful efforts had been made to constitute a Coalition Cabinet. Efforts to construct a Cabinet of elements sufficiently stable to hold office until a settlement of the Austro-Hungarian difficulty should be arrived at were renewed by King Peter, with the result that at the end of February a patriotic coalition was formed under the premiership of M. Novakovitch, the leader of the Progressives. MM. Milovanovitch and Milosaviljevitch retained the portfolios of Foreign and Home Affairs respectively. The new Cabinet contained three former premiers: MM. Novakovitch, Pashitch, and Protitch, the last two taking the portfolios respectively of Public Works and Finance. The other offices were filled as follows: Education, M. Stojanovitch; Justice, M. Ribaratz; Commerce, M. Prodanovitch; War, Col. Marinovitch. The new Cabinet successfully steered the country through the remainder of the international crisis. In August, however, dissensions upon various party questions gave rise to difficulties which, after repeated attempts on the part of King Peter to overcome them, resulted in October in the resignations, first of M. Ribaratz and then of the remainder of the Cabinet. The King immediately summoned M. Pashitch and entrusted him with the formation of a new ministry.

Circumstances attending a fatal injury to one of his valets resulted in the renunciation by Prince George of his right to the succession. The King, the Presidents of the Council of State and the Skupshtina, and the members of the Cabinet endeavoured to dissuade the Prince from this step, but he adhered to his determination, and the renunciation was formally announced to the Skupshtina (March 28th), his brother Prince Alexander being declared heir to the throne.

### **SIAM.**

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 18th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam

were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the **Anglo-Siamese Treaty** (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Tringganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the **Siamese International Courts** to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes. The principal conditions provided in the treaty are that, where a British subject is the defendant or the accused, a European legal adviser is to sit in the court of first instance, and that, where such a subject not of Asiatic descent is a party, the adviser is to sit as a judge, and his opinion is to prevail. On appeals from the International Courts of first instance to the Siamese Court of Appeal, the Consul may give a written opinion upon the case; and judgments on appeal, whether from these Courts or from the ordinary Siamese Courts, are to be signed by two European judges. British subjects not registered previously to March 10th, 1909, became subject immediately to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts under the conditions set forth above. The territory ceded to Great Britain was formally handed over in the summer (see **FEDERATED MALAY STATES**, p. 155). The Siamese Government gave a formal assurance to the British Government that it would not cede or lease to any foreign Government any territory between the British territory in the peninsula and the southern boundary of the Nonthon Rajaburi, nor permit any foreign Government or company to establish coaling stations or docks, or to acquire the exclusive occupation of any harbour or strategic port within the same limits.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn I., who was b. Sept. 21st, 1853, succeeded Oct. 1st, '68. Received degree of LL.D. Camb. 1907. The heir to the throne is Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1st, '80. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The **Legislative Council** consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 18 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 6000, but there is a general training of males as militia. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905. The rifles re of Maunlicher and Mauser patterns. The Navy consists of 1 protected cruiser of 3000 tons (which serves as a royal yacht); 5 gunboats less than 25 years old; 3 modern despatch vessels of 100-200 tons; and a troopship. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and

many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense. Several of the Royal Princes, like the Crown Prince, have received, or are receiving, a European education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration.

### **Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.**

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are **State railways** from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Paknampho in 1905, and Pitsanulok in 1907. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Iachin, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish.

Area about 212,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 6,000,000, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, **Bangkok**, pop. about 625,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, estimated 1908-9, £4,413,500; expenditure, estimated 1908-9, £4,554,000. Imports, 1907, £5,916,000; exports, 1907, £7,500,000.

Acting General Adviser to the Siamese Government, Hon. J. Westengard; Minister of Finance, H.R.H. Prince Chantaburi; Legislative Adviser, M. Padoux; Judicial Adviser, Stewart Black; Financial Adviser, W. J. F. Williamson, F.C.S.; Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong; Justice, H.R.H. Prince Rajaburi; Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Prince Devawongse.

Minister in London, Phya Visut Kosa, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G., 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.—*Financial Agent in London*, C. Rivett Carnac.—*Consul-General*, (vacant).

**British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary** (at Bangkok), A. R. Peel.—*Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, T. H. Lyle.

### **SPAIN.**

#### **Ruler.**

**Alfonso XIII.** is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H.

Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, a second son, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, and a daughter, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

#### Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

#### The Army.

Under the terms of the law of Dec. 26th, 1907, the Army is organised on the reduced basis of an effective of 80,000 men; which at certain times of the year the Minister of War may raise to 100,000, on condition of reducing the effective at other times of the year to compensate for the additional outlay. The second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry have been reduced to skeleton formations. Obligatory service, with exceptions, is 3 years in the active army, 3 in the first reserve, and 6 in the second reserve. On the Estimates of 1909 the establishment is 80,000 officers and men, including 44,919 infantry, 12,607 cavalry, and 13,072 artillery. These figures include the garrisons of Ceuta, Melilla, Minorca, and the Canaries. On Feb. 7th, 1908, the new establishment of the corps of carabiniers was fixed at 1678 officers and 14,293 men. There are eight captain-generalities, and fourteen army divisions. The head-quarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 50 regiments (including 3 ordered to be formed in Africa and Minorca in 1907), 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 2 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of

sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. The field artillery has been re-armed with the Schneider 12 pr. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000. The expenditure, on the Estimates of 1909, was 157,973,330 pesetas, including some special charges for Ceuta and Melilla, and for the batteries which have received the new Schneider field-gun, of which 200 were ordered at the beginning of 1906. Some of these accompanied the reinforcements sent to Melilla.

#### The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks, and 9000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building was:—

|                                   | Built. | Building. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Battleships . . . . .             | 1      | —         |
| Armoured cruisers . . . . .       | 3      | —         |
| Protected cruisers . . . . .      | 5      | 1         |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .         | 6      | —         |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . . | 4      | —         |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .           | 8      | —         |

The 1909-9 Estimates amounted to £2,076,480. An Act passed Jan. 7th, 1908, provided for the construction of 3 battleships, 3 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, all to be built at Ferrol or Carthagena, and also for the reconstruction of these arsenals, the whole to cost about £8,000,000. On March 22nd, 1909, it was announced that the Minister of Marine had accepted the tender, as modified by the Government, of the Spanish Shipbuilding Co., a Spanish-British syndicate with which the British firms of Vickers-Maxim, John Brown, and Armstrong-Whitworth are associated. Tenders for carrying out the work were also sent in by firms of shipbuilders in France, Germany, America, and other countries, but the British combination secured the contract in face of this competition. Besides the ships referred to, the syndicate have undertaken to build any further vessels required within the next seven years, and to do all the repair work for the fleet within that time. A transport steamer, named the *Almirante Lobo*, was launched at Kinghorn, in Scotland, on April 6th, 1909, and delivered to the Spanish naval authorities at Ferrol.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Oadix: three docks take cruisers. Carthagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller. Ferrol: one dock to be enlarged.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the

Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed is forbidden. There are 3253 religious orders, with 50,670 members, of whom 40,040 are women and 10,630 men. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 11,268 miles of railway, normal gauge, and 2880 miles narrow gauge in operation in 1907. Considerable extensions are in progress.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area**, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the small possessions on the north coast of Africa, used chiefly as convict stations, 106,173 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1904, 18,900,000. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. **Area**, 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Tenerife is 138,000, of Grand Canary 127,471, and of Palma 42,000.

**Revenue**, 1908, £38,302,463; 1909 (estimated), £37,482,941; **expenditure**, 1908, £36,641,161; 1909 (estimated), £37,278,565. **Public debt**, 1908: 4 per cent. Interior, £364,342,121; Exterior, £41,134,196; total, £405,476,317.

|            | Imports.    | Exports.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1896 . . . | £36,383,560 | £40,930,080 |
| 1901 . . . | 37,736,040  | 31,621,800  |
| 1906 . . . | 42,243,600  | 37,503,360  |
| 1907 . . . | 37,301,960  | 37,234,040  |

Great Britain heads the list of importing countries with £7,015,360 in 1906; France came next with £6,718,840, and Germany with £3,715,800.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior**, Señor Moret.—**Foreign Affairs**, Señor Perez Caballero.—**Public Works**, Señor Garset.—**Finance**, Señor Alvarado.—**Justice**, Señor Martinez del Campo.—**War**, General Luque.—**Marine**, Señor Concas.—**Public Instruction**, Señor Barroso.

**Ambassador in London**, Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—**Consul-General in London**, Don Joaquin Torroja, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

**British Ambassador in Madrid**, Right Hon. Sir Maurice W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., C.B.—**Councillor of Embassy**, E. M. Grant Duff.—**Commercial Attaché**, Victor Wellesley.

**British Consuls: Consul-General at Barcelona**, J. F. Roberts.—**Consuls**: J. Jackson (Madrid), A. Maclean (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Seville), A. F. Medhurst (Corunna), P. Staniforth (Malaga), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe).

### Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

**Fernando Po** is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. **Area** 780 sq. m.; pop. 22,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anioy or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. **Area** estimated at about 9000 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

**Rio de Oro and Adrar**, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. **Area** estimated at 70,000 sq. m. pop. 130,000.

### Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

The late Don Carlos, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, Don Jaime de Bourbon, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 20th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

The **General Election of Sept. 10th, 1905**, resulted in the return of 240 Dynastic Liberals (including about 100 personal friends of Señor Moret, 120 followers of the Prime Minister, Señor Montero Rios, and 20 Democratic Liberals who follow Señor Canalejas), and 167 members of the Opposition groups (including 3 Carlists, 2 Ultramontanes, 7 Catalan Regionalists, 8 Independents, 19 dissident Conservatives, 97 orthodox Conservatives, followers of Señor Maura, and 30 Republicans). The **Senatorial election on Sept. 24th, 1905**, resulted in the return of 109 Liberals and 71 members of the Opposition (52 Conservatives, 9 Prelates, 4 Independents, 2 Catalan Regionalists, 2 Republicans, and 2 Carlists). The Government thus had a small majority over the Opposition. In Dec. 1905 Señor



Moret succeeded Señor Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July–Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership.

### History in 1909.

In spite of many difficulties, including the at one time formidable opposition of a Liberal-Democratic-Republican *Bloc*, the Conservative Cabinet succeeded in strengthening its position. Early in the year organised attempts to defame the personal characters of ministers were prosecuted with some vigour, but resulted in the withdrawal from the *Bloc* of the best Liberal and Democratic elements, and in the further consolidation of the Conservative party. A number of important measures—including a *Marine Industries Protection Bill*, imposing a tonnage tax upon foreign shipping—were carried through by the Government, and a far-reaching scheme of financial reform was presented to the Cortes by Señor Besada.

The municipal elections were held (May 2nd) for the first time under the *Local Administration Law*, the municipal portion of which had been passed in 1908. Under this law voting is compulsory, and the central Government having abstained from interference, the elections were generally favourable to the Liberals, Republicans, Democrats, and Socialists.

The campaign against the Riffs in Morocco (see Morocco) was the exciting cause of serious riots in Barcelona and the contiguous provinces at the end of July. The calling out of reservists for the reinforcement of the army was immediately followed by a general strike and an outbreak of mob violence, which presented many evidences of organisation. In the city of Barcelona, which was the centre of the disturbances, the rioters severed all means of communication with the outer world, and proceeded to build barricades and burn churches and monastic institutions. For three days Barcelona was isolated, and order was not restored without the invocation of martial law and the shedding of much blood. The elementary causes of the outbreak were somewhat obscure, the Government ascribing them to anarchist machinations. Whatever their origin, they failed to survive the vigorous measures adopted by the Government for their suppression. An attempt to create a general strike in Madrid (Aug. 2nd) proved abortive, and the patriotism of the Spanish people asserted itself in supporting the Government in the prosecution of a foreign campaign the objects of which were far from popular. Incidents arising out of the Barcelona outbreak were destined, however, to cause the overthrow of Señor Maura's Cabinet. The arbitrary action of the Government in maintaining the suspension of the constitutional guarantees to Barcelona and Gerona long after the necessity for this course had ceased to be apparent, provoked a written protest from the parties of the Left. In Sept. Señor Ferrer, a distinguished educationist of anti-monarchical principles, was arrested. Señor Ferrer had been arrested three years previously on suspicion of complicity with Morrall in the attempt to assassinate King Alfonso and his bride, and had been detained in prison for a year. He was now charged with being the prime mover in

the revolutionary movement at Barcelona, was tried by court-martial on Oct. 9th, and shot on the early morning of the 13th. The execution created a considerable sensation throughout Europe and America. There was widespread in the popular mind a suspicion, unjustified by knowledge, that Ferrer had been sacrificed to clerical prejudices, and anti-Spanish demonstrations, fomented by anarchist and militant socialist organisations, took place in London, Paris, Vienna, and other cities of Europe. At the reopening of the Cortes Señor Moret made a vigorous attack (Oct. 18th) upon the alleged ineptitude of the Government. Beginning with the want of foresight shown in the Riff expedition and the subsequent misconduct of the campaign, he went on to charge the Government with responsibility for the Barcelona riots, undue severity of repression, and abuse of the censorship. He asserted that the continuance of the present Ministry in office was a danger to the country and monarchy. The attack was renewed the next day and again on the day after. It might have failed in effect but for a heated remark by the Minister of the Interior, Señor Cierva, which was dramatically approved by the Premier. The leading members of the Opposition demanded an apology. The Government preferred to resign, and on Oct. 22nd Señor Moret succeeded to the Premiership.

During the crisis created in August by the Barcelona disturbances there were rumours of a threatened Carlist rising; but Don Jaime de Bourbon, who had succeeded to the Carlist pretensions by the death of his father a few weeks previously, showed no inclination to encourage the movement.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie increased their popularity by the freedom and frequency of their movements among their people. The King met King Manuel of Portugal (Feb. 12th). On March 31st he welcomed at San Sebastian King Edward, who had motored from Biarritz, the two kings motoring together a few hours later to Biarritz, where King Alfonso dined with King Edward. In May the King and Queen entertained the Duke of Connaught at Madrid. A daughter was born to their Majesties on June 22nd.

## SWEDEN.

### Ruler.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught. There are two other sons, one of whom, Prince William, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

### Government, Army, and Navy.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power

is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies, elected for three years). An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and is intended to have its full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The army will be substantially increased in strength, the 24 existing infantry regiments having a third battalion each, and 9 fortress regiments of similar strength being raised. Some of the new formations have already been brought into existence. On a peace footing there are about 28,000, of whom 22,000 are actually serving, exclusive of those who join for short repeating exercises, bringing up the total strength to about 64,000. The artillery are armed with Krupp quick-firing guns. There are 4 corps of engineers. Steps are also being taken to increase the body of reserve officers. One great object in the changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm has been organised. Including the latter, the approximate war strength is about 224,000. According to the new scheme, counting all available classes, this figure will increase to 600,000.

**Minister of Marine,** Count C. A. Ehrensward.  
**Chief Constructor,** H. Lillichöök.

The Navy in 1908 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, 7 commodores, 34 captains ("Kommendor-kaptenen"), 92 commanders ("Kaptenen"), 90 lieutenants, 43 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1909, was:—

|                                   | Built. | Building. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Coast-defence vessels . . . . .   | 12     | —         |
| Armoured cruisers . . . . .       | 1      | —         |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . .         | 5      | —         |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . . | 5      | 3         |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .           | 45     | 6         |
| Submarines . . . . .              | 3      | 1         |

Two torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Ragnar* and *Sigurd*, were completed for service in 1909, and the former on trial made a four hours' run at an average speed of 30½ knots, attaining at one period of the trial 32½ knots. Two torpedo boats and a submarine were also completed. The latter, known as the *Hvalen*, was built at Spezia, and on her acceptance trials the vessel remained submerged in a boisterous sea for a continuous period of 7½ hours, covering a distance of 93½ miles during that time. The *Hvalen* afterwards proceeded to Stockholm, and made the journey of over 4000 sea miles without convoy. The vessel left Spezia on July 29th and arrived at Stockholm on Oct. 5th. She made a stay of ten days at Portsmouth en route. The vessels of the Swedish Naval College Division also visited Portsmouth in June under the command of Capt. Count Wach-

meister. The senior officers were entertained by the British Admiral, and a series of visits was paid by the cadets to the Osborne R.N. College, the *Victory*, and the new battleship *Superb*.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—*Karlskrona*: three dry docks, one able to take the new cruiser *Fylgia*, two take any other Swedish ship; three smaller. *Stockholm*: one dock takes any Swedish vessel.

The 1908-9 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,474,150, of which nearly £500,000 represented extraordinary expenditure, the greater part of this sum being taken for small vessels then building. It was reported that the naval reorganisation scheme of 1907-8 included the construction of one battleship of 8000 tons, with a speed of 21 knots and an armament of four 11-inch and four 7½-inch guns, and that the period of active service in the Navy would be increased to two years.

### Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gelle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The principal papers are the *Svenska Dagblad*, *Stockholms Dagblad*, *Aftonblad*, and *Dagens Nyheter*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were at the end of 1905, 4199 kilomètres of State railways, and 5382 of standard gauge and 2760 of narrow gauge belonging to private companies. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, and Berlin.

**Area,** 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 5,337,055. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 332,738. **Revenue,** 1907, £12,445,100; expenditure, 1907, £11,869,600; debt, 1908, £25,000,000. **Imports,** 1906, £35,463,000; **exports,** 1906, £28,015,000.

**Ministry:** Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Lindman, G.C.V.O.—*War*, Major-Gen. M. O. Malm.—*Justice*, M. Albert Peterson.—*Marine*, Commodore Count C. A. Ehrensward.—*Interior*, Count H. E. G. Hamilton.—*Finance*, M. Swartz.—*Public Worship*, M. Hammarskjöld.—*Agriculture*, M. S. O. Nylander.—*Without portfolio*, Dr. P. E. Lindström and M. Hederstierna.

**Minister in London,** Count H. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W. **Consul-General,** D. Danielsson, 10, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

**British Minister at Stockholm,** Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G.

**British Consuls,** H. M. Villiers, M.V.O. (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gottenburg).

### History in 1909.

The Riksdag met (Jan. 16th) for the first time since the elections of the previous September.

It was opened by the King, who, in his speech from the throne, expressed his gratitude for the numerous tokens of attachment received from his people, and his sincere satisfaction at the good relations maintained with foreign powers. The most important measure carried during the session was the **Electoral Reform Law**, which establishes universal suffrage and proportional representation. The measure was carried in both Chambers by large majorities.

Some Cabinet changes took place in March owing to the resignation of MM. de Trolle, Albert Petersson, and Roos. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was taken over by the Premier, M. Zindman, M. Nylander, and Dr. Lindström being appointed to the other vacancies.

The commercial and social interests of the country were seriously hampered in the summer by labour troubles. A dispute concerning wages in certain factories was referred to the Government Committee of Mediation, which duly announced its award. The award proved unacceptable to the General Federation of Trade Unions, which proclaimed a **general strike** to begin on Aug. 4th. The strike caused an incalculable amount of loss and inconvenience, but it never became as general as its organisers intended, and its effects were minimised by the enrolment of a **Public Security Brigade**, consisting of volunteers of all classes—noblemen, naval and military officers, professional and business men, clerks, students, and others—who undertook to maintain such services as were necessary for the security and welfare of the community.

A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sassnitz in Germany was inaugurated in July in presence of the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Germany. Their Majesties met at Sassnitz on the 6th, and crossed on the following day to the Swedish side.

The Crown Prince and Princess and their children paid a visit of some months' duration in the summer to the Princess's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

## SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **State Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the **Federal Assembly**, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

In Oct. 1908 the election for the National Council resulted in the return of the Radicals by an enormous majority.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a

petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

The **Swiss militia system** has been a good deal discussed, owing to the fact that the **National Service League** (see p. 218) bases its proposals on the Swiss system, and that the British Territorial Army presents a general resemblance to the Swiss model, but without compulsion. The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the **Auszug** or **Elite**, twelve in the **Landwehr**, and six in the **Landsturm**. But preliminary to all this is gymnastic and other training in schools, and subsequently in cadet corps, especially designed to prepare youths for military service, and fit them to take rapid advantage of the training. During the thirteen years in the **Auszug** (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The recruit course in the first year provided under a new law (submitted to the referendum on Nov. 3rd, 1907) has been increased to 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days every year instead of every second year, while the service in the **Landsturm** is reduced.

The total military strength consists of: **Auszug** (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. **Landwehr** (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 15 position batteries. On Jan. 1st, 1908, the field army comprised 204,569 men, of whom 138,252 were in the **Auszug**, and 66,318 in the **Landwehr**. At the same date the **Landsturm** consisted of about 300,000 men. The army budget in 1908 was £1,600,440, marking a steady increase, being a normal consequence of the law of 1907. It has been decided that the **Landsturm** shall henceforth include mounted troops.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the six universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2936 miles of railways open, most of which have been nationalised. The State railways do not

show a working profit. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

**Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 3,463,609. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumansch-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 176,000), Basle (127,000), Geneva (115,000), and Berne (72,000). **Federal revenue**, 1902 (est.), £5,963,000; **expenditure**, £6,147,000. **Federal debt**, 1906, £4,031,038. The **aggregate cantonal debts** amounted, in 1900, to £15,050,288. **Imports**, 1906, £58,762,400; 1907, £67,497,000; **exports**, 1906, £42,954,700; 1907, £46,117,000.

**President**, 1909, Adolf Deucher; **Vice-President**, Robert Comtesse.

**Minister to Great Britain**, M. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

**British Minister at Berne**, H. G. O. Bax-Ironside—*Secretary*, H. B. Brooke.

**Attache**, Kenelm E. Digby.—*Military Attache*, Col. Delmé-Radcliffe, C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Consuls**: *Consul-General at Zurich*, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; *Vice-Consul*, J. C. Milligan; *at Berne*, G. de Mural; *at Geneva*, Sir George Philippo, K.C.; *at Lausanne*, Alfred Galland; *at Lucerne*, Dr. Louis Falck; *at St Moritz*, Dr. F. Holland; *at Davos*, Dr. W. R. Huggard; *at Tessin*, R. H. Hamilton.

## TURKEY.

### Ruler.

**Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey**, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II., who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; the heir-apparent, Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '71. The Sultan's Civil List is estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000.

### Government.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. **Nominally subject to Turkey** are Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mohammedans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

## Special Provinces.

### Albania.

**Albania** is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mohammedans for the most part.

### Arabia.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

**Governor-General**, Kiszim Pasha.

**Yemen** has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

### Armenia.

**Armenia**, together with Kurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

**British Consul**, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (resides at Erzerum).

### Macedonia.

**Macedonia** is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. Bulgaria and Servia lie on the north, Greece on the south, and Albania on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians, Servians, and Greek Christians in Macedonia. The Bulgarian Exarch is at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians. In consequence of the atrocities which followed a rising in Monastir in 1902, the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a Reform Scheme, and insisted on the introduction of a system of foreign control, with civil agents and a special force of gendarmerie, to ensure its execution. In 1905 a system of international financial control was added to the Financial Commission appointed. The state of the country, however, was still very bad, and Great Britain and Russia were discussing further measures in 1908, when the peaceful revolution of the Young Turks led to the formal withdrawal of the Anglo-Russian proposals for reform. The Constitu-

tion was accepted with enthusiasm, and despite some difficulties in places the new order of things brought peace in a marvellous fashion. The Powers withdrew their officers appointed to the gendarmerie on unlimited leave in Oct.

**British Consul-General, M. H. Lamb** (Salonika); **Vice-Consuls, W. J. Heathcote** (Monastir), and **H. E. Satow** (Uskub).

**Balkan Committee in England. President, Prof. Westlake, K.C.; Chairman, Mr. Noel Buxton, F.R.G.S.; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Moore, F.R.G.S. Office, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.**

#### **Palestine.**

**Palestine** includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirut, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 80,000, of Jaffa 40,000, of Gaza 35,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

**Consul, E. C. Blech, C.M.G. (Jerusalem).**

#### **Tripoli.**

**Tripoli** is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish forces in the province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. **Revenue, 1905-6, £94,380; expenditure, £90,408. Imports, 1903, £379,940; 1904, £360,300; 1905, £444,100; exports, 1903, £388,180; 1904, £386,560; 1905, £377,400.**

**British Consul-General, J. C. Alvarez** (Tripoli).

#### **The Restored Constitution.**

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all

schools being under State control. **Parliament** consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and is to meet annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a Supreme Court of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement." **Provincial administration** is to be based on the principle of decentralisation, and to include Provincial (vilayet), District (sanjak), and Cantonal (kaza) Councils, as well as Municipal Councils in the cities.

The Committee of Union and Progress stated, in September, 1908, that this Constitution might be modified by Parliament. Two-thirds of the Senate would be subject to election. Every Ottoman citizen over 20 would have the vote, irrespective of property qualification. Private Bills could be introduced, if approved, by not less than ten Deputies. The system of election followed was that in each nahieh or sub-district a group of 500 electors chose a delegate; the delegates in a kaza or district then assembled and elected a Deputy. A Bill to revise the constitution in the direction thus indicated was introduced into the Chamber in 1909.

#### **The Army.**

The Ottoman Army is at present undergoing reorganisation, consequent on the revolution of July 1908, and General von der Goltz, with a staff of about 20 German officers, has resumed his duties in regard to the organisation and training of the forces, while 14 Turkish subalterns have been attached to the German army. In effect the work of reorganisation will begin in March 1910. The empire is divided into seven army corps districts—Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Erzingian, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sans'a; and there are two independent divisions respectively at Medina and Tripoli. It is anticipated that the army corps will be abolished, and that divisions composed severally of 3 regiments (9 battalions in all, and a training battalion) will take their place. By the existing recruiting law all **Musulmans** are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law,

furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper; but under the Constitution of July 24th, 1908, it is intended to make service universal. The effective is at present much below the establishment, many being dispensed.

The men liable to service are divided into—  
(1) *Nizam*, or regular army, and its reserve;  
(2) *Redif*, corresponding to a Landwehr; and  
(3) *Mustahfiz*, or Landsturm, consisting of over 600 *Ilavch* battalions, mostly skeleton formations, for the second-class *Redif*. Liability to service is as follows: with colours of the *Nizam*, three years; in the Reserve of the *Nizam*, six years; in the *Redif*, nine years; and in the *Mustahfiz*, two years. The *Cavalry* are set down at 55,300; the *Artillery* (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the *Engineers* at 7400; *Infantry*, 583,300: total, 700,620. The *Nizam* has 320 battalions, 203 squadrons, and 248 batteries, and the *Redif* 374 battalions, 666 supplementary battalions (incomplete), and 48 squadrons. An irregular "*Hamidieh*" *Cavalry* has been raised among the Kurds, and has 266 squadrons.

The *Nizam* troops probably number 260,000, with 120,000 as a reserve, and the *Redif*, in two classes, with the *Mustahfiz*, probably bring up the total to well over 1,000,000; but of these somewhere between one quarter and a half may be eliminated as of little fighting value, except as reinforcements in a long campaign. The troops, though massed to the number of about 42,000 at *Mustafa Pasha*, *Adrianople*, and *Kirk-Kilissee*, are widely distributed throughout the Empire, and very largely in Asia Minor. Much of the best of the army, however, is in European Turkey, and in the defensive works of the *Chatalja* Lines.

### The Navy.

There are 31,000 officers and men in the Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants and 200 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building in Oct. 1909 was:—

|                               | Built. | Building. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Coast-defence ironclads . . . | 9      | —         |
| Protected cruisers . . .      | 5      | 4         |
| Torpedo vessels . . .         | 6      | 2         |
| Gunboats . . .                | 1      | 5         |
| Torpedo boat destroyers . . . | 21     | 4         |
| Torpedo boats . . .           | 27     | 2         |
| Submarines . . .              | 2      | —         |

Rear-Admiral Douglas Austin Gamble was lent by the British Admiralty in December 1908 to the Turkish Government to superintend the reorganisation of the Turkish Navy. An Imperial *Irade* published on Dec. 27th approved the engagement for two years at a salary of £3,000 per annum. Admiral Gamble was received by King Edward on his appointment on Jan. 23rd, 1909, and his Majesty conferred on him the K.C.V.O. Five other British naval officers, Lieutenants A. P. Le C. Faught, F. L. Tottenham, A. L. Gwynne, Engineer-Lieutenant L. R. Croisdale, and Assistant-Paymaster R. F. Durman, were also appointed to assist Sir Douglas Gamble. The fleet left Constantinople for its first cruise under Sir Douglas Gamble on June 15th, and on its

conclusion it was reviewed by the Sultan on July 4th, when 18 vessels were assembled.

A programme of construction was projected early in the year, comprising 6 battleships, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 6 submarines, 2 mining vessels, 2 trading ships, 24 gunboats, 4 monitors, 1 hospital ship, and 6 transports, at a total cost of £16,431,200. It was reported on October and that two cruisers were about to be ordered in Germany, while later in the same month a telegram to a German newspaper announced that 7 and not 6 battleships would be built, the cost being spread over several years. The carrying out of any construction programme will be dependent upon financial considerations.

### Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The Grand Vizier and the *Sheik-ul-Islam* are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the *Ulema* or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the *Sheik-ul-Islam*, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier, is assisted by the *Medjliss-i-Hass* or Cabinet of Ministers.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into *vilayets* or governments, subdivided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahiés*), and communities (*kariés*). These are governed by *Valis*, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the *Sheik-ul-Islam*, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at *Damascus*. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 3763 miles of railway open. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are *Damascus*

(250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Bagdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonica (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. miles; and the total population at about 25,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400,000 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, about £23,000,000. Public debt, 1909, £100,570,000. Imports, 1906, £28,229,000; exports, 1906, £17,705,000.

**Ministry.**—*Grand Vizier*, Hilmi Pasha.—*Sheikh-ul-Islam*, Sahib Mollah.—*Interior*, Talaat Bey.—*Foreign Affairs*, Rifaat Pasha.—*War*, Salih Pasha.—*President Council of State*, Raif Pasha.—*Finance*, Rifaat Bey.—*Evkaf*, Hamada Pasha.—*Marine*, Arif Hikmet Pasha.—*Agriculture*, Aristide Pasha.—*Commerce and Works*, M. Haladjian.

**Ambassador in London**, Tewfik Pasha, 69, Portland Place, W.—**Consul-General**, Emin Effendi, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

**British Ambassador at Constantinople**, Right Hon. Sir Gerard Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B.—**Councillor**, C. M. Marling, C.M.G.—**Commercial Attaché**, E. Weakley.

**Judge of Supreme Consular Court**, R. P. B. Cator; **Assistant Judge**, G. B. Pigott.

**British Consuls-General**, Lt.-Col. L. S. Newmarch (Bagdad), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Smyrna), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

**British Consuls**, A. T. Waugh (Constantinople), H. Z. Longworth (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Major L. R. Samson (Adrianople), J. H. Monahan (Jedda), J. F. Jones (Trebizond), and G. P. Devey (Damascus).

### History in 1909.

By the beginning of 1909 Turkey had settled down peacefully and hopefully to the new order of things established by the revolution of the previous summer. Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid had apparently resolved to abide loyally by the Constitution which he had restored, and there seemed to be far less material for disturbance in the internal affairs of Turkey than in the grave international crisis (see INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 223) in which the action of Austria and Bulgaria had involved her. There was no sign of the sensational events which were to drive Abd-ul-Hamid from his throne and reveal in a manner more dramatic even than that of the previous year the strength of the Nationalist movement and the capacity of its leaders.

Parliament was opened (Dec. 17th) by the Sultan, who drove thither through decorated streets, between vast crowds of his applauding subjects, and in the course of his speech made a solemn promise that his grant of a Constitution was irrevocable. Ahmed Riza, one of the leaders of the Young Turkish movement, was chosen president of the new assembly, which received the congratulations of many of the older Parliaments of Europe, including the Russian Duma. On Jan. 14th the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, submitted to Parliament, amid

the ringing cheers of the Deputies, Moslem and Christian, his review of the affairs of the Empire. He urged the imperative need of financial reform, and acknowledged the services of that "eminently patriotic body," the Committee of Union and Progress. The Chamber passed a unanimous vote of confidence in Kiamil's Government. Exactly a month later, at the instigation of the Committee of Union and Progress, the Government was overthrown, and Hilmi Pasha became Grand Vizier. The revolt of the Committee against Kiamil was excited by his action in dismissing Ali Riza from the War Office. Hilmi retained office until the beginning of the surprising events of April. Early in that month a profound sensation was created by the murder of Hassan Fehmi, the editor of a newspaper which had severely criticised the Committee of Union and Progress. The Liberal Union, an opposition organisation, accused the Committee of having instigated the crime—a charge which the Committee strenuously repudiated. Meanwhile a reactionary movement was being engineered with extraordinary secrecy and completeness. At dawn on April 13th two battalions of troops quartered at the War Office marched out and surrounded the Parliament building. They demanded the dismissal of the Grand Vizier, the President of the Chamber, and the War Minister. **Maxim Pasha**, Minister of Justice, was killed by soldiers while on his way to Pera, and the Minister of Marine, who accompanied him, was wounded in the leg. Some members of the Committee of Union and Progress were arrested, but the majority succeeded in escaping from Constantinople. Hilmi Pasha resigned, and the Sultan appointed Tewfik Pasha in his place. The reaction seemed complete; but the Committee of Union and Progress, though overthrown, was not destroyed. It had been taken by surprise, but, as the event proved, it had resources of power fully adequate to the reassertion of its dominance. The coup had been effected by the First Army Corps, which had been won over to the Palace clique and the other forces of reaction, but the Second and Third Army Corps at Adrianople and Salonika remained faithful to the Committee. Within a week from the day of their forcible expulsion the Committee were at the gates of Constantinople with an army of 18,000 men. Behind this wall of steel, the Parliamentary Deputies assembled at San Stefano and voted in favour of the deposition of the Sultan. On April 24th the Macedonian army forced an entrance into Constantinople. The firing began in the early morning, and by nightfall the city was practically in possession of the assailants. On the 26th the Cabinet resigned. On the 27th the National Assembly met with closed doors and listened to the reading of a *fatwa* from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, declaring that Abd-ul-Hamid by his misdeeds had forfeited the right to retain the position of Khalif. The Assembly, invited to decide whether the Sultan should be deposed or should be allowed to abdicate, voted unanimously in favour of deposition. Abd-ul-Hamid's younger brother, Mahomed Reshad Effendi, was proclaimed Sultan under the title of **Mahomed V.** Abd-ul-Hamid was removed to Salonika. The Cabinet was asked to retain office. This it was reluctant to do, but it was not until May 5th that the Sultan accepted the resignation of Tewfik and



his colleagues. **Hilmi Paşa** again took office as Grand Vizier, Tewfik being shortly afterwards appointed Ambassador in London.

After these exciting events the National Assembly settled down to the prosaic details of Parliamentary routine. In July a deputation of members of the Chamber visited Paris and London, being warmly welcomed in both capitals. They were received by King Edward, and many other hospitalities were provided for them. The second session of the Parliament was opened by the Sultan on Nov. 14th, Ahmed Riza being elected President of the Chamber.

While the events which led up to the deposition of Abd-ul-Hamid were in progress in and around Constantinople, serious outbreaks of civil strife occurred in the provinces. Racial and religious animosities broke loose in Asia Minor, and terrible massacres of Christians by Moslems took place at Adana, the victims including some American missionaries. The outbreak attained such threatening dimensions that the British, French, Italian, and German Governments despatched warships to Mersina, Alexandretta, and Beirut for the protection of their nationals. The Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Armenian Patriarch united their efforts to allay the excitement among their respective co-religionists, and the Turkish Government sent a military expedition to compel peace and to arrest the ringleaders of the disturbance. The British Vice-Consul at Mersina, writing on April 21st, judged the number of killed in the town of Adana to have been about 2000, of whom about 600 were Moslems. He estimated that from 15,000 to 25,000 persons had perished in the neighbourhood. According to Turkish official statistics published in June, the number of buildings burned by the mob was 4823, of which 386 were the property of Moslems. A Parliamentary Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the outbreak, and the persons charged with complicity were tried by court-martial. The alleged partiality of the punishments awarded caused the resignation in September of the Armenian Patriarch, who contended that four Armenians who were sentenced to death were innocent; that the number (40) of Moslems sentenced and the punishments awarded them were inadequate, and that the real authors of the massacres had escaped unpunished.

An Imperial Ottoman four per cent. loan of £4,282,840 was subscribed in June in London, Paris, and Berlin.

See also GREECE and CRETE.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### President.

**William Howard Taft** was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Son of Alphonso Taft, who was in his time a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatist. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in

1904, and held office until 1908. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. He visited Japan in 1907, and opened the first Assembly of the Philippines at Manila. He was the victorious Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, and assumed office on March 4th, 1909. Address: White House, Washington.

### Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-six North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

### Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, of 92 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office.

(2) the House of Representatives, of 391 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 37 representatives, Pennsylvania 32, Illinois 25, Ohio 21, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 14, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates

from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7,000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

### **The Army.**

The President is Commander-in-Chief, exercising command through the War Minister. The Army is recruited by volunteering, but in principle every United States citizen from 18 to 45 years of age is liable for service in the Militia in time of national danger.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and has been carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000. The establishment is fixed by Congress. In Oct. 1908 it was 87,724, but the actual strength was much less. Recruiting and re-enlistment have been falling off, and President Taft has issued an order reducing the strength to 80,000 by July 1, 1910, including the hospital corps and Philippine Scouts. When the order was issued the number was about 88,000, but there has since been a decline.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The Engineers form three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces, before the reduction, were a provisional regiment in Porto Rico, fifty companies of Philippine Scouts, and some Indian Scouts.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. The General Staff comprises 40 officers.

Under the Militia Law signed by the President on May 28th, 1908, the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength is about 125,000. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character. It now conforms to the organisation of the Regular Army, and its popularity has greatly increased.

### **The Navy.**

The President appoints a **Secretary of the Navy** and an **Assistant Secretary**, and these two officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annual reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

*Secretary of the Navy*, George von L. Meyer; *Assistant-Secretary*, Beekman Winthrop (both app. March 1909).

*Chief of the Bureau of Navigation (and Principal Naval Adviser to the Secretary)*, Rear-Admiral W. P. Potter; *Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance*, Rear-Admiral Newton E. Mason; *Chief of the Bureau of Equipment*, Rear-Admiral William S. Cowles; *Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday; *Constructor-in-Chief*, Washington L. Capps; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Hutch I. Cone; *Paymaster-General*, Eustace B. Rogers; *Surgeon-General*, P. M. Rixey; *Judge-Advocate-General*, Commander R. L. Russell; *Commandant, U.S.N. Marine Corps*, Major-Gen. G. F. Elliott.

**General Board.**—Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey (President); Rear-Admirals Raymond P. Rodgers (President Naval War College), William P. Potter (Chief of the Bureau of Navigation), and R. R. Ingersoll; Captains C. E. Vreeland (Chief Intelligence Officer), S. A. Staunton, John Hubbard, and Thomas B. Howard; and Commander T. L. Jayne (Secretary). Additional: Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans (retired); Commanders C. S. Williams and William J. Maxwell; and Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Butler (aide to the Admiral of the Navy).

The **Naval Appropriation Bill for 1909-10** proposed an expenditure of £27,616,035, but modifications were made as usual during the debates in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and, after passing both Houses, the revised estimate was £28,138,261, and the Bill became law on March 3rd, 1909. The amount allotted for new construction was £8,408,430, as compared with £3,541,140 in the previous year.

The total number of officers and men in the Navy allowed by law is 57,748, inclusive of the Marine Corps, which numbered 9,786 officers and men. According to the last Navy Register (Jan. 1st, 1909) there were, as regards officers, one admiral, 27 rear-admirals, 200 captains and commanders, 868 engineers and other executive officers, 302 medical officers, 191 accountant officers, 608 warrant officers, and 265 officers of marines.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (Nov. 15th, 1909) is as follows:

|                           | Built. | Build-<br>ing. | Pro-<br>jected. |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Battleships . . . . .     | 28     | 4              | 2               |
| Coast-defence vessels . . | 11     | —              | —               |
| Armoured cruisers . . .   | 15     | —              | —               |
| Protected cruisers—       |        |                |                 |
| 1st class . . . . .       | 3      | —              | —               |
| 2nd class . . . . .       | 16     | —              | —               |
| 3rd class . . . . .       | 2      | —              | —               |
| Unprotected cruisers . .  | 10*    | —              | —               |
| Scouts (protected) . . .  | 3      | —              | —               |
| Torpedo vessels . . . . . | 2      | —              | —               |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers . | 20     | 15             | 5               |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .   | 30     | —              | —               |
| Submarines . . . . .      | 12     | 16             | —               |

\* Including five converted merchant ships.

The battleships *South Carolina* and *Michigan*, and the submarines *Snapper*, *Slingray*, *Tarpon*, and *Bonita*, were the only vessels completed in 1909. The former, launched respectively on July 11th and May 26th, 1908, were regarded as "intermediate" ships between what have been termed *pre-Dreadnoughts* and *Dreadnoughts*. They are 2000 tons less in displacement than the British *Dreadnought*, and were designed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  knots less speed, but their armament of eight 12-in. guns makes them "all-big-gun" ships, and distinguishes them from previous vessels with mixed batteries. Four improved *Dreadnoughts* were under construction, two of which were afloat, the *Delaware* having been launched on Feb. 6th, 1909, and the *North Dakota* on Nov. 10th, 1908. The *Florida* and *Utah*, of 21,825 tons' displacement, or 1825 tons more than the *Delaware* class, were begun on March 9th and March 15th, 1909. The contract dates of completion for these four ships are: *Delaware*, Aug. 6th, 1910; *North Dakota*, June 21st, 1910; *Florida* and *Utah*, July 1911. The two projected battleships, which were expected to be laid down in December 1909, were given the names of *Wyoming* and *Arkansas*. They are to be of 26,000 tons' displacement, mounting twelve 12-in. and twenty-two 5-in. guns, with engines (turbine) of 33,000 horse-power. The fifteen destroyers building were of two programmes, five of 1907 and ten of 1908, the former being very far advanced towards completion. The 1909 programme included five more vessels of this type. These destroyers are all very powerful, displacing from 700 to 750 tons, a displacement only exceeded by the British boats of the *Tribal* and *Beagle* classes. In the matter of submarines the United States is gradually building up a potent flotilla, and thus retrieving her past inactivity in this respect. Her present completed submarines, which were augmented by four vessels in 1909, are only exceeded in point of numbers by those of Great Britain, France, and Russia, though it is probable that they are more efficient than those of the last-named Power.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—*Brooklyn*: one large dock, two smaller. *Norfolk, Va.*: one large dock, one smaller. *Mare Island, Cal.*: two large docks. *Boston, Mass.*: one small dock. *League Island, Pa.*: one large wooden dock. *Portsmouth, N.H.*: one small dock. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the

Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

The commands of the various fleets are held as follows: *Atlantic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Captain (Acting Rear-Admiral) Hugo Osterhaus; 3rd division, Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright; 4th division, Captain (Acting Rear-Admiral) Samuel P. Comly; Armoured Cruiser Squadron, Captain (Acting Rear-Admiral) William A. Marshall; Scout Cruiser Division, Commander H. B. Wilson; Torpedo Flotilla, Lieutenant-Commander F. N. Freeman; Submarine Flotilla, Commander G. W. Kline. *Pacific Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral B. Barry; (Second Squadron is in reserve); 3rd Squadron (Philippines and China), Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber; Torpedo Flotilla, Commander H. A. Field.

### State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories"—Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Governor in each case is appointed by the President. *Hawaii* is also a "territory" with a local legislature. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the Confederacy to form the territories into new "States" and admit them into the Union. There are *Indian Reservations*, with an area of 83,670 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1907) of 298,472, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "district of Columbia," which is really the capital, *Washington*, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population of 302,883, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

### Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1906 in the public schools, supported by public taxa-

tion, was 16,641,970. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1906 was \$307,765,659. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD, p. 339, for details) are the chief products. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1904-5 was estimated at about £186,000,000, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 22,635 miles of railway in operation in 1906, and 36,931 miles of street railways and traction lines in 1906, of which 36,212 miles are worked by electricity.

As to the Panama Canal question, see ENGINEERING.

#### *The Monroe Doctrine.*

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any inter-

position for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

#### *Immigration Law and Statistics.*

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1908, 783,870 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 128,503 from Italy, 168,509 from Austria-Hungary, 156,711 from Russia and Finland, 12,809 from Sweden, 12,412 from Norway, 47,031 from England, 2287 from Wales, 30,556 from Ireland, 13,506 from Scotland, and 34,309 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 10,902. During 1908 the flow of immigration was checked, and there was a strong tide of emigration.

#### *Pensions.*

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1908 there were on the roll 951,687 pensioners, of whom 658,071 were soldiers and 293,616 widows and dependants. The cost of the system during the year was put at \$153,093,086.

#### *Newspapers.*

In 1907 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 21,735. In the census year (1900) there were 2226 daily news-

papers in the United States, as follows:—Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235 = 594; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423 = 1631. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population. The *Journal* (Independent) is owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst. The *New York World* is a Democratic organ; proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent) is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett. The *New York Tribune* belongs to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, and the *New York Evening Post* must also be mentioned. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,698,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places: the *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), the *Chicago American*, the *Chicago Record-Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Inter-Ocean*, the two latter being Republican organs. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia the *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia Times* and the *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat) are prosperous dailies. The *North American* is the organ of the Republicans.

Boston possesses 11 dailies, including the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*, the *Democratic Post* and the *Republican Record*.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including the territories of Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico, is 3,020,340 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,146,011 sq. miles.

The population was estimated at 82,859,211 on June 1st, 1905, and at 87,189,392 in 1908. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,990,788, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population in 1901 of 3,437,202 (estimated at 4,113,043 by the Census Bureau in 1906), Chicago of 1,698,575 (2,049,183), Philadelphia of 1,293,697 (1,441,733), and Washington of 278,718 (307,716). The population of the non-contiguous territory in 1907 was estimated at 9,211,558.

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,773, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,410,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

|          | Revenue.<br>Dollars. | Expenditure.<br>Dollars. |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1900 . . | 669,595,431          | 590,668,371              |
| 1904 . . | 684,714,373          | 725,984,946              |
| 1906 . . | 762,386,905          | 736,717,582              |
| 1907 . . | 846,725,340          | 764,488,753              |
| 1908 . . | 792,604,782          | 850,674,983              |

| Year ended<br>June 30th. | Imports.<br>Dollars. | Exports.<br>Dollars. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1900 . .                 | 849,941,184          | 1,394,483,082        |
| 1903 . .                 | 1,025,719,237        | 1,420,141,679        |
| 1904 . .                 | 991,087,371          | 1,460,827,271        |
| 1905 . .                 | 1,117,513,071        | 1,518,561,666        |
| 1906 . .                 | 1,226,562,446        | 1,743,864,500        |
| 1907 . .                 | 1,434,421,425        | 1,880,851,078        |
| 1908 . .                 | 1,191,341,792        | 1,860,773,346        |

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years:

| Year.    | Imports.<br>Dollars. | Exports.<br>Dollars. |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1885 . . | 136,701,780          | 398,103,203          |
| 1890 . . | 186,488,056          | 447,895,662          |
| 1895 . . | 159,083,243          | 387,125,458          |
| 1900 . . | 159,582,401          | 533,819,545          |
| 1905 . . | 175,811,918          | 523,390,852          |
| 1906 . . | 210,099,437          | 583,090,123          |
| 1907 . . | 246,112,047          | 607,783,255          |
| 1908 . . | 190,355,475          | 580,663,522          |

Public Debt, July 1st, 1908, \$2,626,806,271; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,638,673,822, the total was \$938,132,409.

Vice-President, James S. Sherman, elected 1908.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Philander C. Knox.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Franklin MacVeagh.—*War*, Jacob McG. Dickinson.—*Attorney-General*, Charles W. Wickersham.—*Postmaster-General*, Frank H. Hitchcock.—*Navy*, George von L. Meyer.—*Interior*, Richard A. Ballinger.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson.—*Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Charles Nagel.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*First Secretary*, W. Phillips.—*Second Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth.

Consul-General in London, J. L. Griffiths.—*Vice- and Deputy-Consul-General*, Richard Westcott.

British Embassy.—*Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.—*First Secretary*, George Young, M.V.O.

British Commercial Agent, E. Seymour Bell, New York.

British Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), Capt. W. Wyndham (Boston), W. R. Hearn (San Francisco), H. G. Nugent (Chicago).—*Consuls*, Hon. R. Walsh, M.V.O. (New York), Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), J. A. Donnelly (Savannah), H. T. Carew Hunt (New Orleans), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Ore.), T. E. Erskine (St. Louis), W. Moore (San Francisco).

#### History in 1909.

As in Germany and France and others of the cis-Atlantic countries, politics in the United States were deeply tinged with the question of fiscal revision. President Roosevelt's last Message, delivered to both Houses of Congress on Dec. 8th, 1908, dealt, among other subjects, with the currency, the control of commercial corporations, legislation in regard to labour, and the relations between the courts and the Legislature. A statement in the Message, prompted by the debates upon the *Secret Service Department* in Congress, gave rise to a sharp controversy between that body and the President, who soon afterwards found himself

involved in a curious dispute with the Senate. In explaining why the Administration had taken no action under the Sherman Law against the Steel Corporation when it obtained control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., the President incidentally expressed the view that the Attorney-General and other officers of State, while bound by laws passed by both Houses and approved by the President, were not liable to the interference of either House by itself—a presentation of constitutional law which was keenly resented by the Senate.

On March 4th the long presidency of Mr. Roosevelt—one of the most interesting and distinguished of the men who have presided over the affairs of the great republic—came to an end, and Mr. Taft was installed in his place. The inauguration of Mr. Taft took place under extraordinary meteorological conditions, a blizzard having broken down telegraph wires, blocked trains, and completely isolated the capital from the rest of the country. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the ceremonies had to be carried out entirely within doors. Mr. Sherman, having been sworn in as Vice-President, presided in the Senate House at the inauguration of the new President, who delivered a speech of nearly an hour's duration, in which he stated his policy on nearly all the important issues of the time, including the control of trusts and corporations, the tariff, the maintenance of the army and navy, foreign policy, and Asiatic immigration. He declared his intention of carrying on the work begun by his "illustrious predecessor." The 60th Congress ended with the change of Presidents. The 61st Congress was summoned for March 15th, to receive a message from Mr. Taft upon the Tariff question. Mr. Cannon was again elected Speaker. Mr. Taft's message stated that the vital business interests of the country required the attention of Congress to be chiefly devoted to the consideration of a new Tariff Bill, and that the less time that was given to other subjects of legislation the "better for the country." The Bill was presented (17th), and passed, with some amendments, by the House of Representatives (April 9th). On the 12th the Senate Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Aldrich, reported an alternative measure. The result of the controversies, conferences, and compromises that followed during the succeeding months is outlined elsewhere (see article, *THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF*). It was not until Aug. 5th that the *Payne-Aldrich Tariff* became law. Although the President described the measure on its completion as "a sincere and honest effort to carry out the Republican platform pledge" and as embodying "a real revision downwards," he admitted that it was "not perfect," and it may be doubted whether it affords the American consumer the extent of fiscal relief which the Presidential attitude had entitled him to anticipate.

The proposal to empower Congress to levy an income-tax received a good deal of attention during and after the passage of the Tariff Bill. The step would necessitate an amendment of the Constitution, which can only be effected with the assent of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States of the Union. At the instigation of President Taft, both Houses of Congress gave the necessary two-thirds majority to submit the proposal to the 46 States. The proposed Article (No. 16) is as follows:

"That Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census enumeration." The decision of all the State legislatures will not be known until the winter of 1910.

Some important international agreements were entered into in the course of the year. The exchange of Notes with Japan and the dispute arising out of the immigration of Japanese into the Western States are referred to under that country (p. 284). The Agreement with Great Britain to refer to arbitration the question of the Newfoundland Fisheries and the Treaty relating to Waterways are summarised in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS (p. 227). A Patent Treaty, providing for the reciprocal protection of patents taken out in either country by the nationals of the other, was concluded with Germany.

The mayoral election in New York in November resulted in a remarkable blow to Tammany. Judge Gaynor, the nominee of Tammany, was elected, but the candidates for subordinate offices whose names figured on the Tammany ticket were all defeated.

A great assemblage of warships and other vessels of all nations took place at New York in September to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river by the English navigator, Henry Hudson, and the centenary of the placing upon the river of its first steamboat, the *Clermont*, built by Robert Fulton.

#### *Territories and Dependencies.*

**Alaska** is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592 (85,670 in 1907). It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1100), and Sitka (pop. 1366). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

Governor, Wilford B. Hoggatt (1906-10).

**Guam**, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrones Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000. The capital is Agaña; pop. 6000.

Governor, Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N. (retired).

**The Hawaiian Islands** are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Area, 6449 sq. m.; pop. 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, and over 60,000

Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Pop. in 1906 estimated at 909,032. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. Imports, 1908, £3,864,223; exports, 1908, £8,436,645.

Governor, Walter F. Frear.

British Consul, A. E. Wileman (Honolulu).

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the American-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos; and a Legislative Assembly, elected July 30th, 1907. There were two main parties—the Nationalists, who advocated immediate independence; and the Progressists, who accepted American suzerainty. The former easily carried the election, but only about one in thirty of the population took the trouble to get registered as voters. The islands are divided into 36 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councilors. This decentralising policy has been much criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the silver peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 520,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised; estimated at 8,000,000 in 1907. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 302,000. Imports, 1907, £6,091,562; exports, 1907, £6,619,573.

Governor-General, James F. Smith (appointed 1906).

British Consul-General, R. de B. Layard (Manila).

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the

island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. Area 3435 square miles, and pop. 1,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 39,048; Ponce, 27,952. Imports, 1904-5, £3,418,534; 1905-6, £4,427,278; 1906-7, £5,897,714; exports, 1904-5, £3,726,968; 1905-6, £4,749,120; 1906-7, £5,550,756.

Governor, Regis H. Post.

British Consul, W. B. Churchward (San Juan).

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 3750) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants. Imports, 1902-3, £32,430; exports, £8,820.

Governor and Commandant of Naval Station at Tutuila, Capt. John S. Parker, U.S.N. (retired).

## URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, Montevideo, pop. 308,339, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 4000; there is a national guard of about 35,000. The Italian cruiser *Dogali* was purchased in 1908, and renamed *XV. de Agosto*. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports, chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins, etc. There are over 1200 miles of railway open, all in British hands. Of the imports the United Kingdom sent £2,075,616 in 1906 and £2,025,352 in 1907.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. (1908) 1,111,758. Revenue, 1902-3, £3,475,211; estimated 1907-8, £4,319,518; 1908-9, £4,485,081; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,439,010; estimated 1907-8, £4,310,098; 1908-9, £4,484,113. Debt, 1908, £27,692,925. Imports, 1908, £7,365,703; exports, 1908, £7,912,026.

President, Dr. Don Claudio Williman (elected March 1st, 1907).—Vice-President, Don Feliciano Viera.



**Ministry:** *Interior*, A. Guillot.—*Education, Labour, and Industry*, Pablo de Maria.—*Public Works*, J. Lamolle.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor A. Bachini.—*War*, General Vasquez.

**Minister in London**, Señor Don D. Muñoz, 12, King's Gardens, West End Lane, N.W.—**Consul-General in London**, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

**British Minister Resident and Consul-General**, R. J. Kennedy, Esq., C.M.G., Montevideo.

### VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and 5 territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

#### President.

General Juan Vicente Gomez became President in Dec. 1908 in very dramatic circumstances. President Castro, the self-willed despot who had misruled the Republic for nine years, having succeeded in embroiling his country with almost every civilised Power, decided in the winter of 1908 to go abroad for his health's sake, and to court the hospitality of some of the European Governments which he had persistently insulted and outraged. The Power which happened at the moment to be most deeply incensed with him was Holland. He had deliberately disorganised Dutch trade in the West Indies; he had sent home the Dutch Minister at Caracas—whose offence was that of endeavouring to dissuade his fellow-countrymen from emigrating to Venezuela while the "Restorer," as President Castro called himself, was in power—and he had seized a number of Dutch ships on the charge of carrying arms to Venezuelan rebels. The Dutch Government, with praiseworthy spirit, decided to make reprisals, but before taking any active measures communicated with the United States. President Roosevelt's Government, which itself had been flagrantly insulted by the "Restorer," declared that in the circumstances the Monroe doctrine would be no obstacle to armed action by the Netherlands, nor even to the temporary occupation of Venezuelan territory. This was the state of affairs when President Castro set out upon his European trip, leaving the control of the Government in the hands of the Vice-President, General Gomez. He travelled with a large suite and with some state. His welcome, however, was not enthusiastic. It is believed that his departure on Dec. 13th from France, which was the first European country favoured by his presence, was hastened by the inconvenient restrictions with which the Government, in its assiduous care for the "Restorer's" safety, surrounded his movements on French territory. His reception in Berlin was scarcely less cold. Meanwhile things were happening in Venezuela. A Dutch cruiser seized one of the eight vessels of the Venezuelan navy, and before taking her away to Curaçao landed her captain and crew on the Venezuelan coast with a written intimation that she would deal in the same way with any of the other seven vessels that might fall into her hands. The immediate result of this drastic measure was a demonstration in Caracas in support of the Government and a counter-demonstration against it. This was General Gomez's opportunity.

Having assumed the Presidential chair "provisionally," he reconstructed the Cabinet, and invited the United States Government to send warships to Venezuela to maintain order in case of any demonstration in the interests of Castro. He secured the sympathy of the European Powers by promising reparation for the mischief wrought by his predecessor. The reign of the "Restorer" was at an end, though some months elapsed before he was forced to realise the fact. He underwent a surgical operation in Berlin (Jan. 4th). March 24th found him again in Paris on his way to Bordeaux, where he embarked two days later in the steamship *Gadeloupe*. The Venezuelan Government warned the steamship company that the ex-President would be arrested if he landed in Venezuela. The French Government, in response to an inquiry from the Venezuelan Government, intimated that it would raise no protest even if the passenger were arrested on a French ship in Venezuelan waters. The steamship company therefore proposed to land the ex-President at Trinidad; but the British Government, at the request of the United States, declined this intended honour. On arriving in the West Indies, Castro found that the only port not barred against him was Fort de France, Martinique, and here he was landed (April 6th), the steamship company declining to carry him any farther. Two days later the French Government ordered him to depart; and as he protested that the state of his health made it impossible for him to leave his bed, the Colonial police, after receiving the assurance of medical experts that another sea-voyage would be beneficial to his malady, placed him upon a stretcher and carried him—protesting vigorously against this "violation of the rights of man"—to the steamship *Versailles*, which conveyed him back again to Europe.

#### Government, Army, etc.

The President is assisted by an elected (for a period of 6 years) from a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 40,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 20,000. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 4000 strong, and there is a national militia estimated at 100,000 men. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 350 miles of railway being worked.

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area**, 364,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,602,492. **Capital**, Caracas, **pop.** 72,429. **Revenue**, 1905, £1,975,415; 1906, £1,971,722; **expenditure**, 1905, £2,188,726; 1906, £2,074,987; **debt**, 1907, £4,876,080. **Imports**, 1907-8, £2,093,102; **exports**, 1907-8, £3,005,585.

**British Minister at Caracas**, Sir Vincent E. H. Corbett, K.C.V.O.—**Consul**: C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

**Consul-General in England**, Carlos A. Villanueva, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.—**Vice-Consul**, J. Steinemann, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

# PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION.

## AGRICULTURE.

- I. WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.  
 II. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.  
 III. THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.  
 IV. BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

- V. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.  
 VI. SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.  
 VII. FRENCH GARDENING.  
 VIII. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

### I. WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

A discussion of the question of wheat area and population appeared in Agricultural Statistics 1906, published by the Board of Agriculture [Cd. 3832]. It may be summed up thus: From 1881 to 1906 the figures as to the area under wheat and the population showed the following increases: Wheat area, from 122,500,000 acres to 174,300,000 acres; population from 347,000,000 to 461,000,000. The percentage details for the countries named were as follows:

|                                   | Population increase. | Wheat increase. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Thirteen European countries . . . | 26 per cent.         | 28 per cent.    |
| U.S.A. and Argentina . . .        | 68                   | 60              |
| Canada and Australia . . .        | 51                   | 120             |
| Total . . .                       | 33                   | 42              |

In 1881 there were 283 people (more or less wheat-eaters) for every 100 acres of wheat, but in 1906 there were 264 persons for the same extent of wheat-growing land. This result, however, is mainly attributable to Russia, Canada, and Argentina, and in a slight degree to Hungary and Roumania. These figures, though incomplete, do not appear to suggest any imminent risk of a serious shortage in the world's wheat supply other than that arising from temporary causes.

The Bureau of Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, estimates the wheat crop of the world to have been as follows for the countries and years named:—

|                               | 1902<br>1000 bush. | 1904<br>1000 bush. | 1908<br>1000 bush. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United States . . .           | 679,063            | 552,400            | 664,602            |
| Canada . . .                  | 100,523            | 75,213             | 114,534            |
| Mexico . . .                  | 8,477              | 9,393              | 8,000              |
| <b>Total N. America . . .</b> | <b>779,063</b>     | <b>637,006</b>     | <b>787,136</b>     |
| Argentina . . .               | 56,380             | 129,672            | 192,489            |
| Chile . . .                   | 10,641             | 17,948             | 17,000             |
| Uruguay . . .                 | 7,604              | 7,505              | 7,430              |
| <b>Total S. America . . .</b> | <b>74,625</b>      | <b>155,185</b>     | <b>216,919</b>     |
| Austria-Hungary . . .         | 234,940            | 204,406            | 230,624            |
| Belgium . . .                 | 14,521             | 13,817             | 13,000             |
| Bulgaria . . .                | 35,000             | 42,242             | 47,072             |
| Denmark . . .                 | 4,528              | 4,302              | 4,400              |
| France . . .                  | 327,841            | 298,826            | 310,526            |
| Germany . . .                 | 143,315            | 130,803            | 138,442            |
| Greece . . .                  | 8,000              | 8,000              | 7,000              |
| Italy . . .                   | 135,210            | 167,635            | 150,792            |
| Montenegro . . .              | 200                | 200                | 200                |
| Netherlands . . .             | 5,105              | 4,473              | 5,075              |
| Norway . . .                  | 264                | 212                | 330                |
| Portugal . . .                | 10,400             | 9,000              | 5,000              |
| Roumania . . .                | 76,220             | 53,738             | 54,813             |
| Russia (Europe) . . .         | 560,755            | 622,388            | 569,484            |

|                                                                 | 1902<br>1000 bush. | 1904<br>1000 bush. | 1908<br>1000 bush. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Russia (Asia) . . .                                             | 46,693             | 44,494             | —                  |
| Servia . . .                                                    | 11,400             | 11,676             | 14,000             |
| Spain . . .                                                     | 133,523            | 95,377             | 119,970            |
| Sweden . . .                                                    | 4,757              | 5,135              | 6,756              |
| Switzerland . . .                                               | 4,200              | 4,000              | 3,527              |
| Turkey (Europe) . . .                                           | 25,000             | 23,000             | 25,000             |
| " (Asia) . . .                                                  | 35,000             | 35,000             | 35,000             |
| United Kingdom . . .                                            | 60,065             | 39,082             | 55,585             |
| <b>Total Europe . . .</b>                                       | <b>1,796,254</b>   | <b>1,747,262</b>   | <b>1,761,731</b>   |
| (omitting Asiatic Russia & Turkey)                              |                    |                    |                    |
| India . . .                                                     | 227,380            | 359,936            | 229,092            |
| Cyprus . . .                                                    | 897                | 2,176              | 2,700              |
| Japan . . .                                                     | 20,350             | 19,944             | 22,466             |
| Persia . . .                                                    | 13,600             | 16,000             | 16,000             |
| <b>Total Asia (including Asiatic Russia &amp; Turkey) . . .</b> | <b>343,990</b>     | <b>477,550</b>     | <b>430,528</b>     |
| Algeria . . .                                                   | 33,896             | 25,484             | 28,000             |
| Cape Colony . . .                                               | 2,000              | 2,000              | 2,000              |
| Egypt . . .                                                     | 12,000             | 12,000             | 25,000             |
| Natal . . .                                                     | 4                  | 7                  | 3                  |
| Soudan . . .                                                    | 300                | 486                | 500                |
| Tunis . . .                                                     | 4,127              | 10,519             | 2,838              |
| <b>Total Africa . . .</b>                                       | <b>52,327</b>      | <b>50,496</b>      | <b>58,341</b>      |
| Australia . . .                                                 | 39,753             | 76,488             | 45,897             |
| New Zealand . . .                                               | 4,174              | 8,140              | 5,743              |
| <b>World's Total . . .</b>                                      | <b>3,090,116</b>   | <b>3,152,127</b>   | <b>3,181,115</b>   |

\* Including Asiatic Russia.  
 † Not including Asiatic Russia.

An interesting table estimates the average annual yield of wheat in bushels per acre, for the period 1898-1907, in the countries named as follows:

|                       | Yield in bushels |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Russia . . .          | 9.3 bushels      |
| United States . . .   | 13.9 "           |
| Austria-Hungary . . . | 18.3 "           |
| France . . .          | 20.8 "           |
| Germany . . .         | 28.4 "           |
| United Kingdom . . .  | 32.6 "           |

\* Bushels of 60 lb., the others being Winchester bushels.

The Wheat and Flour imports per head of the population of the United Kingdom have been as follows for the years named:

|                 | Imports. | Home Grown. |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1880-6 . . .    | 230 lb.  | —           |
| 1887-93 . . .   | 256 "    | 112         |
| 1894-1900 . . . | 273 "    | 88          |
| 1901-7 . . .    | 294 "    | 75          |

Even assuming, therefore, that the whole of the home crop was actually available for food (which in view of the requirements for seed and other purposes is not the case) four-

fifths of the wheat consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from abroad. Of the wheat imported in 1907, 64 per cent. or 58,065,000 cwt. came from foreign countries, and 36 per cent. or 39,103,000 cwt. from British possessions.

The following table shows the extent to which the United Kingdom has been dependent upon imported wheat for the years named:

| Year         | Quantities.                |                                     | Values<br>£ |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
|              | Wheat in<br>Grain.<br>cwt. | Flour in<br>equivalent<br>of grain. |             |
| '61-65 . . . | 27,902,577                 | 6,748,972                           | 18,806,256  |
| '66-70 . . . | 31,807,745                 | 5,465,933                           | 22,628,516  |
| '71-75 . . . | 43,756,957                 | 6,738,170                           | 30,953,009  |
| '76-80 . . . | 52,606,932                 | 10,612,942                          | 36,425,905  |
| '81-85 . . . | 58,866,466                 | 18,419,415                          | 38,651,903  |
| '86-90 . . . | 55,905,151                 | 21,889,229                          | 30,548,549  |
| '91-95 . . . | 69,710,587                 | 26,872,270                          | 32,911,070  |
| '96-1900 . . | 66,649,232                 | 29,377,144                          | 33,594,819  |
| 1901-1905 .  | 86,849,408                 | 24,789,409                          | 38,388,393  |
| 1906 . . .   | 92,067,200                 | 19,708,750                          | 39,493,398  |
| 1907 . . .   | 97,168,000                 | 18,468,554                          | 44,040,630  |

## II. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

A Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 4727] was published in July 1909, containing papers and correspondence relative to the International Agricultural Institute in Rome. The Institute, which owes its inception to the King of Italy and which has been housed in a beautiful building constructed at his personal expense, has received the support of nearly all the countries of the world. Its current expenses are provided by the Governments of the countries sending representatives to the Institute, the British subscription at present being £600 per annum. The official language of the Institute is French but the staff is international. The work of the Institute is divided into four technical branches: Produce, Rural Labour, Diseases of Plants, and Economical and Social Institutions. There is also an administrative branch and a library. The technical branches are designed to supply the world with reliable information—(a) on agricultural produce, so as to minimise the influence of perturbing influences on the markets; (b) on rural labour, in order that the migratory movements, whether periodical or not, correspond as much as possible to the interests of production and labour; (c) on the diseases of plants, in order to render their diffusion more difficult, and facilitate the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural credit, insurance, and co-operative institutions, so that the knowledge of the means used and results obtained may help the diffusion and increase the efficiency of each system, as well as encourage mutual agreements.

## III. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board

receives a salary of £2000 per annum. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and awine, horses, and dogs, and hay and straw from certain countries; and the transit of animals.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insect and Pests, and other Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the redemption of London (City) Tithe Rate and Vicar's Rate in Halifax, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is published monthly, price 4d.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G.  
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.  
Offices, 4 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 43, Parliament Street, S.W.

**Department of Agriculture, Ireland.**

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, created in '99, which has done a most important work in the country. Vice President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P., P.C. Sec., T. P. Gill. Office, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

**IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.****Persons engaged in Agriculture.**

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

|                                                                              | 1881      | 1891      | 1901      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Farmers, Graziers                                                            | 633,787   | 597,878   | 577,177   |
| Do. Sons or other relatives returned as assisting in the work on the Farm .. | 280,964   | 297,099   | 320,976   |
| Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants ..                                     | 1,192,725 | 1,072,059 | 869,728   |
| Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists ..                                 | 168,846   | 199,014   | 239,689   |
| Others — Shepherds, Farm Bailiffs, etc. ..                                   | 86,009    | 83,706    | 102,242   |
|                                                                              | 2,362,331 | 2,249,755 | 2,109,812 |

**Agricultural Labourers' Wages.**

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the other hand, where the engagements are shorter and the rates of time wages are lower, as in the arable districts of the Eastern, Southern, and South-Western counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn

harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings in 1902 of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them in other parts of the United Kingdom, according to the report, made in 1905 by Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade:—

| Country.     | Ordinary Agricultural Labourers. |              |                             |              | All classes of *Agricultural Labourers. |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
|              | 1902.                            | 1898.        | Increase in 1902 over 1898. |              |                                         |
|              |                                  |              | Amount.                     | per cent.    |                                         |
|              |                                  |              |                             |              |                                         |
| <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i>                     | <i>s. d.</i> |                             | <i>s. d.</i> |                                         |
| England      | 17 5                             | 16 9         | 0 8                         | 4'0          | 18 3                                    |
| Wales        | 17 7                             | 16 6         | 1 1                         | 6 6          | 17 3                                    |
| Scotland     | 19 5                             | 18 2         | 1 3                         | 6'9          | 19 3                                    |
| Ireland.     | 10 9                             | 10 2         | 0 7                         | 5'7          | 10 11                                   |

\* Including ordinary labourers and also men specially engaged in the charge of animals—shepherds, cattlemen, and horsekeepers.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s. 2d.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 21s. 3d.; in Scotland, Renfrew and Lanark, 22s. 2d.; in Ireland, Down, 13s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Wales, Cardigan, 15s. 8d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness, 13s. 7d.; Ireland, Mayo, 8s. 9d.

Returns as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid on 60 farms in England and Wales showed that the average increase from 1850 to 1903 in the rates of weekly cash wages amounted to 57 per cent., and on 10 farms in Ireland to 81·6 per cent.

**Agricultural and other Land.**

The general distribution of the land surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1908 may be shown as under. The figures for Ireland and for Jersey (included in the Channel Islands) include inland water area.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the following table is about 15 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes:—

|                 | Total Land Area. | Woods and Plantations. | Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing. | Permanent Pasture. | Arable Land. |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                 | Acres.           | Acres.                 | Acres.                                    | Acres.             | Acres.       |
| England         | 32,381,908       | 1,715,473              | 2,371,577                                 | 13,000,922         | 10,659,477   |
| Wales           | 4,748,398        | 184,361                | 1,309,698                                 | 2,040,805          | 746,709      |
| Scotland        | 19,069,674       | 868,409                | 9,061,504                                 | 1,474,142          | 3,389,331    |
| Great Britain   | 56,199,980       | 2,768,243              | 12,742,779                                | 17,415,869         | 14,795,517   |
| Ireland         | 20,350,725       | 306,661                | 2,453,890                                 | 10,078,073         | 4,587,227    |
| Isle of Man     | 140,986          | 1,000                  | 28,672                                    | 20,971             | 73,287       |
| Channel Islands | 44,467           | 169                    | 1,867                                     | 8,649              | 22,368       |
| United Kingdom  | 76,696,158       | 3,076,073              | 15,227,217                                | 27,523,562         | 19,478,399   |

**Number and Size of Holdings.**

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1908 are given in the following table:—

|               | No. of Holdings, 1908. | Acreage under Crops and Grass. | Average Size. |       |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
|               |                        |                                | 1908.         | 1895. |
| England       | 369,583                | 24,560,399                     | 66'4          | 65'3  |
| Wales         | 60,498                 | 2,787,514                      | 46'0          | 47'1  |
| Scotland      | 78,548                 | 4,863,473                      | 61'8          | 61'5  |
| Great Britain | 508,629                | 32,211,386                     | 63'3          | 62'6  |
| Ireland       |                        | 14,665,300                     | 28'3          | 29'5" |

\* 1896 figures.

**Acreage under Crops and Grass, 1876-1908.**

The following table shows, by quinquennial averages for the 30 years '76-1900, and for the year 1908, the acreage under the chief crops in the United Kingdom:—

|                                               | 1876-80.   | 1881-5.    | 1886-90.   | 1891-5.    | 1896-1900. | 1908.      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                               | Acres.     | Acres.     | Acres.     | Acres.     | Acres.     | Acres.     |
| Wheat . . . . .                               | 3,190,086  | 2,820,584  | 2,488,356  | 2,016,467  | 1,957,573  | 1,663,410  |
| Barley . . . . .                              | 2,752,850  | 2,478,870  | 2,313,808  | 2,277,014  | 2,179,953  | 1,822,033  |
| Oats . . . . .                                | 4,170,324  | 4,206,113  | 4,258,676  | 4,370,834  | 4,176,729  | 4,169,145  |
| Beans and Peas . . . . .                      | 755,700    | 684,276    | 585,074    | 495,797    | 424,047    | 449,717    |
| Potatoes . . . . .                            | 1,384,515  | 1,384,244  | 1,367,336  | 1,266,218  | 1,225,359  | 1,149,249  |
| Turnips and Swedes                            | 2,792,956  | 2,714,295  | 2,653,409  | 2,656,574  | 2,522,937  | 1,829,941  |
| Mangolds . . . . .                            |            |            |            |            |            | 499,864    |
| Flax . . . . .                                | 138,404    | 114,938    | 119,230    | 83,420     | 47,973     | 60,031     |
| Total Arable Land . . . . .                   | ..         | ..         | ..         | 20,345,937 | 19,779,647 | 19,478,399 |
| Permanent Grass . . . . .                     | ..         | ..         | ..         | 27,642,070 | 28,047,113 | 27,523,562 |
| Total Acreage under Crops and Grass . . . . . | 47,403,060 | 47,741,072 | 47,932,068 | 47,988,007 | 47,826,760 | 47,001,961 |

**Acreage under Crops, 1908.**

The figures for the United Kingdom do not include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

|                  | Great Britain. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
|                  | Acres.         | Acres.    | Acres.          |
| Corn Crops—      |                |           |                 |
| Wheat . . . . .  | 1,626,733      | 36,677    | 1,663,410       |
| Barley . . . . . | 1,677,437      | 154,596   | 1,822,033       |
| Oats . . . . .   | 3,109,844      | 1,060,301 | 4,169,145       |
| Rye . . . . .    | 61,211         | 8,868     | 70,079          |
| Beans . . . . .  | 293,228        | 1,794     | 295,022         |
| Peas . . . . .   | 154,393        | 297       | 154,695         |
| Total . . . . .  | 6,911,851      | 1,262,533 | 8,174,384       |

|                         | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Green Crops—            |           |           |           |
| Potatoes . . . . .      | 562,105   | 587,144   | 1,149,335 |
| Turnips and Swedes      | 1,550,897 | 279,044   | 1,829,851 |
| Mangold . . . . .       | 427,772   | 72,092    | 499,892   |
| Cabbage . . . . .       | 69,123    | 39,158    | 108,270   |
| Kohl Rabi . . . . .     | 17,252    | —         | 17,252    |
| Rape . . . . .          | 86,495    | 2,997     | 89,484    |
| Vetches or Tares        | 126,083   | 1,888     | 127,952   |
| Lucerne and other Crops | 180,276   | 26,574    | 206,751   |
| Total . . . . .         | 3,020,003 | 1,008,897 | 4,028,797 |

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

|                         | 1-5 Acres. | 5-50 Acres. | 50-300 Acres. | Above 300 Acres. |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| England . . . . .       | 79,837     | 165,265     | 109,830       | 14,651           |
| Wales . . . . .         | 10,121     | 31,953      | 18,034        | 390              |
| Scotland . . . . .      | 18,136     | 34,001      | 23,138        | 2,673            |
| Great Britain . . . . . | 108,094    | 231,819     | 151,002       | 17,714           |
| Ireland . . . . .       | 62,068     | 363,760     | 78,934        | 19,536           |

\* 50-200 acres. † Above 200 acres.

The total number of holdings above 1 acre in Great Britain was less in June 1908 by 2325 than in 1907, and the loss occurred mainly among those of 50 acres or less.

Other figures as to the acreage under crops are—**Flax:** Great Britain, 286 acres; Ireland, 46,916; **Hops:** 38,921 acres, of which 23,975 were in Kent; **Small Fruit:** Great Britain, 84,873 acres; Ireland, 12,145; **Bare Fallow:** Great Britain, 315,252 acres.

**Produce of Crops, 1908.**

The Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1908 was:—

|                                        | Total Produce. | Yield per acre. | Average yield per acre for 10 years '98-1907. |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                                        | Quarters.      | Bushels.        | Bushels.                                      |
| Wheat . . . . .                        | 6,566,892      | 32'29           | 31'70                                         |
| Barley . . . . .                       | 6,840,055      | 32'82           | 33'38                                         |
| Oats . . . . .                         | 15,453,404     | 39'77           | 39'75                                         |
| Beans . . . . .                        | 1,105,442      | 30'16           | 30'06                                         |
| Peas . . . . .                         | 554,533        | 28'21           | 27'29                                         |
|                                        | Tons.          | Tons.           | Tons.                                         |
| Potatoes . . . . .                     | 3,717,618      | 6'97            | 5'78                                          |
| Turnips and Swedes . . . . .           | 23,768,235     | 15'33           | 13'16                                         |
| Mangold . . . . .                      | 8,995,207      | 21'03           | 19'28                                         |
| Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . . . . . | 3,506,784      | 31'42           | 29'95                                         |
| Hay (Permanent Grass) . . . . .        | 6,213,355      | 25'11           | 24'21                                         |
| Hops (cwt.) . . . . .                  | 470,701        | 12'10           | 8'84                                          |

The preliminary figures for 1909 were:—

|                              | Quarters.          | Bushels.       | Bushels.       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Wheat . . .                  | 7,694,858          | 33'76          | 31'46          |
| Barley . . .                 | 7,620,962          | 36'63          | 33'00          |
| Oats . . .                   | 15,397,308         | 41'31          | 39'65          |
| Beans . . .                  | 1,117,180          | 28'66          | 29'97          |
| Peas . . .                   | 550,117            | 25'89          | 27'35          |
| Hay (Clover,<br>etc.) . . .  | Tons.<br>2,936,177 | Cwts.<br>28'85 | Cwts.<br>29'73 |
| Hay (Perma-<br>nent Grass) . | 5,432,360          | 22'75          | 23'80          |

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland stated the Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1908 thus:—

|                                          | Total<br>Produce. | Yield<br>per acre. | Av. yield<br>per acre,<br>10 years<br>1897-1908. |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|                                          | Quarters.         | Bushels.           | Bushels.                                         |
| Wheat . . .                              | 174,288           | 38'02              | 33'56                                            |
| Barley . . .                             | 856,057           | 44'30              | 39'34                                            |
| Oats . . .                               | 6,547,605         | 49'40              | 45'65                                            |
| Beans . . .                              | 9,003             | 40'15              | 40'60                                            |
| Peas . . .                               | 924               | 24'89              | 25'91                                            |
|                                          | Tons.             | Tons.              | Tons.                                            |
| Potatoes .                               | 3,199,678         | 5'45               | 4'3                                              |
| Turnips and<br>Swedes .                  | 5,416,958         | 19'41              | 15'76                                            |
| Mangold .                                | 1,579,028         | 21'90              | 17'6                                             |
| Hay (Clover,<br>Sainfoin,<br>etc.) . . . | 1,624,879         | Cwts.<br>38'28     | Cwts.<br>44'13                                   |
| Hay (Perma-<br>nent<br>Grass) .          | 3,292,308         | 45'42              | 47'41                                            |

#### Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1908.

Number of horses,\* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

| Year. | Horses.   | Cattle.    | Sheep.     | Pigs.     |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1876  | 1,863,410 | 9,995,028  | 32,262,579 | 3,734,429 |
| 1880  | 1,929,680 | 9,871,153  | 30,239,620 | 2,863,488 |
| 1885  | 1,909,200 | 10,868,760 | 30,086,200 | 3,686,628 |
| 1890  | 1,964,911 | 10,789,858 | 31,667,195 | 4,362,040 |
| 1895  | 2,112,207 | 10,753,314 | 29,774,853 | 4,238,870 |
| 1900  | 2,000,415 | 11,455,009 | 31,054,726 | 3,663,716 |
| 1905  | 2,116,800 | 11,674,019 | 29,076,777 | 3,601,659 |
| 1908  | 2,110,024 | 11,691,955 | 29,210,035 | 3,580,740 |
| 1907  | 2,088,932 | 11,628,483 | 30,011,219 | 3,966,824 |
| 1908  | 2,088,595 | 11,738,163 | 31,335,917 | 4,055,716 |

\* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

#### Horses.

The figures relate only to horses used for agricultural purposes as stated and unbroken horses, and do not embrace the total number of horses in the country.

Under the provisions of the Census of Production Act, 1906, a special horse schedule has been distributed with the object of obtaining accurate data of the number of stallions, mares,

and geldings, of different breeds and ages, including those kept for other than agricultural purposes. The object of obtaining this information is twofold. It will enable a calculation to be made with a closer degree of accuracy than has hitherto been possible of the total stock of horses kept on the land, and of the annual production of different classes of horses. Further than this, it will provide valuable information in connection with the scheme now under consideration for the encouragement of horse-breeding in Great Britain; and will facilitate the establishment of a register of the owners of suitable stallions and brood mares of different breeds, which is the initial step towards the foundation of a system for the improvement of horse breeding.

#### Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, 1908.

|                                               | Great<br>Britain. | Ireland.  | United<br>Kingdom. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
|                                               | No.               | No.       | No.                |
| Cows & Heifers<br>in Milk or in<br>Calf . . . | 2,763,780         | 1,586,297 | 4,350,077          |
| Other Cattle—<br>Two years<br>and above .     | 1,371,688         | 1,041,424 | 2,413,112          |
| One year and<br>under two .                   | 1,415,483         | 1,050,534 | 2,466,017          |
| Under one<br>year . . .                       | 1,354,183         | 1,113,574 | 2,467,757          |
| Total of Cattle .                             | 6,905,134         | 4,791,829 | 11,696,963         |
| Ewes kept for<br>Breeding .                   | 10,569,089        | 1,636,350 | 12,125,439         |
| Other Sheep—<br>One year and<br>above . . .   | 5,632,767         | 763,855   | 6,396,622          |
| Under one<br>year . . .                       | 10,917,874        | 1,729,418 | 12,647,292         |
| Total of Sheep .                              | 27,119,730        | 4,129,623 | 31,169,353         |
| Sows kept for<br>Breeding .                   | 369,476           | 123,661   | 493,137            |
| Other Pigs .                                  | 2,454,006         | 1,094,102 | 3,548,108          |
| Total of Pigs .                               | 2,823,482         | 1,217,763 | 4,041,245          |

#### Diseases of Animals.

Until 1893 the local authorities of the country controlled the powers exercisable under the Diseases of Animals Acts with regard to Swine Fever, but at the end of that year the Board of Agriculture assumed control. The number of outbreaks of swine fever, which was 3045 in 1895, has sunk continuously since.

The number of cases of rabies rapidly diminished from 771 in 1895 to 13 in 1902, since when there have been none.

It was in 1899 that the last outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and it seems to have been banished from the country. Foot and mouth disease also appears to have been eradicated, although the danger of its reintroduction is ever present. After an immunity of six years in Great Britain and fifteen years in Scotland, the disease reappeared in Feb. 1908 in Edinburgh, and was not stamped out until

244 cattle had been slaughtered at a cost of £4000 in compensation. Its origin was traced to some hay which had come from Holland.

The number of outbreaks of anthrax seems to be steadily increasing. There were 236 outbreaks of anthrax in 1887, 152 in 1890, since when the number has risen to 434 in 1895, 571 in 1900, and 1105 in 1908.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in April 1905 to inquire, by means of experimental investigation and otherwise, into the pathology and etiology of epizootic abortion, and to consider whether any and, if so, what preventive and remedial measures may with advantage be adopted with respect to that disease. Chairman, Prof. John MacFadyean, M.R.C.V.S., M.B., B.Sc., Principal Royal Veterinary College; Secretary, Mr. J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Committee issued in 1909 a preliminary report, in which they state that at least 99 per cent. of the cases of abortion which assume an epizootic character are due to infection by a specific bacillus. They believe the disease to be essentially one of cattle, and not easily communicated to other species. They have little confidence in curative treatment, and believe that the only hope of beneficial results lies in the direction of the immunisation of the animals.

#### Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of British Corn 1851-1907.

| Year.      | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|
|            | s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. |
| 1851 . . . | 38 6   | 24 9    | 18 7  |
| 1861 . . . | 55 4   | 36 1    | 23 9  |
| 1871 . . . | 56 8   | 36 2    | 25 2  |
| 1881 . . . | 45 4   | 31 11   | 21 9  |
| 1891 . . . | 37 0   | 28 2    | 20 0  |
| 1895 . . . | 23 1   | 21 11   | 14 6  |
| 1896 . . . | 26 2   | 22 11   | 14 9  |
| 1898 . . . | 34 0   | 27 2    | 18 5  |
| 1899 . . . | 25 8   | 25 7    | 17 0  |
| 1900 . . . | 26 11  | 24 11   | 17 7  |
| 1901 . . . | 26 9   | 25 2    | 18 5  |
| 1902 . . . | 28 1   | 25 8    | 20 2  |
| 1903 . . . | 26 9   | 22 8    | 17 2  |
| 1904 . . . | 28 4   | 22 4    | 16 4  |
| 1906 . . . | 29 8   | 24 4    | 17 4  |
| 1908 . . . | 28 3   | 24 2    | 18 4  |
| 1907 . . . | 30 7   | 25 1    | 18 10 |
| 1908 . . . | 32 0   | 25 10   | 17 10 |

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:

|            |        |         |       |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|
|            | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|            | s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. |
| 1905 . . . | 31 0   | 20 1    | 15 4  |
| 1906 . . . | 30 2   | 20 4    | 16 6  |
| 1907 . . . | 32 11  | 23 11   | 18 0  |
| 1908 . . . | 36 0   | 24 1    | 15 3  |

#### Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, were:—

| Year. | Cattle. |         | Sheep. |         |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|       | s. d.   | s. d.   | s. d.  | s. d.   |
| 1873  | 5 1     | to 6 4  | 5 8    | to 6 11 |
| 1883  | 4 4     | to 6 1  | 6 2    | to 7 3  |
| 1893  | 2 10    | to 4 9  | 3 8    | to 5 5  |
| 1898  | 2 4     | to 4 3  | 3 2    | to 5 6  |
| 1899  | 2 6     | to 4 7  | 3 4    | to 5 8  |
| 1900  | 3 1     | to 4 10 | 3 4    | to 6 0  |
| 1901  | 2 4     | to 4 7  | 3 3    | to 5 8  |
| 1902  | 2 11    | to 4 11 | 3 7    | to 5 9  |
| 1903  | 2 10    | to 4 8  | 3 8    | to 5 10 |
| 1904  | 2 9     | to 4 7  | 3 10   | to 5 11 |
| 1905  | 2 10    | to 4 7  | 3 11   | to 5 11 |
| 1906  | 2 9     | to 4 7  | 4 5    | to 6 1  |
| 1907  | 2 9     | to 4 8  | 4 4    | to 6 2  |
| 1908  | 2 8     | to 4 9  | 3 9    | to 5 10 |

The average prices of dead meat in 1907, compiled from the weekly return of market prices, were as follows:—

|                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|
|                                         | per cwt. |
|                                         | s. d.    |
| Beef, English, 1st quality . . .        | 54 0     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 50 6     |
| " U.S.A. and Canadian port killed . . . | 53 6     |
| " Argentine Frozen, H.Q. . .            | 36 0     |
| " " F.Q. . .                            | 29 6     |
| " " Chilled, H.Q. . .                   | 45 6     |
| " " F.Q. . .                            | 32 6     |
| " American " H.Q. . .                   | 58 6     |
| " " F.Q. . .                            | 39 0     |
| Veal, British, 1st quality . . .        | 69 0     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 62 6     |
| " Foreign " . . .                       | 68 6     |
| Mutton, Scotch, 1st quality . . .       | 72 6     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 64 0     |
| " English, 1st " . . .                  | 60 0     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 62 6     |
| " Argentine Frozen . . .                | 33 6     |
| " Australian " . . .                    | 31 6     |
| " New Zealand " . . .                   | 40 6     |
| Lamb, British, 1st quality . . .        | 91 0     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 81 6     |
| " New Zealand, Frozen . . .             | 54 6     |
| " Australian " . . .                    | 46 6     |
| Pork, British, 1st quality . . .        | 55 6     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 49 6     |
| " Foreign, 1st " . . .                  | 53 6     |
| " " 2nd " . . .                         | 46 6     |

#### Butchers and the Meat Warranty.

In the latter part of 1908 the farmers of the country were greatly exercised by the demand made by the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations that after Nov. 2nd, 1908, farmers should give a guarantee with all fat stock sold that it was free from tuberculosis. Agriculturists generally opposed this demand, and the view was expressed that the Government should appoint inspectors to examine the cattle, and that all tuberculous cattle should be destroyed and the owners compensated. At the instance of Lord Carrington the Federation (Oct. 28th, 1908) agreed to a postponement of the demand for a warranty until Jan. 1st, 1909, in order to permit of a conference with representatives of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. The enforcement of the demand was again postponed until the beginning of May, when an arrangement was arrived at with the London cattle salesmen on the following basis: The salesmen pay to the bankers 1s. per head for each bullock or heifer purchased



(for slaughter within 10 days), the said bankers agreeing to indemnify the purchaser against loss through confiscation for disease. The loss to be ascertained by agreement, but in no case to exceed the amount paid for the animal condemned. If any dispute should arise to be submitted to arbitration.

#### **Combinations in the Meat Trade.**

A Departmental Committee was appointed in July 1908 to inquire how far and in what manner the general supply, distribution, and price of meat in the United Kingdom are controlled or affected by combinations of firms or companies. The Committee was not asked to express any opinion as to the harmfulness or otherwise of such combinations, should they exist, nor was it asked to propose any action to be taken should their existence be demonstrated. It was composed of the following members: Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. (chairman), Mr. Bowerman, M.P., Sir T. H. Elliott, Mr. Field, M.P., Mr. H. Fountain, Mr. Dudley Ward, M.P., and Mr. William Weddell, with Mr. Percy Ashley as secretary. The Committee's report [Cd. 4643] was issued in April 1909. The Commissioners conclude that the combinations which exist between four of the United States companies engaged in the beef trade in the United Kingdom is not at present sufficiently powerful to be a serious danger to the beef trade as a whole. About three-fifths of the total supply of beef and veal comes from home-grown beasts, and of the remainder a large and increasing proportion comes from Argentina and Australasia—the supplies from the former country having advanced very rapidly in the four latest years.

The Commissioners add that "Until lately the supplies of the United States firms trading in the United Kingdom have been drawn solely from the United States. In saying this we put aside the allegation that they control part or the whole of the imports of live cattle from Canada, since the evidence on this point is too vague to afford any certain ground for a definite opinion. But recently, in the summer of 1907, Swift & Co. bought out one of the largest Argentine companies—the La Plata, and still more recently another—the La Blanca—has been purchased. We are credibly informed that this latter purchase has been made by the National Packing Co., and that the supplies sent to this country are consigned to the Hammond Beef Co., which divides them for sale between the Armour, Swift, and Morris Companies and itself—a fact which throws further, though indirect, light upon their probable relations to each other in the United States and in this country. It seems certain also that other negotiations, having for their object the acquisition of existing works in Argentina by United States firms, are proceeding. There have also been inquiries by representatives of United States firms in Australia and New Zealand.

"It seems therefore to be within the limits of possibility, to put it no higher, that the United States firms will acquire very considerable interests in Argentina, and perhaps elsewhere. If this should be the case, it is not improbable that the methods of combination, which have been adopted so effectively in the United States, might be extended, at any rate to Argentina. It is true that, so far as we can judge, the Estancieros of that country are very

much opposed to such an invasion from the United States, fearing that the prices for their cattle will be affected by the absence of competitive buying. It is also true that the Estancieros are men of considerable wealth, and consequently able to protect themselves. On the other hand, the general course of the Argentine railways, converging as they do on Buenos Ayres, and the consequent tendency towards the establishment of the works in or near that town, create a condition not unfavourable to some combination amongst the owners of such establishments. Such a combination has existed in a rudimentary form, as we have pointed out, in the past, and, under the vigorous and experienced guidance of the United States firms, it might be brought to a much higher state of development in the future.

"It does not seem likely that this condition of affairs will arise in the near future; but in the event of its doing so, we are of opinion that the situation in regard to the beef supply of the United Kingdom might well become serious. With the command of practically the whole of the imported live cattle, and chilled and frozen beef, the firms composing such a combination would be in a very strong position in regard to Smithfield as well as to a number of important provincial markets. In that event they might even be able to exercise a determining influence upon beef prices in Smithfield itself, and largely to affect prices throughout the country."

#### **Imports of Agricultural Produce.**

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom is shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

| Years.   | Wheat<br>(grain). | Wheat<br>(flour). | Meat. |      |      | Butter<br>and<br>Margarine |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|----------------------------|
|          |                   |                   | lb.*  | lb.† | lb.‡ |                            |
| '61-85   | 106               | 21                | 0.1   | 4.2  | 1.6  | 3.9                        |
| '66-70   | 116               | 16                | 0.2   | 2.3  | 1.7  | 4.3                        |
| '71-75   | 152               | 19                | 0.2   | 7.8  | 2.0  | 4.8                        |
| '76-80   | 174               | 28                | 1.7   | 13.5 | 4.0  | 6.2                        |
| '81-85   | 186               | 45                | 3.5   | 11.8 | 3.6  | 7.2                        |
| '86-90   | 170               | 48                | 7.0   | 12.9 | 3.4  | 8.7                        |
| '91-95   | 203               | 56                | 12.4  | 14.1 | 3.9  | 10.4                       |
| '96-1900 | 185               | 58                | 19.6  | 19.8 | 4.3  | 11.6                       |
| 1901-6   | 229               | 47                | 23.0  | 18.0 | 4.9  | 13.2                       |
| 1906     | 230               | 36                | 25.9  | 17.5 | 3.9  | 13.9                       |
| 1907     | 247               | 34                | 27.6  | 16.5 | 3.5  | 12.0                       |
| 1908     | 229               | 33                | 26.6  | 17.4 | 4.0  | 12.6                       |

\* Fresh beef, mutton, and pork.

† Bacon and hams.

‡ Other meat, fresh and preserved.

The importation of live animals for food, which was checked in 1906, declined in 1908 to the level of 1893. On the other hand, the importation of dead meat tends to increase. There appears to be little doubt that the dead meat trade will continue to grow, while the overseas transit of live animals may be expected to diminish and eventually to disappear. Dairy produce showed an all-round reduction in 1908 as compared with 1907.

**Dairy Produce.**

The total quantity of butter received in 1908, 210,542 tons, was practically the same as in 1907, but the total value was returned at £1,663,000 more. Denmark sent a slightly larger amount than in the previous year, thus creating a fresh record. There was a noticeable shrinkage in shipments from the Australian States and New Zealand, which together exported to this country 31,500 tons in 1908, as against 45,600 tons in 1907. On the other hand, larger supplies arrived from the Netherlands, France, the United States, and Canada. Imports of margarine again declined. The quantity imported was 3580 tons less than in 1907, and 14,400 tons less than in 1906, the total being the smallest recorded since margarine was first shown separately in the trade returns 23 years ago. Less cheese was imported in 1908 than in any year since 1896. While New Zealand sent 3600 tons and the Netherlands 2000 tons more than in 1907, Canada shipped 7900 tons less, and imports from the United States were below the very low figure of 1907. New Zealand has steadily expanded her exports of late years, and sent 13,250 tons in 1908, as compared with 9600 tons and 6300 tons respectively in the years immediately preceding. The total quantity of fresh milk imported in 1908, 953 cwt., came from France in the first three months of the year, and in addition 3729 cwt. of separated milk were imported from the same country. 2,185,208,000 eggs were imported in 1908, or about 43,000,000 less than in 1907. The quantity credited to Denmark increased, however, by nearly 14,000,000. Supplies from Canada fell to less than one-half of those of 1907, and shipments from Russia, Germany, Belgium, and France also declined.

**V. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.**

The movement towards agricultural co-operation has made rapid strides in the past year.

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The Agricultural Organisation Society is now in receipt of a grant from the Board of Agriculture in aid of its work in the promotion of co-operation in connection with the cultivation of small holdings and allotments. The grant is £1200 per annum, provided the income of the Society from subscriptions and donations in each year is not less than £1200. In the event of the income of the Society exceeding that sum, the grant is increased by a corresponding amount, with a maximum of £1600.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the **Agricultural Organisation Society** in September, 1908, was as follows:—

|                                                              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Societies for the Supply of Requirements and Sale of Produce | 138        |
| Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking                        | 13         |
| Small Holdings and Allotments                                | 129        |
| Agricultural Credit                                          | 23         |
| Auction Markets                                              | 4          |
| Fruit Grading                                                | 1          |
| Motor Service                                                | 1          |
| Co-operative Farming                                         | 3          |
| Co-operative Milling                                         | 1          |
| Rural Industries                                             | 2          |
| Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd.                   | 1          |
| Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd.                 | 1          |
| Scottish Agricultural Organisation                           | 1          |
| Agricultural and General Co-operative Insurance, Ltd.        | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                 | <b>319</b> |

**President, Mr. R. A. Yerburch; Deputy Chairmen, Lord Lucas and Mr. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster. (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"; Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)**

The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**, indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in December 1908, over 900 societies, including:—

- Dairies, 314.**
- Agricultural Societies, 184.**
- Agricultural Banks, 279.**
- Poultry Societies, 30.**
- Home Industry Societies, 48.**
- Flax Societies, 12.**
- Bee-keepers' Societies, 16.**
- Federations, 4.**
- Miscellaneous Societies, 18.**

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives no State grant. **Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.**

A **Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation**, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. **Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. R. A. Yerburch and Dr. Douglas; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.**

Sir Horace Plunkett is also the Chairman of a **Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade** formed in 1908. The three main directions in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced by this new development are: (1) The organisation of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organisation societies; (2) the co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organised farmers of the three countries; and (3), regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government. These three objects are to be accomplished by the two boards, whose constitution has been framed accordingly. The matters in which joint action may usefully advance agricultural co-operative trade fall into three main divisions: (1) The acquisition of

farmers' supplies of the best quality at the lowest price; (2) the marketing of produce in the most economical manner; and (3) the interchange of certain products between the movements.

## VI. SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. A summary of its provisions appeared in the 1908 ANNUAL. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," over 80,000 copies of which have been circulated.

The Small Holdings Commissioners, Mr. E. J. Cheney and Mr. M. T. Baines, presented a report in 1909 as to the work done in the twelve months ended Dec. 31st, 1908. Stated shortly, the result, so far as small holdings are concerned, was that 23,285 applications were received by county councils for 373,601 acres, that 13,302 applicants were approved provisionally as suitable, that the estimated quantity of land required for the suitable applicants was 185,098 acres, that 21,417 acres were acquired by county councils, of which 11,346 acres were purchased for £370,065, and 10,071 acres leased for total rents amounting to £11,309, that the land acquired would provide for about 1500 of the applicants, and that 504 of them were in actual possession of their holdings on Dec. 31st, 1908. In Oct. 1909 Lord Carrington stated in the House of Lords that, during the 15 or 16 months of the operation of the Act, the number of acres taken was 57,772, of which 8000 had been acquired by compulsion.

In the report above referred to, the Commissioners state that, as a general rule, applicants have been expected to produce evidence that they have a capital of not less than £5 for each acre they apply for, before they have been approved as suitable. The evidence of the unsuspected thrift of the rural population has been very striking. In many cases the applicants have kept their savings at home, and when called upon to produce evidence of their means have taken bags of sovereigns to the local inquiries to show to the sub-committees. The applicants have been drawn from almost every class of the rural population. Out of the 13,302 approved applicants about 4470, or nearly 34 per cent., are agricultural labourers. This may seem a small proportion, but an agricultural labourer has little spare time for the cultivation of more than a small allotment, and unless he has saved enough money to be able to take a holding of 30 or 40 acres he would not as a rule be justified in giving up his daily work. Experience has shown that a living cannot be made easily from a smaller holding than 30 acres, unless it is devoted to market gardening, fruit growing, or to some special form of cultivation; and in those cases the capital required is considerably more per acre than in the case of an ordinary agricultural holding.

The total quantity of land held by councils in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1908, for the purpose of allotments was 17,529 acres, of which 3478 acres had been purchased and 14,051 acres hired. The actual quantity let in allotments amounted to 16,809 acres, and the number of tenants to whom it was let was 58,648 individuals and 2 associations, the aver-

age size of each allotment was therefore about 17.6p.

The number of applications received for allotments during the year was 21,540, and the total quantity applied for was 15,695 acres. There were 18,366 applicants for not more than 1 acre each, the total quantity applied for being 4779 acres; while there were 3169 applicants for allotments exceeding 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres, and the quantity applied for by them was 10,806 acres.

The returns show that 1233 acres were required for allotments during the year, of which 304 acres were purchased for £20,528, and 949 acres leased at rents amounting to £2182. The average price of the land purchased was £67 an acre, and the average rent paid for the land hired was £2 6s. an acre.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '83 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments and small holdings. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary C. D. Sturge. Office, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

The Central Small Holdings Society has its Office at 6, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The Lancashire Federation of Small Holdings Societies comprises 20 societies with more than 1000 members. Secretary and Treasurer, A. Smith; Office, Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn.

## VII. FRENCH GARDENING.

A good deal of attention has been devoted in the past two years to the development of French gardening in England. Mr. Thomas Smith in an address read to the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural Union in Nov. 1909 pointed out that all gardens of this character should be posted around popular centres, where the produce could be readily disposed of. The essential characteristic of a French garden was well-drained soil having a pure atmosphere and a fair amount of sunshine, in a locality where a large quantity of stable manure was easily obtainable at a low price, and where a practically unlimited supply of water was readily accessible. Such places could easily be found near London, and he instanced the case of Marylands, in Essex, about 50 miles from London, where French gardens had proved successful. He warned his hearers not to be misled by statements that £600 an acre could be obtained from a French garden, for it would take practically £550 to get that sum, and the gardeners round Paris had told him that it took from three to four years to get the ground into perfect working order. After that from £50 to £60 per acre was as much as could reasonably be expected.

## VIII. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

University College of North Wales, Bangor.  
Agricultural Department, Leeds University.  
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.

University College, Reading.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.

College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.

Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, *e.g.* dairying. Amongst these are:—

British Dairy Institute, Reading.

Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.

National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol.

Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey.

Royal Veterinary College, London.

There are a number of agricultural or farm institutions, such as:—

Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.  
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.

Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.

Hampshire Farm School, Basing.

Harris Institute, Preston.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.

Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.

West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

#### **Royal Agricultural Society of England.**

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work:

(1) **The practical**, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) **The scientific**, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,

instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other Diagrams, a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirty-eighth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and members of council elected from the 54 Electoral Districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided. The representatives of one of three groups of Electoral Districts go out of office each year. The members number about 10,000, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Mr. R. H. Biffen, M.A.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., of the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-first annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Liverpool, commencing June 21st, 1910. See, Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

#### **Royal Veterinary College.**

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John McFadyen, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

#### **Rothamsted Experimental Station.**

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. Feeding experiments have been conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fattness. These experiments still form the basis of our knowledge of the composition of the animal body. Other experiments have dealt with the nature and amount of food required by the fattening animal, and with the relation of food to work and the source of fat in the body:

all of these have assisted in laying the foundations of the theory of animal nutrition. More directly practical inquiries have dealt with the value of malt as food, with the utilisation of sewage and the feeding value of sewage-grown grass, and on the making and feeding value of ensilage.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 the papers in which the results of the Rothamsted work were embodied were collected, forming three 4to and seven 8vo vols. A more general summary of the work done is contained in the "Book of the Rothamsted Experiments" (J. Murray, 1905, 10s. 6d. net).

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He intrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnæan Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted. The income from the Trust being barely sufficient to carry on the routine work of the station, a society was formed with the object of raising funds to extend the experiments. The Committee of the Society consists of the Duke of Devonshire (chairman), Lord Carrington, Sir Walter Pridaux, Sir John Brunner, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

Director: A. D. Hall, M.A.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

#### Other Societies.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry and of science and art. Shows are held in April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L.; J. McGrath, L.L.D. Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Agricultural Supt., R. Bruce, Leinster House, Dublin.

**Rice Statistics.** According to the Year-book of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, the world's production of rice (exclusive of China) has been as follows for the years named, in million lb.:

|      |         |      |         |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1901 | 115,614 | 1906 | 110,252 |
| 1905 | 107,436 | 1907 | 104,479 |

The chief producing countries and their produce in 1907 were: India, 61,416,000,000 lb.; Japan, 18,034,000,000 lb.; Java and Madura, 6,630,000,000 lb.; French Indo-China, 5,000,000,000 lb.; Siam, 6,824,000,000 lb.; and Korea, 3,200,000,000 lb. The largest producing country in Europe is Italy, with 823,700,000 lb. The China rice crop is roughly estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 million lb.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (110 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, 1 and 2, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 71 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, S.S.C., 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, Wm. C. Young, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The Farmers' Club. Membership 1000. Secretary, H. Trustram Eve, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Hon. Sec. and Director, C. Bryner Jones, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich. Thorough training in practice and theory of dairy-work.

The Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

There is a permanent Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, of which the Master of the Horse is ex-officio President. The Commission holds an annual show of stallions, and awards 28 King's Premiums of £150 each every year. Sec., J. Herbert Taylor. Office, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

**Silk.** The world's production of raw silk in 1905-7 was as follows:—

|                             | 1905.<br>lb. | 1906.<br>lb. | 1907.<br>lb. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| China . . .                 | 13,250,000   | 13,721,000   | 14,120,000   |
| Japan . . .                 | 10,183,000   | 13,210,000   | 14,043,000   |
| Italy . . .                 | 9,788,000    | 10,461,000   | 10,626,000   |
| Levant and Central Asia . . | 5,349,000    | 5,786,000    | 6,671,000    |
| France . . .                | 1,393,000    | 1,333,000    | 1,460,000    |
| Austria-Hungary .           | 761,000      | 754,000      | 761,000      |
| British India . .           | 617,000      | 717,000      | 777,000      |
| Spain . . .                 | 172,000      | 124,000      | 181,000      |
|                             | 41,513,000   | 46,106,000   | 48,634,000   |

# MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

In the United Kingdom in 1908 there were 972,232 persons employed at 3,211 coal mines—

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Males under ground | 783,632 |
| " above            | 182,630 |
| Females            | 5,970   |

There were 45,508 employed at 848 metal-liferous mines—

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Males under ground | 30,114 |
| " above            | 15,139 |
| Females            | 255    |

Total at coal and metal mines, 1,017,740.

There were 85,475 employed at quarries, viz.—

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Inside workers | 54,449 |
| Outside        | 31,026 |

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.

Electrical Inspector of Mines, R. Nelson.

## Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1907 were:—

|                 | Metric tons. |
|-----------------|--------------|
| United States   | 435,782,839  |
| United Kingdom  | 272,129,006  |
| Germany         | 205,732,362  |
| Austria-Hungary | 47,878,167   |
| France          | 36,753,627   |
| Belgium         | 23,705,190   |
| Russia          | 26,282,000   |
| Japan           | 13,803,969   |

The total production of coal in the world in 1907 was estimated at about 1,117,228,295 tons.

The quantity of coal exported from Great Britain (exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers in foreign trade) was 63,600,947 tons, an increase of more than 8,000,000 tons on the exports for 1906. France received over 10,600,000 tons, Germany over 10,000,000 tons, Italy over 8,250,000 tons, the Netherlands over 3,750,000 tons, Sweden over 3,600,000 tons, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, Egypt, and Argentina each over 2,000,000 tons. Adding the 2,968,501 tons exported in the form of coke and patent fuel, and the 18,618,828 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left Great Britain in 1907 amounted to 85,188,276 ton.

## Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world was 614,732 kilos (or 19,764,078 oz., the value being put at nearly £84,000,000), of which the British Empire supplied nearly 61 per cent.

The main sources of supply were:—

| British Empire:           | Kilos.  |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 52      |
| Australia                 | 98,962  |
| Canada                    | 12,614  |
| India*                    | 15,623  |
| New Zealand               | 14,846  |
| Transvaal                 | 200,641 |
| Rhodesia*                 | 16,340  |
| British Guiana            | 1,794   |
| Gold Coast*               | 8,519   |

| Foreign Countries: |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| United States      | 136,072 |
| Russia             | 40,150  |
| Mexico*            | 20,959  |

\* Estimated.

## Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world in 1907 amounted to 781,955 metric tons, which includes 75,267 tons from the British Empire.

## Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 59,654,040, of which 5,800,239 tons were raised in the British Empire and 53,853,801 in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries, and must not be taken as a measure of their metallurgical industries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were:—

| British Empire:           | Metric tons. |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Great Britain and Ireland | 5,209,224    |
| Newfoundland*             | 473,919      |
| Canada*                   | 99,873       |

## Foreign Countries:

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| United States   | 26,195,341 |
| German Empire*  | 7,273,533  |
| Spain           | 4,277,722  |
| Russia          | 2,821,217  |
| Sweden*         | 2,732,843  |
| Luxemburg*      | 2,697,433  |
| France*         | 3,643,086  |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,782,407  |

\* Estimated.

## Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 1,029,824 tons, of which 287,413 tons were raised in the British Empire and 742,411 in foreign countries.

## Petroleum.

Of the 34,718,531 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 718,523 tons and foreign countries 34,000,008.

## Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 15,958,243 tons, the British Empire supplied 3,476,027 tons, of which 2,016,505 came from the United Kingdom and 1,120,480 from India.

## Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 6,154,202 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 935,437 kilos, and foreign countries 5,158,855 kilos. The production of the United Kingdom was 4,780 kilos.

## Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 106,023 metric tons, of which 64,229 was produced in the British Empire and 41,794 in foreign countries. The output of the United Kingdom was 4,478 tons.

## Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 775,912 metric tons, of which 87,372 were produced in the British Empire and 680,540 in foreign countries.

# IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The progress of the iron and steel trade during the last thirty years has been so immense that it is now rightly deemed one of the leading industries of the world, as will be manifest from the statistics given below, which were the latest available at the time of going to press.

## I. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world amounted in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, in 1906 to nearly 58,500,000 tons, and in 1907 to about 60,250,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 80 per cent. of the whole output.

### United Kingdom.

| Year.    | Total Production. | Per head. | Total Consumption. | Per head. |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1890 . . | 7,904,000         | 0'21      | 6,825,000          | 0'18      |
| 1900 . . | 8,960,000         | 0'22      | 7,705,000          | 0'19      |
| 1905 . . | 9,608,000         | 0'22      | 8,746,000          | 0'20      |
| 1906 . . | 10,184,000        | 0'23      | 8,531,000          | 0'20      |
| 1907 . . | 10,114,000        | 0'23      | 8,273,000          | 0'19      |

### United States.

|          |            |      |            |      |
|----------|------------|------|------------|------|
| 1890 . . | 9,203,000  | 0'15 | 9,322,000  | 0'15 |
| 1900 . . | 13,789,000 | 0'18 | 13,554,000 | 0'18 |
| 1905 . . | 22,992,000 | 0'23 | 23,154,000 | 0'28 |
| 1906 . . | 25,307,000 | 0'30 | 25,597,000 | 0'30 |
| 1907 . . | 25,781,000 | 0'30 | 26,194,000 | 0'30 |

### Germany (including Luxemburg).

|          |            |      |            |      |
|----------|------------|------|------------|------|
| 1890 . . | 4,576,000  | 0'09 | 4,904,000  | 0'10 |
| 1900 . . | 8,370,000  | 0'15 | 8,958,000  | 0'16 |
| 1905 . . | 10,700,000 | 0'18 | 10,481,000 | 0'17 |
| 1906 . . | 12,006,000 | 0'20 | 12,026,000 | 0'20 |
| 1907 . . | 12,668,000 | 0'20 | 12,834,000 | 0'21 |

### Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

|          |           |      |           |      |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 888,000   | 0'01 | 1,019,000 | 0'01 |
| 1900 . . | 2,848,000 | 0'02 | 2,899,000 | 0'02 |
| 1905 . . | 2,660,000 | 0'02 | 2,672,000 | 0'02 |
| 1906 . . | 2,619,000 | 0'02 | 2,606,000 | 0'02 |
| 1907 . . | 2,723,000 | 0'02 | 2,656,000 | 0'02 |

## II. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STEEL.

The total steel production of the world in 1904 may be put at about 38,000,000 tons, in 1906 at nearly 49,500,000 tons, and in 1907 at nearly 51,500,000 tons, of which rather more than 41,750,000 tons were produced in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States.

| Year. | United Kingdom. | Per head. | Russian Empire. | Per head. | Sweden. | Per head. | Germany (including Luxemburg). | Per head. |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1890  | 3,579,000       | 0'10      | 369,000         | 0'003     | 165,000 | 0'03      | 2,196,000                      | 0'04      |
| 1895  | 3,010,000       | 0'08      | 857,000         | 0'007     | 194,000 | 0'04      | 3,599,000                      | 0'07      |
| 1900  | 4,901,000       | 0'12      | 2,166,000       | 0'016     | 205,000 | 0'04      | 6,260,000                      | 0'11      |
| 1906  | 6,462,000       | 0'15      | 1,735,000       | 0'011     | 301,000 | 0'07      | 10,956,000                     | 0'18      |
| 1907  | 6,522,000       | 0'15      | 2,043,000       | 0'014     | 414,000 | 0'08      | 11,870,000                     | 0'19      |

| Year. | Austria Hungary. | Per head. | Belgium.  | Per head. | France.   | Per head. | Spain.  | Per head. | United States. | Per head. |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1890  | 492,000          | 0'012     | 242,000   | 0'04      | 672,000   | 0'02      | 74,000  | 0'004     | 4,277,000      | 0'07      |
| 1895  | 733,000          | 0'017     | 448,000   | 0'07      | 862,000   | 0'02      | 85,000  | 0'005     | 6,115,000      | 0'09      |
| 1900  | 1,127,000        | 0'025     | 644,000   | 0'10      | 1,540,000 | 0'04      | 147,000 | 0'008     | 10,188,000     | 0'13      |
| 1906  | 1,176,000        | 0'024     | 2,009,000 | 0'28      | 2,397,000 | 0'06      | 254,000 | 0'013     | 23,398,000     | 0'28      |
| 1907  | 1,200,000        | 0'025     | 2,156,000 | 0'30      | 2,706,000 | 0'07      | 243,000 | 0'012     | 23,363,000     | 0'27      |

| France.  |           |      |           |      |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 1,930,000 | 0'05 | 1,875,000 | 0'05 |
| 1900 . . | 2,670,000 | 0'07 | 2,786,000 | 0'07 |
| 1905 . . | 3,028,000 | 0'08 | 2,943,000 | 0'08 |
| 1906 . . | 3,261,000 | 0'08 | 3,200,000 | 0'08 |
| 1907 . . | 3,532,000 | 0'09 | 3,428,000 | 0'09 |

| Austria-Hungary. |           |      |           |      |
|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . .         | 950,000   | 0'02 | 995,000   | 0'02 |
| 1900 . .         | 1,431,000 | 0'03 | 1,498,000 | 0'03 |
| 1905 . .         | 1,516,000 | 0'03 | 1,528,000 | 0'03 |
| 1906 . .         | 1,616,000 | 0'03 | 1,638,000 | 0'03 |
| 1907 . .         | 1,775,000 | 0'04 | 1,900,000 | 0'04 |

| Belgium. |           |      |           |      |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| 1890 . . | 775,000   | 0'13 | 1,006,000 | 0'17 |
| 1900 . . | 1,003,000 | 0'15 | 1,296,000 | 0'20 |
| 1905 . . | 1,289,000 | 0'18 | 1,762,000 | 0'25 |
| 1906 . . | 1,354,000 | 0'19 | 2,016,000 | 0'28 |
| 1907 . . | 1,384,000 | 0'19 | 1,960,000 | 0'28 |

| Sweden.  |         |      |         |      |
|----------|---------|------|---------|------|
| 1890 . . | 449,000 | 0'09 | 421,000 | 0'09 |
| 1900 . . | 519,000 | 0'10 | 486,000 | 0'09 |
| 1905 . . | 531,000 | 0'10 | 468,000 | 0'09 |
| 1906 . . | 595,000 | 0'11 | 549,000 | 0'10 |
| 1907 . . | 606,000 | 0'11 | 554,000 | 0'10 |

| Spain.   |         |      |         |      |
|----------|---------|------|---------|------|
| 1890 . . | 261,000 | 0'01 | 228,000 | 0'01 |
| 1900 . . | 295,000 | 0'02 | 280,000 | 0'02 |
| 1905 . . | 387,000 | 0'02 | 330,000 | 0'02 |
| 1906 . . | 381,000 | 0'02 | 357,000 | 0'02 |
| 1907 . . | 390,000 | 0'02 | 365,000 | 0'02 |

### Preliminary Statistics for 1908.

The preliminary figures so far available for 1908 indicate that in that year there was a large decrease in the production of the three principal producing countries. The production of the United Kingdom fell, as compared with 1907, by 864,000 tons, the production of Germany by over 1,000,000 tons, and the production of the United States by nearly 10,000,000 tons, or 38 per cent.; the figures of output in 1908 being: United Kingdom, 9,250,000 tons; Germany, 11,623,000 tons; United States, 15,936,000 tons. In France the output in 1908 was 3,358,000 tons. The output of the United States in 1908 was smaller than in any year since 1901.



A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed for all purposes, indicates that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the three years 1905-7 about 63 tons of steel, while Germany produced 92 tons, the United States 90 tons, and France 76 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (4,700,000 tons) is at present more than double that produced by the Bessemer process (1,900,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States also the production of Bessemer steel still exceeds that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, but the output by the latter process appears to be growing more rapidly than that by the former, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

### III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are pig iron (principally from Sweden and Spain); unwrought steel mainly from the United States and Germany, and girders, beams, joists, and pillars, largely from Belgium. The figures, which are given in tons throughout, are:—

|                                            | 1899.    | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                         | 174,373* | 89,254  | 103,297 |
| Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections . . . . . | 73,156   | 107,713 | 80,355  |
| Unwrought Steel . . . . .                  | 77,290   | 496,029 | 327,207 |
| Girders, Beams, Joists, etc. . . . .       | 95,476   | 138,660 | 83,905  |

\* Includes a small amount of puddled iron.

The Chief Exports from the United Kingdom are:—

|                                    | 1899.     | 1906.     | 1907.     |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                 | 1,380,142 | 1,662,820 | 1,942,335 |
| Iron Bars, Angles, etc. . . . .    | 135,965   | 151,076   | 159,120   |
| Railroad Iron (Rails) . . . . .    | 471,774   | 460,328   | 429,161   |
| (Chairs, Sleepers, etc.) . . . . . | 118,893   | 153,944   | 156,708   |
| Galvanised Sheets . . . . .        | 238,013   | 442,414   | 467,889   |
| Tinplates & Sheets . . . . .       | 256,373   | 374,802   | 405,328   |
| Steel Bars, Angles, etc. . . . .   | 146,239   | 199,115   | 231,917   |
| Iron and Steel Sheets . . . . .    | 159,589   | 275,045   | 300,213   |

The Chief Imports of Germany are pig iron, scrap iron, and tin plate, mainly from the United

Kingdom, and wrought iron bars, tyres, and ploughshares, mainly from Sweden.

|                                                      | 1903.   | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                                   | 155,802 | 402,507 | 436,454 |
| Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares . . . . . | 25,709  | 32,992  | 34,312  |
| Tin Plate . . . . .                                  | 16,805  | 37,401  | 42,393  |
| Scrap Iron . . . . .                                 | 59,026  | 87,053  | 110,706 |
| Malleable Iron Pipes . . . . .                       | 9,214   | 13,449  | 11,972  |

The Chief Exports are in tons:—

|                                                                 | 1903.   | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                                              | 411,353 | 472,061 | 270,748 |
| Angle Iron . . . . .                                            | 412,812 | 470,366 | 433,935 |
| Rails . . . . .                                                 | 372,526 | 363,334 | 410,980 |
| Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares . . . . .            | 343,321 | 378,065 | 389,320 |
| Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots . . . . .                          | 627,926 | 350,470 | 223,379 |
| Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron . . . . .               | 274,450 | 262,951 | 264,668 |
| Iron Wire—Plain . . . . .                                       | 162,850 | 215,935 | 193,558 |
| Iron Wire—Coated with Tin, Copper, etc., polished, etc. . . . . | 88,026  | 108,177 | 109,177 |
| Pipes and Tubes, Rolled or Drawn, Rough or Worked . . . . .     | 65,706  | 130,057 | 161,921 |

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are:—

|                                           | 1903.   | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                        | 192,211 | 144,650 | 252,396 |
| Rails . . . . .                           | 48,083  | 62,800  | 68,433  |
| Steel Ingots, Billets, etc. . . . .       | 141,827 | 131,478 | 177,025 |
| Heavy Structural Iron and Steel . . . . . | 25,725  | 28,061  | 36,759  |
| Iron Bars, Angles, etc. . . . .           | 27,534  | 29,129  | 33,165  |

The chief American Imports are:—

|                                                   | 1903.   | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                                | 599,574 | 379,828 | 489,475 |
| Bar Iron . . . . .                                | 43,270  | 35,793  | 39,746  |
| Steel Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars, etc. . . . . | 261,559 | 21,337  | 19,334  |
| Tin Plates . . . . .                              | 47,360  | 56,983  | 57,773  |

The chief American Exports are:—

|                                       | 1903.   | 1906.   | 1907.   |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pig Iron . . . . .                    | 20,379  | 83,317  | 73,703  |
| Bar Iron . . . . .                    | 19,380  | 56,024  | 23,743  |
| Steel Bars or Rods . . . . .          | 40,162  | 37,973  | 85,161  |
| Billets, Ingots, and Blooms . . . . . | 5,445   | 192,616 | 79,991  |
| Iron and Steel Rails . . . . .        | 30,837  | 328,036 | 338,906 |
| Steel Sheets and Plates . . . . .     | 13,312  | 93,645  | 82,045  |
| Structural Iron and Steel . . . . .   | 30,641  | 112,555 | 138,442 |
| Wire . . . . .                        | 108,522 | 174,014 | 161,223 |

# TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

I. COTTON. II. WOOL. III. JUTE. IV. LINEN.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.
2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

## I. COTTON.

Out of an annual crop ranging between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 75 per cent. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 25 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

### Production and Consumption of Cotton.

|                       | 1884-5.      | 1892-3.       | 1900-1.       | 1908-9.       |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                       | (1000 Bales) | (1000 Bales)  | (1000 Bales)  | (1000 Bales)  |
| <b>Production—</b>    |              |               |               |               |
| United States . . .   | 5,136        | 8,044         | 10,425        | 13,580        |
| Other countries . . . | 2,101        | 2,600         | 3,414         | 4,602         |
| <b>Total . . .</b>    | <b>7,237</b> | <b>10,644</b> | <b>13,839</b> | <b>18,182</b> |
| <b>Consumption—</b>   |              |               |               |               |
| Great Britain . . .   | 2,746        | 3,706         | 3,260         | 3,650         |
| Continent . . .       | 2,604        | 4,576         | 4,576         | 5,720         |
| United States . . .   | 1,527        | 3,189         | 3,635         | 4,912         |
| Other countries . . . | 567          | 1,170         | 1,060         | 2,754         |
| <b>Total . . .</b>    | <b>7,444</b> | <b>12,641</b> | <b>12,540</b> | <b>17,036</b> |

It will thus be seen that, while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand. Indeed at the present time European mills are running short time, because the American crop of 1909-10 promises to be a poor one. In future,

apart from the development of new sources of supply, absolute scarcity seems certain, owing to the very large reliance at present placed on supplies from the United States.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

### American Cotton Crop.

|              | 1000 Bales. |              | 1000 Bales. |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1882-3 . . . | 6,992       | 1903-4 . . . | 10,124      |
| 1892-3 . . . | 6,717       | 1904-5 . . . | 13,420      |
| 1895-6 . . . | 7,162       | 1905-6 . . . | 11,048      |
| 1898-9 . . . | 11,235      | 1906-7 . . . | 13,346      |
| 1901-2 . . . | 10,701      | 1907-8 . . . | 11,582      |
| 1902-3 . . . | 10,758      | 1908-9 . . . | 13,580      |

American home requirements have very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

### American Cotton taken for Consumption.

| Year ended Aug. 31st. | Northern Mills. | Southern Mills. | Total.    |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
|                       | Bales.          | Bales.          | Bales.    |
| 1890 . . .            | 1,799,258       | 546,894         | 2,346,152 |
| 1892 . . .            | 2,190,766       | 685,080         | 2,876,846 |
| 1894 . . .            | 1,601,173       | 718,515         | 2,319,688 |
| 1896 . . .            | 1,660,271       | 904,701         | 2,564,972 |
| 1898 . . .            | 2,211,740       | 1,231,841       | 3,443,581 |
| 1900 . . .            | 2,068,300       | 1,597,112       | 3,665,412 |
| 1902 . . .            | 2,050,774       | 1,937,971       | 3,988,745 |
| 1904 . . .            | 2,137,369       | 2,007,509       | 4,144,878 |
| 1906 . . .            | 2,453,498       | 2,398,404       | 4,852,352 |
| 1908 . . .            | 2,007,422       | 2,234,395       | 4,241,817 |
| 1909 . . .            | 2,838,205       | 2,573,524       | 5,411,729 |

The decline in 1908 was quite temporary, and due to the effect of a severe financial crisis. With that exception, progress has been continuous and rapid.

### Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 38 years.

### The World's Cotton Spindles.

|            | U.K.              | Continent. | U.S.       | Other Countries. | Approximate Total. |
|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
|            | Million spindles. | Mil. spin. | Mil. spin. | Mil. spin.       | Mil. spin.         |
| 1870 . . . | 372               | 13         | 7          | —                | 372                |
| 1880 . . . | 442               | 21         | 102        | 2                | 567                |
| 1890 . . . | 442               | 26         | 14         | 4                | 586                |
| 1900 . . . | 46                | 32         | 19         | 7                | 104                |
| 1905 . . . | 482               | 35         | 24         | 82               | 116                |
| 1906 . . . | 50                | 352        | 242        | 82               | 119                |
| 1907 . . . | 52                | 36         | 26         | 9                | 123                |
| 1908 . . . | 55                | 37         | 27         | 8                | 127                |
| 1909 . . . | 56                | 39         | 28         | 10               | 133                |

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

#### **United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.**

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

#### **British Cotton-Growing Association.**

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the British Cotton-Growing Association, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. A brief summary of the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made appeared in the 1903 edition.

#### **Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.**

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 13 years.

#### **Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.**

|          | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
|          | (£1000)         | (£1000)  | (£1000) |
| 1896 . . | 10,045          | 810      | 133     |
| 1897 . . | 9,930           | 1,050    | 108     |
| 1898 . . | 8,923           | 985      | 113     |
| 1899 . . | 8,059           | 1,145    | 252     |
| 1900 . . | 7,741           | 1,455    | 217     |
| 1901 . . | 7,977           | 1,425    | 158     |
| 1902 . . | 7,404           | 1,585    | 127     |
| 1903 . . | 7,407           | 1,625    | 182     |
| 1904 . . | 8,955           | 1,492    | 270     |
| 1905 . . | 10,318          | 1,705    | 759     |
| 1906 . . | 11,836          | 1,605    | 732     |
| 1907 . . | 15,417          | 1,895    | 754     |
| 1908 . . | 12,857          | 1,825    | 430     |

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

#### **Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.**

|      | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | France. |
|------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------|
|      | (£1000)         | (£1000)  | (£1000)        | (£1000) |
| 1896 | 59,310          | 8,315    | 3,357          | 5,258   |
| 1897 | 54,044          | 8,860    | 4,208          | 4,773   |
| 1898 | 55,977          | 9,050    | 3,405          | 5,150   |
| 1899 | 59,489          | 10,305   | 5,113          | 6,070   |
| 1900 | 62,009          | 12,235   | 4,801          | 6,977   |
| 1901 | 65,708          | 10,990   | 4,054          | 7,054   |
| 1902 | 65,054          | 12,960   | 4,702          | 7,042   |
| 1903 | 55,267          | 13,181   | 5,543          | 7,238   |
| 1904 | 64,078          | 16,085   | 5,495          | 8,398   |
| 1905 | 70,821          | 19,010   | 10,589         | 10,181  |
| 1906 | 75,372          | 10,625   | 6,461          | 12,269  |
| 1907 | 81,048          | 21,600   | 5,038          | 14,088  |
| 1908 | 70,238          | 17,510   | 5,240          | 11,768  |

#### **II. WOOL.**

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabrics is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly

obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table.

**Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.**

|      | Australasian. | Cape.      | River Plate. | Other sorts. | Total.     |
|------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
|      | 1000 Bales    | 1000 Bales | 1000 Bales   | 1000 Bales   | 1000 Bales |
| 1895 | 2025          | 263        | 476          | 534          | 3298       |
| 1896 | 1790          | 299        | 517          | 505          | 3111       |
| 1897 | 1826          | 249        | 498          | 542          | 3115       |
| 1898 | 1679          | 287        | 543          | 494          | 3003       |
| 1899 | 1662          | 266        | 537          | 491          | 2956       |
| 1900 | 1437          | 131        | 396          | 455          | 2419       |
| 1901 | 1719          | 214        | 533          | 395          | 2861       |
| 1902 | 1654          | 245        | 468          | 427          | 2794       |
| 1903 | 1442          | 229        | 538          | 480          | 2689       |
| 1904 | 1423          | 206        | 443          | 518          | 2590       |
| 1905 | 1693          | 219        | 448          | 520          | 2880       |
| 1906 | 1750          | 229        | 442          | 626          | 3047       |
| 1907 | 2190          | 306        | 474          | 581          | 3551       |
| 1908 | 1971          | 291        | 476          | 435          | 3173       |

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manu-

facturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense pre-dominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of ten years ago, and will certainly show further expansion in 1909. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence show on the whole an increasing tendency.

**Importation of Colonial Wool.**

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of more than forty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

| Year. | Australasian Bales. | Cape Bales. | Total Colonial Bales. | Average value per bale. | Total value. |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|       |                     |             |                       | £ s. d.                 | £            |
| 1860  | 187,000             | 79,000      | 266,000               | 25 15 0                 | 6,850,000    |
| 1870  | 546,000             | 152,000     | 698,000               | 16 15 0                 | 11,691,000   |
| 1880  | 869,000             | 219,000     | 1,088,000             | 20 5 0                  | 22,032,000   |
| 1885  | 1,094,000           | 188,000     | 1,282,000             | 14 0 0                  | 17,948,000   |
| 1890  | 1,411,000           | 288,000     | 1,699,000             | 14 15 0                 | 25,060,000   |
| 1895  | 2,001,000           | 269,000     | 2,270,000             | 11 0 0                  | 24,970,000   |
| 1900  | 1,456,000           | 140,000     | 1,596,000             | 13 10 0                 | 21,546,000   |
| 1901  | 1,745,000           | 217,000     | 1,962,000             | 10 10 0                 | 20,601,000   |
| 1902  | 1,699,000           | 234,000     | 1,933,000             | 11 15 0                 | 22,713,000   |
| 1903  | 1,451,000           | 234,000     | 1,685,000             | 13 10 0                 | 22,747,000   |
| 1904  | 1,371,000           | 201,000     | 1,572,000             | 14 10 0                 | 22,794,000   |
| 1905  | 1,633,000           | 209,000     | 1,842,000             | 15 15 0                 | 29,011,000   |
| 1906  | 1,833,000           | 238,000     | 2,071,000             | 17 0 0                  | 35,207,000   |
| 1907  | 2,103,000           | 287,000     | 2,390,000             | 16 5 0                  | 39,435,000   |
| 1908  | 2,072,000           | 276,000     | 2,348,000             | 13 5 0                  | 31,111,000   |

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now

necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for two years been exceeded. Prices rose considerably in 1908, and are likely to continue to be moderately firm at the present level for

some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

### Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

| Average.    | Domestic<br>Clip<br>(Estimated). | Imports. | Exports. | Left for<br>Home<br>Cons'p'n. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|
|             | Mil. lb.                         | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb.                      |
| 1861-70 .   | 150                              | 220      | 87       | 283                           |
| 1871-80 .   | 156                              | 381      | 186      | 351                           |
| 1881-90 .   | 134                              | 578      | 322      | 390                           |
| 1891-95 .   | 146                              | 744      | 399      | 491                           |
| 1896-1900 . | 139                              | 701      | 318      | 522                           |
| 1901 . .    | 138                              | 716      | 313      | 541                           |
| 1902 . .    | 136                              | 678      | 320      | 494                           |
| 1903 . .    | 133                              | 639      | 321      | 451                           |
| 1904 . .    | 132                              | 598      | 293      | 437                           |
| 1905 . .    | 131                              | 651      | 314      | 468                           |
| 1906 . .    | 130                              | 683      | 298      | 515                           |
| 1907 . .    | 131                              | 805      | 345      | 591                           |
| 1908 . .    | 134                              | 755      | 365      | 524                           |

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years, but that decided improvement took place in 1905, 1906, and 1907, followed by a decline in 1908, which will probably prove to be only temporary.

### Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

|            | United<br>Kingdom. | Germany. | France. |
|------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
|            | £1000.             | £1000.   | £1000.  |
| 1895 . . . | 5,372              | 2,340    | 1,244   |
| 1896 . . . | 5,655              | 2,245    | 1,184   |
| 1897 . . . | 4,840              | 2,230    | 967     |
| 1898 . . . | 4,674              | 2,245    | 1,179   |
| 1899 . . . | 4,876              | 2,865    | 1,483   |
| 1900 . . . | 4,492              | 2,840    | 1,383   |
| 1901 . . . | 3,488              | 2,815    | 969     |
| 1902 . . . | 3,531              | 3,125    | 1,371   |
| 1903 . . . | 4,198              | 2,956    | 1,410   |
| 1904 . . . | 4,209              | 3,286    | 1,235   |
| 1905 . . . | 4,244              | 3,176    | 1,659   |
| 1906 . . . | 5,340              | 2,955    | 2,134   |
| 1907 . . . | 5,758              | 3,765    | 2,806   |
| 1908 . . . | 4,417              | 3,305    | 2,336   |

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

### Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as before, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

|          | United<br>Kingdom. | Germany. | France. | United<br>States. |
|----------|--------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|
|          | £1000.             | £1000.   | £1000.  | £1000.            |
| 1895 . . | 19,738             | 11,105   | 12,932  | 134               |
| 1896 . . | 18,269             | 10,780   | 11,766  | 183               |
| 1897 . . | 15,976             | 10,480   | 10,620  | 189               |
| 1898 . . | 13,700             | 10,055   | 8,914   | 218               |
| 1899 . . | 14,789             | 10,860   | 10,556  | 209               |
| 1900 . . | 15,682             | 11,790   | 9,089   | 260               |
| 1901 . . | 14,237             | 10,630   | 8,544   | 309               |
| 1902 . . | 15,261             | 13,315   | 8,810   | 302               |
| 1903 . . | 15,864             | 12,075   | 8,735   | 344               |
| 1904 . . | 17,993             | 12,480   | 8,412   | 398               |
| 1905 . . | 19,597             | 14,685   | 7,736   | 419               |
| 1906 . . | 20,585             | 13,310   | 8,957   | 424               |
| 1907 . . | 22,154             | 14,275   | 9,820   | 445               |
| 1908 . . | 19,151             | 12,935   | 8,442   | 416               |

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures

suffered considerable diminution for some years after '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, now been made up by growth in other directions.

### III. JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1909-10 was stated as 2,732,700 acres, as compared with 2,856,700 acres in 1908-9. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there is now prospect of decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated at 9,000,000 bales, of which over 4,000,000 are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 30 per cent. as compared with 1904. In 1906-7 the Indian spindles used for jute were 491,496 in number, as compared with 331,382 five years previously, while during the same period the number of looms increased from 16,119 to 24,088. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past seven years of the

#### Indian Jute Crop.

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1903-4              | 7,380,000 bales. |
| 1904-5              | 8,376,000 "      |
| 1905-6              | 8,086,000 "      |
| 1906-7              | 9,860,000 "      |
| 1907-8              | 6,187,500 "      |
| 1908-9              | 6,310,800 "      |
| 1909-10 (estimated) | 7,206,584 "      |

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

#### Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

|          | United Kingdom. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
|          | £1000.          | £1000.  |
| 1896 . . | 2,648           | 270     |
| 1897 . . | 2,628           | 224     |
| 1898 . . | 2,265           | 305     |
| 1899 . . | 2,362           | 366     |
| 1900 . . | 2,361           | 427     |
| 1901 . . | 2,658           | 434     |
| 1902 . . | 2,438           | 442     |
| 1903 . . | 2,579           | 460     |
| 1904 . . | 2,531           | 549     |
| 1905 . . | 2,680           | 617     |
| 1906 . . | 3,463           | 804     |
| 1907 . . | 3,980           | 786     |
| 1908 . . | 2,860           | 540     |

### IV. LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

#### Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

|          | United Kingdom. | France. |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
|          | £1000.          | £1000.  |
| 1896 . . | 5,031           | 558     |
| 1897 . . | 4,771           | 482     |
| 1898 . . | 4,393           | 512     |
| 1899 . . | 5,073           | 962     |
| 1900 . . | 5,225           | 1,266   |
| 1901 . . | 5,020           | 1,096   |
| 1902 . . | 5,430           | 1,477   |
| 1903 . . | 5,540           | 1,203   |
| 1904 . . | 5,732           | 1,681   |
| 1905 . . | 6,340           | 1,627   |
| 1906 . . | 7,001           | 2,033   |
| 1907 . . | 7,345           | 2,414   |
| 1908 . . | 5,802           | 2,331   |

### THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tyres, is now 70,000 tons, and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection. No substitute for the natural rubber is likely to be invented, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, but in any case the margin of profit is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The lowest price of the best Para rubber in 1908 was 28. 9d. a lb. In Oct. 1909 the price was 9s. 2d. a lb.

## THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

By the Census of Production Act, 1906 (6 Edw. VII., ch. 56), provision was made for the taking of a Census of Production. The Act provided that the Board of Trade was to superintend the taking of the Census, and that expenses incurred should be paid by money provided by Parliament. Forms were to be prepared and circulated for the purpose of the Census, and when this was complete a report was to be laid before Parliament. The details given on the returned forms were to be strictly private, special arrangements being made whereby this privacy was rendered absolutely secure. In particular the Board of Trade was to avoid the disclosure of any trade secret or of any other information likely to prejudice the interests of the person making the return. Penalties were provided for refusing, or, without lawful excuse, neglecting, to fill up a form, or for making a false return, or for refusing to answer necessary questions. A new Sub-Department of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade was constituted, with offices at 68, Victoria Street, S.W., for the purpose of carrying out the work. The chief officials are: **Director**, H. Fountain; **Assistant Director**, H. W. Macrosty; **Superintendent of Staff**, W. J. Verdier.

In accordance with the Act the first Census was taken in 1908, and involved the issue of 444,000 schedules of questions. Pending the issue of a complete report on the results of the inquiry, it was thought desirable to issue a series of preliminary tables for important groups of trades, with reports dealing briefly with the principal features of the tables. The

first tables of the series were issued in Oct. 1909 [Cd. 4895], price 4d. They cover the production of mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, of coke works and shale oil works carried on in connection with such mines, of cotton factories, woollen and worsted factories, iron and steel factories engaged in the heavy branches of the trade, and tinplate factories. About 12,000 schedules were issued to firms engaged in these industries.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, whose preface to Board of Trade reports are never the least interesting or informing of their pages, states that "the figures, although of a preliminary character, are probably sufficiently close to those which it will be possible to issue at a later date to afford a good indication of the quantity and value of the principal products of the industries to which they relate. The usefulness of the information furnished by the Census will, however, be greatly enhanced when the results of later Censuses become available and a comparison is possible between the productivity of the country at two or more successive dates." The following table, which is published in the report, summarises the information obtained. The figures relate to a period of twelve months. The "output" is the gross output of each trade—i.e. where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value have been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, much greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit.

|                                                                     | Gross Output.<br>Selling<br>Value. | Materials<br>used. Cost. | Work given<br>out.<br>Amount<br>paid to<br>other firms. | Net Output.<br>Excess of<br>column (1)<br>over<br>columns (2)<br>and (3). | Persons<br>Employed.<br>Total. | Net Out-<br>put per<br>Person<br>Employed. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                                                     | (1)                                | (2)                      | (2)                                                     | (4)                                                                       | (5)                            | (6)                                        |
| Mines under the Coal<br>Mines Regulation Acts                       | £ 123,245,000                      | £ 16,881,000             | —                                                       | £ 106,364,000                                                             | £ 840,280                      | £ 129                                      |
| Coke Works . . .                                                    | 10,141,000                         | 7,148,000                | —                                                       | 2,993,000                                                                 | 10,944                         |                                            |
| Shale Oil Works . .                                                 | 2,371,000                          | 1,594,000                | —                                                       | 777,000                                                                   | 3,391                          |                                            |
| Cotton Factories . .                                                | 176,940,000                        | 129,095,000              | 904,000                                                 | 46,941,000                                                                | 572,869                        | 82                                         |
| Woollen and Worsted<br>Factories . . .                              | 79,331,000                         | 49,241,000               | 1,638,000                                               | 19,452,000                                                                | 257,017                        | 76                                         |
| Tinplate Factories . .                                              | 9,350,000                          | 7,203,000                | —                                                       | 2,147,000                                                                 | 21,222                         | 101                                        |
| Iron & Steel Factories<br>(Smelting, Found-<br>ing and Rolling) . . | 105,597,000                        | 74,049,000               | 600,000                                                 | 30,948,000                                                                | 262,225                        | 118                                        |
| Total . . .                                                         | 497,975,000                        | 285,211,000              | 3,142,000                                               | 209,622,000                                                               | 1,967,948                      | —                                          |

Particulars of the system adopted by the Board of Trade in planning the census and of the questions sent out upon the census papers were given in the 1909 ANNUAL.

The object of the Census is to enable accurate and impartial statistics to be periodically published as to the volume and nature of our home production. Statistics as to the nature and volume of our imports and exports have been officially collected, tabulated, and published for many years past, but for our home trade no such returns have been available. The result has been that crude calculations and conflicting statements have

been made concerning its extent and comparative significance.

Apart from the serious disadvantage at which the country has, as the result of this lack of material figures, stood in the discussion of its fiscal policy, there has been the further disability which we have suffered in comparison with trade competitors. In this important particular of State administration we have, moreover, not only fallen behind America, but have allowed several of our own Colonies to take precedence of the Mother-country in the provision of this superior means of testing the condition and progress of a nation's industries.



# MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1909.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1908, AND (U. K.) 1909.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.

NUMBER OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

SHIPPING RINGS.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1909, was 80,540, of 41,449,767 tons.

The number of steamships was 21,909, having a gross tonnage of 36,473,102.

The number of sailing-vessels was 8,631, with a net tonnage of 4,976,665.

## The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1909.

| Flag.                       | Steamships.          |                | Sailing-ships. |              | Steamships and Sailing-vessels. |            |            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                             | No. of Steamers      | Tonnage Gross. | No. of Ships.  | Tonnage Net. | No. of Ships.                   | Tonnage.   |            |
| British                     | United Kingdom . .   | 8,419          | 16,472,602     | 1,072        | 905,334                         | 9,491      | 17,377,936 |
|                             | *Colonies . .        | 1,339          | 1,230,112      | 735          | 218,394                         | 2,074      | 1,448,506  |
|                             | Total . .            | 9,758          | 17,702,714     | 1,807        | 1,123,728                       | 11,565     | 18,826,442 |
| American<br>(United States) | Sea . .              | 1,106          | 1,618,508      | 1,793        | 1,172,774                       | 2,899      | 2,791,282  |
|                             | *Northern Lakes .    | 538            | 2,005,807      | 45           | 112,469                         | 583        | 2,118,276  |
|                             | Philippine Islands . | 31             | 38,017         | 27           | 6,237                           | 108        | 44,254     |
|                             | Total .              | 1,725          | 3,662,332      | 1,865        | 1,291,480                       | 3,590      | 4,953,812  |
| Argentine . . . . .         | 197                  | 128,544        | 80             | 29,556       | 277                             | 158,100    |            |
| Austro-Hungarian . . . . .  | 347                  | 744,676        | 9              | 5,481        | 356                             | 750,157    |            |
| Belgian . . . . .           | 152                  | 268,459        | 4              | 3,296        | 156                             | 271,755    |            |
| Brazilian . . . . .         | 317                  | 222,110        | 79             | 20,705       | 396                             | 242,815    |            |
| Chilian . . . . .           | 95                   | 106,857        | 51             | 40,570       | 146                             | 147,427    |            |
| Chinese . . . . .           | 60                   | 75,258         | —              | —            | 60                              | 75,258     |            |
| Cuban . . . . .             | 55                   | 61,832         | 7              | 1,343        | 62                              | 63,175     |            |
| Danish . . . . .            | 558                  | 677,098        | 312            | 65,060       | 870                             | 742,158    |            |
| †Dutch . . . . .            | 503                  | 904,536        | 98             | 37,704       | 601                             | 942,240    |            |
| French . . . . .            | 884                  | 1,445,976      | 625            | 447,617      | 1,509                           | 1,893,593  |            |
| German . . . . .            | 1,808                | 3,889,046      | 363            | 377,667      | 2,171                           | 4,266,713  |            |
| †Greek . . . . .            | 287                  | 484,193        | 122            | 32,428       | 409                             | 516,621    |            |
| Italian . . . . .           | 437                  | 961,132        | 663            | 358,785      | 1,100                           | 1,319,917  |            |
| †Japanese . . . . .         | 861                  | 1,150,858      | 4              | 1,942        | 865                             | 1,152,800  |            |
| Mexican . . . . .           | 46                   | 20,072         | 20             | 4,363        | 66                              | 33,435     |            |
| Norwegian . . . . .         | 1,292                | 1,388,423      | 833            | 605,201      | 2,125                           | 1,993,624  |            |
| Peruvian . . . . .          | 14                   | 10,019         | 47             | 21,174       | 61                              | 32,093     |            |
| Portuguese . . . . .        | 75                   | 69,878         | 129            | 36,104       | 204                             | 105,982    |            |
| Roumanian . . . . .         | 23                   | 32,448         | 1              | 285          | 24                              | 32,733     |            |
| †Russian . . . . .          | 708                  | 760,785        | 638            | 211,612      | 1,346                           | 972,397    |            |
| Spanish . . . . .           | 479                  | 686,875        | 80             | 23,143       | 559                             | 710,018    |            |
| Swedish . . . . .           | 960                  | 774,288        | 541            | 148,510      | 1,503                           | 922,798    |            |
| †Turkish . . . . .          | 143                  | 112,849        | 188            | 61,895       | 331                             | 174,744    |            |
| Uruguayan . . . . .         | 48                   | 71,616         | 26             | 17,722       | 74                              | 89,338     |            |
| Other countries . . . . .   | 77                   | 50,328         | 37             | 9,294        | 114                             | 59,622     |            |
| Total . . . . .             | 21,909               | 36,473,102     | 8,631          | 4,976,665    | 30,540                          | 41,449,767 |            |

\* Lloyd's Register Book does not include wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

**The World's Shipbuilding, 1908.**

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1908:—

| Country.                    | Merchant Ships. |                  |                |                | War Ships. |                    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
|                             | Steamships.     |                  | Sailing-ships. |                | No.        | Tons Displacement. |
|                             | No. of Steamers | Tonnage Gross.   | No. of Ships.  | Tonnage Gross. |            |                    |
| United Kingdom . . .        | 454             | 914,570          | 69             | 15,099         | 36         | 74,186             |
| British Colonies . . .      | 49              | 19,012           | 70             | 15,169         | —          | —                  |
| <b>British Total . . .</b>  | <b>503</b>      | <b>933,582</b>   | <b>139</b>     | <b>30,268</b>  | <b>36</b>  | <b>74,186</b>      |
| Austria-Hungary . . .       | 22              | 22,862           | 2              | 640            | 6          | 15,613             |
| Denmark . . . . .           | 14              | 16,947           | 10             | 2,225          | 1          | 3,592              |
| France . . . . .            | 35              | 80,849           | 15             | 2,580          | 24         | 22,026             |
| Germany . . . . .           | 90              | 198,331          | 30             | 9,446          | 18         | 98,200             |
| Holland . . . . .           | 54              | 49,515           | 22             | 9,089          | 4          | 552                |
| Italy . . . . .             | 15              | 24,044           | 19             | 2,820          | 5          | 29,400             |
| Japan . . . . .             | 32              | 54,031           | 41             | 5,694          | 6          | 2,360              |
| Norway . . . . .            | 80              | 52,700           | 1              | 139            | 1          | 550                |
| Russia . . . . .            | 2               | 360              | 3              | 560            | 11         | 8,800              |
| Sweden . . . . .            | 18              | 8,600            | 5              | 946            | 6          | 1,258              |
| *United States of America . | 127             | 242,583          | 111            | 61,960         | 8          | 52,850             |
| Other Countries . . .       | 12              | 21,775           | 3              | 740            | 1          | 302                |
| <b>Foreign Total . . .</b>  | <b>501</b>      | <b>772,597</b>   | <b>262</b>     | <b>96,839</b>  | <b>91</b>  | <b>235,503</b>     |
| <b>World's Total . . .</b>  | <b>1,004</b>    | <b>1,706,179</b> | <b>401</b>     | <b>127,107</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>309,689</b>     |

\* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., the largest portion (36 vessels of 145,898 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

|                        | Merchant Vessels. |                  | Warships.  |                | Grand Total. |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
|                        | No.               | Tons.            | No.        | Tons.          | No.          | Tons.            |
| British . . . . .      | 642               | 963,850          | 36         | 74,186         | 678          | 1,038,036        |
| Foreign . . . . .      | 763               | 869,436          | 91         | 235,503        | 854          | 1,104,939        |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b> | <b>1,405</b>      | <b>1,833,286</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>309,689</b> | <b>1,532</b> | <b>2,142,975</b> |

The largest steamers launched during 1908 were the following:—

|                         | Tons gross. | Built in. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Rotterdam . . . . .     | 24,149      | U.K.      |
| Lapland . . . . .       | 17,540      | "         |
| Laurentie . . . . .     | 14,892      | "         |
| Megantic . . . . .      | 14,878      | "         |
| Minnewaska . . . . .    | 14,317      | "         |
| George Washington . . . | 25,570      | Germany.  |
| Berlin . . . . .        | 17,324      | "         |
| Cleveland . . . . .     | 16,959      | "         |
| Cincinnati . . . . .    | 16,339      | "         |

Of the total output in this country, 547,080 steam tons and 7915 sailing tons, or 554,995 tons in all (about 60 per cent.) were built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection it should be noted that the tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during twelve months is shown by Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns for recent years to average 177,000 tons (142,000 steam, 35,000 sail).

Sales to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended Nov. 1908, according to the Registrar-General's Returns, reached a total of 263,000 tons (210,000 steam, 53,000 sail). On the other hand, 2050 tons (steam) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during

the same period amounted to 51,551 tons (46,997 steam, 4554 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 75,000 tons, and the steam tonnage to have increased by 245,000. The net increase of United Kingdom Tonnage during 1908 is therefore about 170,000 tons.

The amount of tonnage launched for abroad during 1908 was 374,674 tons, forming 40 per cent. of the total output, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1907, 30½ per cent. in 1906, 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18½ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900, and 19 per cent. in 1899. The British Colonies have provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 74 vessels of 67,518 tons (7½ per cent. of the total output). Belgium occupies the second position with 40,039 tons, and Holland and Norway come third and fourth with 33,274 tons and 32,273 tons respectively, being followed by Greece (23,168 tons), Austria-Hungary (22,698 tons), and Sweden (20,979 tons).

The total output of the world during 1908 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 1,833,286 tons (1,706,179 steam, 127,107 sail). According to the latest returns received by Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of all nationalities

totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 794,000 tons (557,000 steam, 237,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1908 is thus about 1,039,000 tons. Sailing tonnage has been reduced by 110,000 tons, while steam tonnage has increased by 1,149,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched during 1908, the United Kingdom has acquired over 30½ per cent. Of the total merchant tonnage output of the world during 1908, 50½ per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only sea-going steel steamers of 3000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account (thus excluding vessels trading on the North American Lakes), out of the total of 179 such steamers, of 1,050,741 tons launched in the world, over 63½ per cent. of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1908, 406 of 764,146 tons (including 70 vessels of 153,558 tons launched abroad) have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. In addition, nearly 100 vessels of less than 100 tons each, to be classed with Lloyd's Register, were launched.

#### **Shipbuilding Returns, 1909.**

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1909, there were 290 vessels, of 778,036 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, and 58 warships of 239,125 tons displacement. The details were:—

|        |                              |
|--------|------------------------------|
| Steam, | 263 ships; tonnage, 773,429. |
| Sail,  | 22 " " 4,607.                |
| War,   | 58 " " 239,125.              |

Of the merchant ships, 244 of 696,415 tons were for British owners; of the warships, 48 with 191,225 tonnage were British.

#### **Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1908.**

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1908, of 100 tons register and upwards.

| Flag.                               | Total. |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
|                                     | No.    | Tons.   |
| British { United Kingdom . . . . .  | 150    | 216,272 |
| { Colonies . . . . .                | 64     | 36,954  |
| America, United States of . . . . . | 64     | 57,927  |
| Austro-Hungarian . . . . .          | 3      | 7,292   |
| Danish . . . . .                    | 8      | 2,245   |
| Dutch . . . . .                     | 6      | 9,819   |
| French . . . . .                    | 42     | 34,718  |
| German . . . . .                    | 28     | 56,660  |
| Italian . . . . .                   | 25     | 24,627  |
| Japanese . . . . .                  | 29     | 25,082  |
| Norwegian . . . . .                 | 75     | 58,073  |
| Russian . . . . .                   | 25     | 12,814  |
| Spanish . . . . .                   | 11     | 8,522   |
| Swedish . . . . .                   | 47     | 23,215  |
| Other European Countries . . . . .  | 18     | 31,567  |
| Central and South America . . . . . | 14     | 10,362  |
| Other Countries . . . . .           | 4      | 3,865   |
|                                     | 633    | 619,534 |

Of the vessels lost, 47 were abandoned at sea; 27 were broken up and condemned; 28 were burnt; 76 foundered; 52 were missing; 70 were lost by collision; and 38 were wrecked. Besides these, 167 vessels of 189,758 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

#### **Numbers of Seamen.**

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

|                                | 1890.   | 1900.   | 1903.   | 1908.   |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| British . . . . .              | 186,147 | 174,532 | 176,520 | 196,834 |
| Lascars and Asiatics . . . . . | 22,734  | 36,023  | 41,021  | 44,154  |
| Foreigners . . . . .           | 27,227  | 36,893  | 40,396  | 34,735  |
| Total . . . . .                | 236,108 | 247,448 | 257,937 | 275,721 |

The number employed in registered sailing-vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1906, 20,002.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 196,834, in 1908.

#### **The World's Big Merchant Steamers.**

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising nearly 55 per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

| Flag.                    | 20,000 and above. | 15,000 to 19,999 | 10,000 to 14,999 | 7000 to 9999 | 5000 to 6999 | Grand Total. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| British . . . . .        | 6                 | 4                | 62               | 159          | 379          | 610          |
| French . . . . .         | —                 | —                | 5                | 7            | 67           | 79           |
| German . . . . .         | 3                 | 8                | 22               | 40           | 120          | 193          |
| American (U.S.). . . . . | 1                 | —                | 8                | 11           | 41           | 61           |
| Other Flags . . . . .    | 1                 | 2                | 11               | 34           | 127          | 175          |
| Total . . . . .          | 11                | 14               | 103              | 251          | 734          | 1118         |

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

| Name.                       | Tonnage. | Flag.           |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Mauretania . . . . .        | 31,938   | British         |
| Lusitania . . . . .         | 31,550   | British         |
| George Washington . . . . . | 25,570   | German          |
| Kaiserin Augusta . . . . .  |          |                 |
| Victoria . . . . .          | 24,581   | German          |
| Adriatic . . . . .          | 24,541   | British         |
| Rotterdam . . . . .         | 24,149   | Dutch           |
| Baltic . . . . .            | 23,876   | British         |
| Amerika . . . . .           | 22,622   | German          |
| Cedric . . . . .            | 21,035   | British         |
| Celtic . . . . .            | 20,904   | British         |
| Minnesota . . . . .         | 20,718   | American (U.S.) |

#### **Fast Merchant Steamers.**

From the 1909-10 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears

that 61 British and 40 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 22 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

| COUNTRY.                | NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF |                        |                        |              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|                         | 20 knots and above.               | 18 knots and under 20. | 16 knots and under 18. | Grand Total. |
| United Kingdom . . .    | 10                                | 27                     | 60                     | 97           |
| France . . .            | 3                                 | 1                      | 27                     | 31           |
| Germany . . .           | 5                                 | 3                      | 9                      | 17           |
| America (U.S. of) . . . | 4                                 | 5                      | 13                     | 22           |
| Other Countries . . .   | 4                                 | 2                      | 22                     | 28           |
| <b>Total</b> . . .      | <b>26</b>                         | <b>38</b>              | <b>131</b>             | <b>195</b>   |

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

| Name of Steamer.                | Flag.   | Gross Tonnage. | Speed. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| Lusitania . . .                 | British | 31,550         | 25½    |
| Mauretania . . .                | British | 31,938         | 25½    |
| Kronprinzessin . . .            | German  | 19,503         | 23½    |
| Oceilia . . .                   | German  | 16,502         | 23½    |
| Deutschland . . .               | German  | 19,361         | 23½    |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II. . .          | German  | 14,908         | 23     |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm . . .         | German  | 14,349         | 22½    |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . . . | British | 12,952         | 22     |
| Lucania . . .                   | British | 12,950         | 22     |
| Campania . . .                  | French  | 13,753         | 22     |
| La Provence . . .               | British | 17,274         | 21     |
| Oceanic . . .                   | French  | 11,168         | 21     |
| La Savoie . . .                 | French  | 11,146         | 21     |
| La Lorraine . . .               |         |                |        |

#### Marine Steam Turbines.

At the end of September 1909 there were 75 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of about 292,000 tons, and 50 per cent. of the merchant vessels are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards, the largest being as follows:—

|                  | Tonnage. | Flag.    |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Mauretania . . . | 31,938   | British  |
| Lusitania . . .  | 31,550   | "        |
| Campania . . .   | 19,524   | "        |
| Chiyo Maru . . . | 13,426   | Japanese |
| Tenyo Maru . . . | 13,454   | "        |
| Heliopolis . . . | 10,897   | British  |
| Cairo . . .      | 10,864   | "        |

A combination of reciprocating and turbine engines seems to be gaining ground lately.

#### War Risks of Shipping.

A Committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the question of a national guarantee for the risks of shipping in time of war made its report in July 1903. Consult Cd. 4161 (3d.) for Report and Cd. 4162 (2s. 11d.) for minutes of evidence. The committee, after giving full

weight to the very diverse and conflicting opinions put before them by the witnesses, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that the State should undertake to make good to shipowners or traders the losses incurred by them through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war. They held "that the dangers to be apprehended from our present situation, and the advantages which could under any circumstances be secured by a national guarantee, are neither of them so great as the advocates of such proposals have generally supposed . . . and that if a national guarantee is to be given at all, it will be necessary that it should take the form of a free indemnity." Sir George Clarke appended a memorandum stating his conviction that State action, in the direction of a system of indemnity at fixed rates, was necessary; and favouring a scheme whereby the State should lay down a schedule of rates corresponding to zones of voyages, and should empower insurance offices to issue policies on commission.

#### International Shipping Conference.

The third International Shipping Conference was held at Brussels in Sept. 1909. Twenty-five nations were represented, the British delegates being Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Minister to Belgium; Sir William Pickford, Judge of the High Court, King's Bench Division; Mr. Leslie Scott, barrister; and Mr. Hugh Godley.

#### Shipping Rings.

A Royal Commission was appointed (Nov. 26th, 1906), to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" or conferences, generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, and to report whether such operations have caused or are likely to cause injury to British or colonial trade, and, if so, what remedial action, if any, should be taken by legislation or otherwise. The names of the Commissioners were given in the 1909 edition. The Commissioners issued majority and minority reports, each with some reservations, in May 1909 [Cd. 4668, price 1s.]. The majority held that the system of "conferences" is essential in order to secure the organised service required by the present-day conditions of trade; but that the monopoly which it secures for the shipping companies, though limited and restricted in many ways, is liable to abuse. As regards actual experience of such abuse, they did not consider that the evidence, except that given with regard to two conferences, was weighty or convincing. After considering a number of suggested methods for the prevention of abuse, they concluded by recommending that associations representative of the general body of shippers shipping on a given route should be formed and recognised by the Board of Trade as entitled to confer with the conference lines on behalf of the whole trade. They suggested also that, in cases where an association or committee of shippers recognised by the Board of Trade failed to reach an agreement with the conference lines on any point in dispute, the Board of Trade should be empowered, on the application of one of the two parties, to appoint some person or persons to endeavour to promote a settlement by conciliation; or, on the application of both parties, to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators to decide the point at issue. The minority report,

signed by Sir David Barbour, Sir John Macdonell, Capt. Muirhead Collins, Mr. Birch-nough, and Mr. John Barry, expressed the view that the conference system was detrimental to commercial and imperial interests. With one exception, however, the minority were not prepared to recommend prohibitive legislation on the lines of the Sherman Act. They would prefer to rely, in the first instance, upon the effect of giving facilities which do not now exist for bringing promptly to the attention of Parliament any serious abuses, and upon organisation being met by counter-organisation; "conferences" of shippers dealing, if possible, on something like equal terms with "conferences" of shipowners. They accepted, with important modifications, the principle of forming shippers' associations recommended by the majority of their colleagues, but would give larger powers than theirs to the Board of Trade.

### LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. The objects were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually, and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels." A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee have also adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar security. A system has also been instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and Underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the Underwriter. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 10s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield, R.N.

### LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 80 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1909, over 345 miles of chain cable and 6896 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines

of 14,864 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 478,000 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1909, 10,424 vessels of 20,569,576 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book, and 278 vessels of 597,482 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present 308 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ending June 30th, 1909, 12,470,900 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1909 10 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,500 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of 7563 yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3355 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

### TRINITY HOUSE

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) As the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) As the Chief Pilotage Authority of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) As an Ancient Corporation it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) As Nautical Advisers two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen (eleven in number), retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine (13 in number), as shown in the accompanying list:—Master, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Deputy-master, Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.;

Elder Brethren, H.M. King Edward VII., Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow, The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. H. Acton Blake, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., Capt. Oswald Percival Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Capt. J. G. H. Flint, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Owen. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

### SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members, merchants, ship-owners and brokers. Chairman, Mr. W. Bridges Webb; Secretary, Mr. J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 30 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. President, Charles E. Brightman, London; Vice-President, Edward Hain, St. Ives; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

### LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 40 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Spain, Roumania and Russia. An Employment Department procures employment free of charge for certificate holders. The Chamber of Commerce Journal is issued monthly, price 6d. President, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P. Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary, Mr. Charles E. Musgrave.

## RAILWAYS.

The capital invested in the world's railways is approximately:

In Europe, £4,609,955,700.

In other parts of the world, £4,503,824,150.

Total, £9,113,779,850.

The increase in the world's railway mileage between 1901 and 1905 is shown by the following table:—

|                 | Miles open. |           | Increase per cent. |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
|                 | 1901.       | 1905.     |                    |
| Europe . . .    | 180,817'9   | 192,251'4 | 6'3                |
| America . . .   | 255,158'2   | 285,957'7 | 12'1               |
| Asia . . .      | 41,814'0    | 50,593'6  | 21'0               |
| Africa . . .    | 14,187'4    | 16,538'7  | 17'6               |
| Australia . . . | 15,649'9    | 17,411'6  | 11'5               |
| Totals . . .    | 507,627'0   | 562,783'0 | 10'9               |

The average cost per mile is, for Europe, £23,979; for the rest of the world, £12,150. The most heavily capitalised of any railways are those of Great Britain and Ireland, which cost £55,506 per mile, as compared with, for example, Belgium, £34,602 per mile; France, £25,496; Germany, £21,322; Holland, £17,350; the United States of America, £13,498; Denmark, £9925; and Sweden (private companies), £4,557. It should, however, be borne in mind that the above table and figures refer to "route mileage." If "track mileage" were taken they would be more favourable for the United Kingdom.

### In the United Kingdom.

The total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1908, was 23,205, viz.: 15,999 miles in England and Wales, 3,843 in Scotland, 3,363 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,205, single track accounts for 10,279; double track, 11,553; three tracks, 267; and four tracks, or more, 1,106. The total length of "track" is 39,316 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,353), we get a total of 53,669 miles of track. Compared with 1907, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 97 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 511 miles.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,319 locomotives, 177 steam and 840 electric motor carriages, and 651,064 other vehicles; the Scotch 2475 locomotives, 3 steam rail motor carriages, and 163,351 other vehicles; and the Irish 892 locomotives, 13 steam rail and 2 electric motor carriages, and 24,425 other vehicles.

### Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the end of 1908 approximately £1,310,000,000, of which £196,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. The increase in capital during 1907 was about £2,500,000 in the ordinary, £9,500,000 in the preference and guarantee, and £4,500,000 in the loans and debenture stock, making a total increase of £16,500,000, as compared with £7,750,000 in 1907, and £14,250,000 in 1906.

During the ten years 1899—1908 the average annual increase was a little over £17,500,000.

### Receipts, etc.

The following statement shows the receipts from each class of passenger traffic in the last two years:

|                                                                   | 1908.      | 1907.      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Ordinary passengers:                                              | £          | £          |
| First class . . .                                                 | 3,271,000  | 3,303,000  |
| Second class . . .                                                | 2,715,000  | 2,810,000  |
| Third class . . .                                                 | 32,111,000 | 31,519,000 |
| Season-ticket holders . . .                                       | 4,518,000  | 4,410,000  |
| Mails, parcels, excess luggage, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. . . | 9,040,000  | 8,871,000  |
| Total . . .                                                       | 51,664,000 | 50,975,000 |

The following statement shows the receipts from each branch of goods traffic in 1908 and 1907:

|                             | 1908.      | 1907.      |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| "Minerals" . . .            | 28,196,000 | 29,415,000 |
| "General Merchandise" . . . | 29,197,000 | 30,287,000 |
| Live stock . . .            | 1,495,000  | 1,501,000  |
| Total . . .                 | 58,888,000 | 61,203,000 |

At the end of 1908 the length of line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 20½ miles, and 200½ miles were being worked partly by electricity. The corresponding lengths of line at the end of 1907 were 19½ and 182½ miles respectively. The total quantity of electrical energy used in 1908 was 219,287,308 Board of Trade units as compared with 213,675,447 in 1907.

### Accidents.

During the year 1908, 1,043 persons were killed and 7,954 were injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average figures for the previous ten years were 1,155 and 7,036 respectively. This shows a decrease in the number of fatal accidents, and an increase in the non-fatal cases. The increase occurred mainly in the cases of accidents to railway servants, and is no doubt largely due (apart from the increase in the number of men employed) to the operation of the order of the Board of Trade of Dec. 21st, 1906, which requires non-fatal accidents to railway servants to be reported whenever they are such as to cause the person injured to be absent from his ordinary work for a whole day at any time, and partly to the fact that a considerable number of accidents occurring in goods sheds and warehouses previously returned as Factory Accidents have been included in the Board of Trade Returns for the past two years. During the year 1908 no passengers lost their lives in accidents to the trains in which they were travelling, while the number injured, viz. 283, is very low compared with previous years. So far as the records extend there has been only one previous year 1901, in which no passengers were killed in train accidents. The average for the past ten years were 21 killed and 626 injured. The numbers of railway servants killed and injured in train accidents were 6 and 164 respectively. The corresponding averages for the previous 10 years were 12 killed and 150 injured.



## CANALS.

In March 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on: (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies.

The Commission is thus constituted: Lord Shuttleworth (Chairman), Lord Kenyon, Lord Brassey, G.C.B., Lord Farrer, Sir John Dorington, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Messrs. W. J. Crossley, M.P., Russell Rea, M.P., J. F. Remnant, M.P., P. Snowdon, M.P., Henry Vivian, M.P., L. A. Waldron, M.P., R. C. H. Davison, C.E., J. P. Griffith, C.E., Dr. A. J. Herbertson, J. C. Inglis, C.E., H. F. Killick, John Wilson, and M. J. Mitch. *Secretary*, Mr. W. B. Duffield, 54, Victoria Street.

The Commission has published three interim reports and several volumes of evidence and of reports and statistics as to British and foreign canals. The statistics (Cd. 3719), price 7s. 2d., were summarised in the 1909 ANNUAL. They showed that there were in the year 1905 4673 miles of canals in the United Kingdom, representing a capital outlay of £47,550,000, with a revenue of £2,680,000, and a net profit of £789,000. Nearly half the mileage was owned or controlled by railway companies.

The total length of the **Canals and other Navigable Waterways of Belgium** is 1360 miles, about 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State.

All rivers and canals in **Germany** are owned and maintained by Government, but are worked by private enterprise. In 1905 Prussia voted £16,737,500 for the Rhine-Weser, Berlin-Stettin, and Oder-Weichsel waterway schemes. The cost of transport per mile and ton has been reduced to something less than 1d.

By an Imperial Decree of June 11th, 1901, **Austria-Hungary** is committed to works for new canals connecting the Danube, Oder, Moldau, Elbe, and Weichsel rivers, and improving existing waterways, at a total expenditure of £31,000,000. By 1912 it is estimated that £10,650,000 will have been expended.

**France** has the best canal system in Europe, and her total expenditure on new canals and improvements in waterways up to 1905 was about £100,000,000. In 1903 £11,750,000 was voted for canals and harbours. In France canals are State-owned, and there are no tolls.

In **Italy** a Commission in 1903 recommended the establishment of a system of navigable watercourses, 2112 miles in length, in the north of the country, connecting with 1677 miles of existing rivers and canals. The cost is estimated at over £5,000,000.

## TRAMWAYS STATISTICS.

The following details are taken from the returns issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the **Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom**. The returns are made up to Dec. 31st, 1907, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1908, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1908 there were 177 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1619 miles of line open for traffic, and 128 to other than local authorities, with 844 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £44,920,317, and on the latter £23,279,601.

The following are the latest figures, for the year 1907-8:

|                                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Authorised Capital . . .                   | £91,305,439   |
| Paid-up Capital . . .                      | £68,586,772   |
| Capital expended . . .                     | £68,193,918   |
| Miles open . . .                           | 2,464         |
| Horses employed . . .                      | 5,288         |
| Loco Engines . . .                         | 64            |
| Cars running, electric . . .               | 10,908        |
| " non-electric . . .                       | 1,141         |
| Gross Receipts . . .                       | £12,439,625   |
| Working Expenses . . .                     | £7,792,663    |
| Net Receipts . . .                         | £4,646,962    |
| Appropriated to Interest or Dividend . . . | £1,890,070    |
| Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund . . .       | £931,724      |
| Relief of Rates . . .                      | £319,676      |
| Passengers carried . . .                   | 2,625,534,895 |
| Electrical Energy (B.T. Units) . . .       | 431,969,119   |

The number of passengers carried in the year was equal to about 60 times the estimated population of the United Kingdom. Of the total of 1620 miles of line owned by local authorities 1451 miles were worked by those authorities themselves, and the remaining 159 miles by leasing companies. In 1907 the route mileage open of electric line was 2195 miles out of a total of 2394; in 1908 it was 2286 miles out of 2464. The mileage worked otherwise than by electric traction had further diminished from 193 miles to 178 miles.

## THE ROADS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The **Roads Improvement Association** was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. *Hon. Sec., W. Rees Jeffreys. Offices:* 1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

In a *Times* article on the first International Road Congress, held at Paris on Oct. 11th-18th, 1908, it was stated that there are in Great Britain 27,556 miles of main road, and 117,000 miles of good secondary roads. Their money value was estimated thus:—

|                                                             |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Main roads, 27,556 miles at }<br>£5000 per mile . . .       | £137,780,000 |
| Secondary roads, 117,000 miles }<br>at £2500 per mile . . . |              |
| Total value . . .                                           | £430,280,000 |

Great Britain spent in 1906 £2,011,588 on the 27,556 miles of main roads, which works out at £78 per mile.

France spent in 1906 £1,224,558 on 23,823 miles of *routes nationales*, and the expense worked out at £61 per mile. See DEVELOPMENT BILL.

## ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Much that was said as regards the position of the electrical manufacturing industry in this article last year holds good for 1909. There has been very little work done, and it is a mystery how many concerns manage to keep going. Towards the end of the year there seemed to be a slight improvement all round, but it is very slight, and it is difficult to assign any reason or to state with any certainty that it is likely to be maintained. The Board of Trade report shows that there were only 13 Provisional Orders dealt with in the session, and that together since the Act of 1883, 1058 Orders have been confirmed by Parliament, 283 of which have been revoked or have expired, leaving a balance of 775 operative, all of which shows that there is not much work in sight for British electrical manufacturers. In the electricity supply industry there is a sign that better times are coming, and that the recovery from the advent of the metallic filament lamp will be swift and thorough. Although during the year there was a steady decrease in the electricity consumed for lighting purposes, there was a great activity displayed at its latter end in installation work. Moreover, the loss of revenue from lighting has tremendously stimulated both manufacturers and managers of electricity supply undertakings in the direction of providing and encouraging the use of other current-consuming devices. The price of heating and cooking apparatus has been very considerably reduced, and efficiency and durability much enhanced. This fact, coupled with the extremely low special rates that can now be obtained from electricity supply undertakings for this purpose has rendered electric heating and cooking as cheap as, if not cheaper than, any other method without taking into consideration the obvious advantages. There is no doubt whatever that the introduction of metallic filament lamps has had a wonderful effect on the industry. When they were introduced, 1000 hours' life was mentioned by the boldest only, and no one thoroughly believed that, in general use, it would be achieved; it is now possible to get a guarantee of an average life of 2,500 hours. It is by no means uncommon in practice to double, or even treble this life, and during the period there is a very slight diminution in candle-power. Ten and sixteen candle-power 100-volt lamps can now be obtained, and thirty candle-power 200-volt lamps, and, as foreshadowed in these pages last year, it is no longer an advantage to instal auto-transformers for the purpose of reducing the voltage, as the losses thereby incurred will, in very few cases, be met by the saving accruing from the use of lower candle-power lamps. In this connection perhaps one of the most significant effects of the year is the fact that the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., has entered the field, and is now using its vast organisation for pushing the sale of metallic filament lamps. Beyond the steady improvement of the Tungsten and Tantalum filament lamps there is no other progress to report in the manufacture of metallic filament lamps.

The use of electricity for motive power purposes continues to make very rapid strides, and the great majority of supply undertakings now give this more consideration than any other branch of the business. Most contracts

now entered into have the tariff so arranged as to minimise the incidence of the motor load on the station during the time of the heaviest load with the object of meeting this demand without increasing the standard charges. A scrutiny of the following table of aggregate records of electricity supply undertakings, as published by the *Electrical Times*, will reveal these facts: (1) That although the total net profit shows an increase, the amount per £100 of capital shows a slight falling off, due to the fact that a higher proportion has been set aside for depreciation and sinking fund; (2) that there has been a very large increase and a considerable reduction in the average price charged; (3) a very healthy increase in the load factor.

### Aggregate Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

An abridged Summary of the Returns Analysed in the *Electrical Times* Tables.

#### (1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

|                                                         | 1907-8.     | 1906-7.     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of undertakings                                  | 284         | 282         |
| <b>Financial Results:</b>                               | £           | £           |
| Capital expenditure . . .                               | 56,178,823  | 53,703,164  |
| Revenue . . .                                           | 7,092,663   | 6,481,525   |
| " meter rents, etc.                                     | 247,628     | 234,045     |
| Total revenue . . .                                     | 7,340,291   | 6,715,570   |
| Working expenses . . .                                  | 3,572,177   | 3,163,754   |
| Gross profit . . .                                      | 3,768,114   | 3,551,816   |
| Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .                 | 1,288,169   | 1,157,579   |
| Net profit . . .                                        | 2,479,945   | 2,394,237   |
| Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .                  | 6.71        | 6.61        |
| Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . . | 2.30        | 2.15        |
| Net profit per £100 of capital . . .                    | 4.42        | 4.46        |
| <b>Technical Records:</b>                               |             |             |
| Board of Trade units sold . . .                         | 785,970,251 | 665,895,204 |
| Average price per unit . . .                            | 2.16d.      | 2.34d.      |
| Working expenses per unit . . .                         | 1.09d.      | 1.14d.      |
| Plant capacity in kws. . .                              | 756,368     | 688,117     |
| Maximum load in kws. . .                                | 482,711     | 441,409     |
| Load factor . . .                                       | 18.58%      | 17.22%      |

#### (2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

|                                                         | 1907-8.    | 1906-7.    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Number of undertakings                                  | 94         | 95         |
| <b>Financial Results:</b>                               | £          | £          |
| Capital expenditure . . .                               | 41,429,009 | 38,601,824 |
| Traffic revenue . . .                                   | 8,997,496  | 8,034,243  |
| Other revenue . . .                                     | 103,429    | 181,068    |
| Total revenue . . .                                     | 9,100,925  | 8,215,311  |
| Operating costs . . .                                   | 5,544,775  | 4,902,992  |
| Gross profit . . .                                      | 3,616,150  | 3,312,319  |
| Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .                 | 915,352    | 784,258    |
| Net profit . . .                                        | 2,700,798  | 2,528,061  |
| Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .                  | 8.72       | 8.58       |
| Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . . | 2.21       | 2.03       |
| Net profit per £100 of capital . . .                    | 6.52       | 6.55       |

\* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).

| Technical Records:                  | 1907-8.       | 1906-7.       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Miles of track . . .                | 2,633'27      | 2,552'35      |
| Car miles run . . .                 | 206,982,941   | 185,543,561   |
| Passengers carried . .              | 2,013,165,658 | 1,788,167,090 |
| Passengers per car mile             | 9'73          | 9'64          |
| Revenue per car mile                | 10'43d.       | 10'39d.       |
| Average fare per passenger . . .    | 1'07d.        | 1'08d.        |
| Operating costs per passenger . . . | '66d.         | '66d.         |
| Operating costs per car mile . . .  | 6'43d.        | 6'34d.        |

The following figures from "Garcke's Manual" show the total capital expenditure on electricity supply undertakings both for traction and general supply purposes for the years 1908 and 1909.

|                        | 1908.              | 1909.              |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Municipal supply . . . | 40,016,250         | 41,796,604         |
| " traction . . .       | 41,735,547         | 42,063,875         |
| Companies' supply . .  | 40,722,443         | 45,743,744         |
| " traction . . .       | 133,820,145        | 143,128,421        |
|                        | <u>256,294,385</u> | <u>272,732,644</u> |

This shows a total increase of £16,438,259, or £7,286,245 less than the previous year. The Companies are responsible for an expenditure of £14,329,577, the Municipalities of £2,108,682. The number of undertakings to which these figures refer is as follows:—

|                         | 1908.       | 1909.      |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Municipal supply . . .  | 338         | 353        |
| " traction . . .        | 312         | 178        |
| Companies' supply . . . | 203         | 232        |
| " traction . . .        | 177         | 204        |
|                         | <u>1030</u> | <u>987</u> |

### Electric Traction.

The question of providing trackless trolley systems for the less populous districts of our big cities is still receiving favourable consideration, and Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford are seeking powers. Sheffield is also considering the matter, and is proposing that an experimental route between the tramway terminal at Woodseats along the Chesterfield Road to Dronfield shall be equipped. A rail-less traction which has been in operation in Vienna on the west side of the city at Potzleinsdorf Salmansdorf since Oct. 18th, 1908, is one and a half miles in length. The system in use is that known as the Mercedes-Stoll, and it is said to cost about £3,000 a mile for the overhead system, etc., and about £600 a car, as against about £9,000 a mile for single track and £15,000 for double track with £650 per car for an ordinary tramway route. The upkeep appears to be less with the former than with the latter. The total working expenses in Vienna come to 4½ pence per car mile.

The Berner Alpenbahn-Gesellschaft has decided on the electrification of the Spiez-Grutigen section on the single phase system, with a line pressure of 15,000 volts at 15 cycles per second. Three motor-cars each capable of seating 64 passengers will be put on, and will be equipped with 4 single-phase motors having an aggregate horse-power of 880. One locomotive will also be put on for experimental purposes with a motor capacity of 2,000 h.p.

It has been decided to begin work on a hydro-electric scheme at Simla, and it is anticipated that a 700 h.p. supply will be available in 1911. Power will be derived from the Noutikhud stream, 14 miles away, and brought by a flume 12,000 ft. long and a tunnel 1,000 ft. long to the turbines, which will discharge into the Sutlej River.

There will be an international Electrical Exhibition held at Brussels in April 1910, and an international exhibition of railways and land transport at Buenos Ayres.

### GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom relate to the year ended Dec. 31st, 1907, for Companies' authorised undertakings, and to the year ended March 31st, 1908, for undertakings of Local Authorities. The main figures are as set out overleaf:—

|                               | Companies.  | Local Authorities. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Number of undertakings . . .  | 496         | 276                |
| Capital Authorised . . .      | £84,363,857 | £43,338,528        |
| " Paid up and Borrowed . . .  | £73,152,891 | £40,712,159        |
| Receipts . . .                | £19,567,336 | £10,500,416        |
| Expenditure . . .             | £14,884,982 | £7,839,122         |
| Coal, Carbonised (tons) . . . | 9,240,280   | 6,166,473          |
| Gas made (1000 c. ft.) . .    | 118,699,705 | 69,786,988         |
| " (sold) . . .                | 108,239,449 | 64,649,698         |
| Gas Mains (miles) . . .       | 20,466      | 13,070             |
| No. of Consumers . . .        | 3,230,993   | 2,434,183          |
| " Public Lamps Lighted . . .  | 372,986     | 327,278            |

The total gas made by both classes of undertakings, viz. 188,486,693,000 cubic feet, includes 20,259,883,000 cubic feet of water gas.

In the "Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published 1909 (Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.) particulars are given of the following undertakings:—

| Country.                | Local Authorities. | Companies. | Private Capital. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| England and Wales . . . | 222                | 938        | 67               |
| Scotland . . .          | 51                 | 193        | 14               |
| Ireland . . .           | 23                 | 77         | 11               |

London (including Southgate on the north, Croydon on the south, Richmond on the west, and Ilford on the east) is supplied by 18 companies, the two chief of which are the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan. Of the total of 8678 miles of mains, these two companies have respectively 2180 and 1224 miles. The amount of gas made by the 18 companies during 1908 amounted to 53,097,784,500 cubic feet, the quantity sold being 49,359,214,000 cubic feet. The number of consumers was 1,358,365. Slot meters and gas stoves increased to 806,407 and 872,118 respectively. Of gas lamps there are 107,323—nearly all incandescent.

## CABLES OF THE WORLD.

In 1897 there were 1300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1908 the numbers had increased to 2531 cables, with a total length of 251,826 miles. Of these, 9000 cables with a length of 41,000 miles belonged to Governments; and 461 cables with a length of 210,000 miles belonged to private Companies. Great Britain initiated the system of submarine telegraphy, and still owns far the greater part of it; in fact, the globe is now encircled by British cables. The following details of the more important submarine cables of the world have for the most part been selected from the full account given in the last edition of *The Electrician Directory* :—

### Principal Government Cables.

|                                                    | No. of<br>Cables. | Length<br>in miles. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| British India . . . . .                            | 157               | 1,998               |
| France and Algeria . . . . .                       | 49*               | 2,596               |
| France (Internat. and Colonial) . . . . .          | 14                | 8,368               |
| Germany . . . . .                                  | 93*               | 3,057               |
| Great Britain . . . . .                            | 193*              | 2,295               |
| Inter-Colonial System (Pacific<br>Cable) . . . . . | 5                 | 7,838               |
| Japan . . . . .                                    | 120               | 3,864               |
| Spain . . . . .                                    | 17                | 1,944               |

\* Including half of the cables owned jointly by other Governments.

### Principal Companies' Cables.

|                                         | No. of<br>Cables. | Length<br>in miles. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Anglo-American . . . . .                | 18                | 9,502               |
| Commercial . . . . .                    | 12                | 15,446              |
| Commercial Pacific . . . . .            | 6                 | 10,008              |
| Compagnie Française . . . . .           | 32                | 12,089              |
| Deutsch Atlantische . . . . .           | 5                 | 9,653               |
| Eastern . . . . .                       | 140               | 41,015              |
| Eastern Extension . . . . .             | 33                | 24,379              |
| Eastern and South African . . . . .     | 17                | 10,505              |
| Western (and associated lines). . . . . | 28                | 18,793              |

Great Britain is connected with Europe by numerous cables worked jointly with the various foreign Governments; and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co.

There are 16 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to the Commercial and Anglo-American companies, which own five, and four, respectively. But two are owned by a French company, and two are German. The West Indies are reached at Jamaica, either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The French Government has laid a cable to Senegal, which is met there by the lines of the South American Cable Co. A German company (subsidised by Government) also has a route to Brazil, *via* Tenerife. The west coast of America is linked on to the European systems at St. Vincent.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication

to Cape Town, *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia, 12,871 nautical miles in length, the charge for messages being at the rate of 3s. per word.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

A German company has cables, *via* Liberia, to the German Colonies in West and South-west Africa.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they branch out to Hong-Kong, Manila and Shanghai, and also, *via* Java, to Port Darwin, where they connect with the Australian land lines. From New South Wales the same company gives connection with New Zealand.

The British Pacific Cable was completed on Oct. 31st, and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively.

The Commercial Pacific Co. (an American undertaking) connects the United States of America, *via* Honolulu, with the Philippines, and thence with China; while from Guam a branch goes to Bonin, where it is linked on to the cables of the Japanese Government.

In Dec. 1908 a public meeting was held at the Mansion House to discuss the policy of State-owned cables with a view to bringing about cheapened rates for telegraph messages within the Empire. And a resolution was carried to support the Cable Committee of Parliament in their efforts to establish such a system, stress being laid upon the need for a State-owned cable between Canada and Great Britain.

At the Imperial Press Conference (June 1909) a resolution was carried as to the paramount importance that telegraphic communications with the various parts of the Empire should be cheapened and improved. At the same time attention was called to the fact that the Pacific cable, even at present rates, did not "pay," technically speaking.

Since then both the Pacific Cable Board and the Eastern Companies have reduced their charges for Press telegrams to South Africa and Australia from 1s. to 9d. per word.

Again, at the Sydney Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire (Sept. 1909), the following motion was adopted: "It is desirable to complete the Imperial route between the Motherland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand by State-owned electric communication across Canada to Great Britain, and the postal departments of the various Governments should be requested to frame a combined scheme of substantial reductions in telegraphic rates, especially as regards Press cablegrams."

## TRADE REVIEW OF 1909.

As a preliminary to the detailed consideration of the main trade movements of 1909 it is convenient and useful to examine some of the broader features of our commerce. In this way a clear view may be gained of its general characteristics, and indications of its tendency are afforded. It is also advantageous to regard our general trade in sections, with the purpose of ascertaining in which direction progress and in which retrogression seems to be indicated. By way of introduction to this article, therefore, we give a series of specially compiled tables, designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. They are particularly framed with the view of exhibiting the extent to which our imports are derived from and our exports sent to foreign countries and British possessions. We begin with a table showing, over a period of eighteen years, what have been the

economic conditions, has increased her deliveries nearly 50 per cent. during the past eighteen years, and New Zealand to an even greater extent. The great expansion in the figures of the North American Colonies is due to the immense growth of wheat areas in Canada.

As regards foreign countries the United States is still far and away our greatest source of supply, owing to its enormous production of corn and cotton. The tremendous increase during the past nine years in our imports from South and Central America is largely due to the great economic expansion which has taken place in the Argentine Republic.

### *Destination of British Exports.*

Our exports consist, as shown by a later table, mainly of manufactured goods, and are therefore affected only indirectly, and to a limited extent, by climatic conditions. Periods of active or inactive trade of course cause them to expand or to decline, but the individual fluctuations are not so great as in the case of imports. The figures covering a period of eighteen years are as follows:—

### *Sources of British Imports.*

| Imports from                              | 1890.          | 1899.          | 1908.          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                           | (£1000)        | (£1000)        | (£1000)        |
| Russia . . . . .                          | 23,751         | 18,711         | 23,177         |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . . | 18,308         | 27,787         | 36,520         |
| Germany . . . . .                         | 26,073         | 30,123         | 38,031         |
| Holland . . . . .                         | 25,901         | 30,473         | 36,348         |
| Belgium . . . . .                         | 17,384         | 22,862         | 27,151         |
| France . . . . .                          | 44,828         | 53,000         | 48,064         |
| United States . . . . .                   | 97,283         | 120,081        | 124,161        |
| South and Central America . . . . .       | 15,898         | 22,629         | 58,042         |
| Other countries . . . . .                 | 55,105         | 52,468         | 66,631         |
| <b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>            | <b>324,531</b> | <b>378,134</b> | <b>463,125</b> |
| British India . . . . .                   | 32,669         | 27,740         | 29,616         |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .  | 8,599          | 10,946         | 13,097         |
| South Africa . . . . .                    | 6,096          | 6,076          | 7,371          |
| Australia . . . . .                       | 20,992         | 23,622         | 29,074         |
| New Zealand . . . . .                     | 8,347          | 9,660          | 14,664         |
| N. American Colonies . . . . .            | 12,444         | 20,730         | 26,620         |
| Other possessions . . . . .               | 7,014          | 8,099          | 9,386          |
| <b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>           | <b>96,161</b>  | <b>106,902</b> | <b>129,828</b> |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>              | <b>420,692</b> | <b>485,036</b> | <b>592,953</b> |

The years compared on this occasion were all of a fairly favourable character. In 1890 exports reached a total never again touched until 1899, while the latter year was one of considerable, though somewhat declining, trade activity. The year 1908 has suffered in popular estimation from comparison with 1907 (the record year), but it was nevertheless far above the average, as regards both imports and exports. During the period covered by the above table imports have greatly expanded, but the proportion derived from foreign countries and British possessions respectively have varied within very narrow limits. Practically only three-tenths of the total comes from our Colonies, and seven-tenths from other countries. Our receipts from India, consisting as they do largely of food-stuffs, are of course variable. Australia, thanks to improved

| Exports to                                | 1890.          | 1899.          | 1908.          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                           | (£1000)        | (£1000)        | (£1000)        |
| Russia . . . . .                          | 8,846          | 16,139         | 20,505         |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . . | 7,822          | 14,304         | 17,084         |
| Germany . . . . .                         | 30,516         | 37,978         | 46,382         |
| Holland . . . . .                         | 16,446         | 14,044         | 15,801         |
| Belgium . . . . .                         | 13,595         | 14,587         | 17,117         |
| France . . . . .                          | 24,711         | 22,277         | 31,766         |
| United States . . . . .                   | 46,340         | 34,975         | 42,507         |
| China and Japan . . . . .                 | 9,586          | 15,389         | 19,420         |
| South and Central America . . . . .       | 27,578         | 21,340         | 39,760         |
| Other countries . . . . .                 | 48,290         | 44,180         | 70,719         |
| <b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>            | <b>233,730</b> | <b>235,213</b> | <b>321,061</b> |
| British India . . . . .                   | 35,230         | 31,968         | 50,844         |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .  | 3,989          | 4,124          | 5,787          |
| Australasia . . . . .                     | 25,456         | 24,740         | 35,174         |
| South Africa . . . . .                    | 9,803          | 12,209         | 13,159         |
| N. American Colonies . . . . .            | 8,273          | 8,848          | 14,723         |
| Other possessions . . . . .               | 11,771         | 12,432         | 15,980         |
| <b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>           | <b>94,522</b>  | <b>94,321</b>  | <b>135,667</b> |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>              | <b>328,252</b> | <b>329,534</b> | <b>456,728</b> |

The distribution of our exports among British possessions and foreign countries is proportionately about the same as in the case of imports, and varies within very narrow limits. India is, and seems likely to continue to be, the best customer we have in the world, but Germany is a good second, and its wants show substantial increase. South America takes the third place and is yearly more important, owing to the great economic expansion already referred to. Fourth on the list stands Australasia, a market likely to be of increasing importance in the near future.

**Percentages of Imports from and Exports to Various Countries.**

As a supplement to the foregoing tables and remarks we give a list of percentages, showing at a glance the proportion to the whole import and export trades which the business with any particular region bears:—

**Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.**

| Imports from                             | 1890.        | 1899.        | 1908.        |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Russia . . . . .                         | 5'6          | 3'9          | 4'8          |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark). . . . . | 4'3          | 5'7          | 6'1          |
| Germany . . . . .                        | 6'2          | 6'2          | 6'5          |
| Holland . . . . .                        | 6'2          | 6'3          | 6'1          |
| Belgium . . . . .                        | 4'1          | 4'7          | 4'6          |
| France . . . . .                         | 10'7         | 11'0         | 8'1          |
| United States . . . . .                  | 23'1         | 24'8         | 20'9         |
| South and Central America . . . . .      | 3'8          | 4'7          | 9'8          |
| Other countries . . . . .                | 13'1         | 10'9         | 11'1         |
| <b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>           | <b>77'1</b>  | <b>78'2</b>  | <b>78'0</b>  |
| British India . . . . .                  | 7'8          | 5'8          | 5'0          |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . . | 2'0          | 2'2          | 2'2          |
| South Africa . . . . .                   | 1'4          | 1'2          | 1'2          |
| Australia . . . . .                      | 5'0          | 4'8          | 4'9          |
| New Zealand . . . . .                    | 2'0          | 2'0          | 2'5          |
| N. American Colonies . . . . .           | 3'0          | 4'2          | 4'5          |
| Other possessions . . . . .              | 1'7          | 1'6          | 1'7          |
| <b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>          | <b>22'9</b>  | <b>21'8</b>  | <b>22'0</b>  |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>             | <b>100'0</b> | <b>100'0</b> | <b>100'0</b> |

**Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.**

| Exports to                               | 1890.        | 1899.        | 1908.        |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Russia . . . . .                         | 2'7          | 4'9          | 4'5          |
| Scandinavia (including Denmark). . . . . | 2'4          | 4'3          | 3'7          |
| Germany . . . . .                        | 9'3          | 11'4         | 10'2         |
| Holland . . . . .                        | 5'0          | 4'2          | 3'4          |
| Belgium . . . . .                        | 4'1          | 4'4          | 3'7          |
| France . . . . .                         | 7'5          | 7'0          | 7'0          |
| United States . . . . .                  | 14'1         | 10'6         | 9'3          |
| China and Japan . . . . .                | 2'9          | 4'7          | 4'2          |
| South and Central America . . . . .      | 8'4          | 6'4          | 8'7          |
| Other countries . . . . .                | 14'7         | 13'5         | 15'7         |
| <b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>           | <b>71'1</b>  | <b>71'4</b>  | <b>70'4</b>  |
| British India . . . . .                  | 10'7         | 9'6          | 11'1         |
| Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . . | 1'2          | 1'2          | 1'2          |
| South Africa . . . . .                   | 3'0          | 3'7          | 2'9          |
| Australasia . . . . .                    | 7'8          | 7'5          | 7'7          |
| N. American Colonies . . . . .           | 2'6          | 2'7          | 3'2          |
| Other possessions . . . . .              | 3'6          | 3'9          | 3'5          |
| <b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>          | <b>28'9</b>  | <b>28'6</b>  | <b>29'6</b>  |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>             | <b>100'0</b> | <b>100'0</b> | <b>100'0</b> |

**NATURE OF THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

In addition to what may be described as the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is necessary also to consider its nature; that is, the various classes of commodities composing the imports and the exports. This is done, as regards the imports, in the following table, where the goods sent to us are dealt with in categories, over a period of nine years:—

**Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.**

|                                                           | 1900.          | 1904.          | 1908.          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b> (£1000) (£1000) (£1000)          |                |                |                |
| From foreign countries . . . . .                          | 177,592        | 174,957        | 199,797        |
| From British possessions . . . . .                        | 42,378         | 56,445         | 53,337         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                    | <b>219,970</b> | <b>231,402</b> | <b>244,134</b> |
| <b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly un-manufactured.</b> |                |                |                |
| From foreign countries . . . . .                          | 121,020        | 133,751        | 145,548        |
| From British possessions . . . . .                        | 51,145         | 48,462         | 57,907         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                    | <b>172,165</b> | <b>182,213</b> | <b>203,455</b> |
| <b>Articles wholly or partly manufactured.</b>            |                |                |                |
| From foreign countries . . . . .                          | 112,664        | 120,591        | 125,066        |
| From British possessions . . . . .                        | 15,611         | 14,578         | 18,019         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                    | <b>128,275</b> | <b>135,169</b> | <b>143,085</b> |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                     |                |                |                |
| From foreign countries . . . . .                          | 2,159          | 1,721          | 1,714          |
| From British possessions . . . . .                        | 506            | 534            | 565            |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                    | <b>2,665</b>   | <b>2,255</b>   | <b>2,279</b>   |
| <b>Summary.</b>                                           |                |                |                |
| From foreign countries . . . . .                          | 413,435        | 431,020        | 463,125        |
| From British possessions . . . . .                        | 109,640        | 120,019        | 129,828        |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>                              | <b>523,075</b> | <b>551,039</b> | <b>592,953</b> |

It will be seen that food-stuffs constitute the most important division of our imports. The density of our population and the fact that wheat and other food staples can be cheaply produced in countries where the soil is prolific and land low in price, render us more and more dependent on over-sea supplies, especially as the cost of ocean carriage is now very small. The considerable increase in the figures of 1908 over those of 1904 does not wholly represent increased purchasing power, inasmuch as higher prices were ruling for various important commodities. The proportion from foreign

countries and from British possessions varies mainly according to harvests in different parts of the world, though the greatly increased production of Argentina of recent years favours the former.

As regards raw materials, the totals of 1908, though higher than those of 1904, are considerably less than those of 1907, owing to the trade depression produced by the American financial crisis. The most important articles under this head are, in the order named, cotton, wool, and timber. The first, as is shown elsewhere (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES), still comes mainly from the United States. Wool is principally derived from Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Asia Minor. Timber is mainly furnished by Scandinavia, Russia, and Canada, though of course hard woods come from tropical regions.

#### Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Exports reached their high-water mark in 1907 and fell off considerably in 1908, mainly owing to over-trading and the American financial crisis, though even in the latter year they exhibit considerable expansion as compared with 1904. The section of raw materials and articles mainly manufactured (the classification is very far from scientific) largely consists of coal, details with regard to which will be found on a subsequent page. More than three-fourths of our total exports consist of manufactured goods, in which there was an increase of over 20 per cent. between 1904 and 1908, though the latter year showed decided retrogression as compared with 1907. The proportion sent to British possessions is generally about a third of the whole, many of our best customers being countries near at hand.

|                                                          | 1900.          | 1904.          | 1908.          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b>                                 | (£1000)        | (£1000)        | (£1000)        |
| To foreign countries                                     | 6,833          | 8,782          | 13,148         |
| To British possessions . . . . .                         | 7,391          | 8,145          | 8,789          |
| <b>Total .</b>                                           | <b>14,224</b>  | <b>16,927</b>  | <b>21,937</b>  |
| <b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.</b> |                |                |                |
| To foreign countries                                     | 40,874         | 32,237         | 49,510         |
| To British possessions . . . . .                         | 3,609          | 3,442          | 2,873          |
| <b>Total .</b>                                           | <b>44,483</b>  | <b>35,679</b>  | <b>52,383</b>  |
| <b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>           |                |                |                |
| To foreign countries                                     | 146,858        | 145,448        | 185,202        |
| To British possessions . . . . .                         | 81,948         | 98,377         | 111,753        |
| <b>Total .</b>                                           | <b>228,806</b> | <b>243,825</b> | <b>296,955</b> |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                    |                |                |                |
| To foreign countries                                     | 2,192          | 2,306          | 3,489          |
| To British possessions . . . . .                         | 1,487          | 1,973          | 2,339          |
| <b>Total .</b>                                           | <b>3,679</b>   | <b>4,279</b>   | <b>5,828</b>   |
| <b>Summary.</b>                                          |                |                |                |
| To foreign countries                                     | 196,757        | 188,773        | 251,349        |
| To British possessions . . . . .                         | 94,435         | 111,937        | 125,754        |
| <b>Grand total .</b>                                     | <b>291,192</b> | <b>300,710</b> | <b>377,103</b> |

## TRADE MOVEMENTS.

The year 1909 may be described as one of slow but steady improvement from the set-back in trade experienced in 1908. This is particularly exhibited in the monthly figures with regard to imports given below. The first indication of greater activity is almost invariably increased purchases of raw materials swelling the import figures. It will be noticed that in 1909 the import totals began to increase in April, and that the upward movement has continued ever since. The official figures for the first ten months of each of the past three years are as follows:—

| Month.                    | Imports.       |                |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                           | 1907.          | 1908.          | 1909.          |
|                           | (£1000)        | (£1000)        | (£1000)        |
| January . . . . .         | 60,535         | 56,363         | 53,511         |
| February . . . . .        | 52,927         | 52,428         | 50,468         |
| March . . . . .           | 58,741         | 52,124         | 52,043         |
| April . . . . .           | 56,783         | 47,095         | 49,104         |
| May . . . . .             | 52,616         | 44,258         | 44,851         |
| June . . . . .            | 47,805         | 46,135         | 51,721         |
| July . . . . .            | 52,208         | 46,770         | 50,317         |
| August . . . . .          | 49,290         | 42,739         | 48,410         |
| September . . . . .       | 45,335         | 48,016         | 49,474         |
| October . . . . .         | 57,660         | 50,746         | 52,652         |
| <b>Totals (10 months)</b> | <b>532,785</b> | <b>486,510</b> | <b>502,412</b> |

As regards exports the more favourable trade tendency in 1909 as usual was slower in affecting the figures, because of the interval which necessarily elapses between the placing and the executing of our orders. Ever since June, however, the monthly figures have, with one exception, shown improvement, and the indications are that this increase will continue in accentuated form.

| Month.                    | Exports (Home Products only). |                |                |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                           | 1907.                         | 1908.          | 1909.          |
|                           | (£1000)                       | (£1000)        | (£1000)        |
| January . . . . .         | 35,070                        | 34,319         | 28,803         |
| February . . . . .        | 32,073                        | 31,949         | 28,024         |
| March . . . . .           | 34,723                        | 34,911         | 31,905         |
| April . . . . .           | 34,417                        | 30,705         | 28,958         |
| May . . . . .             | 36,922                        | 31,067         | 29,526         |
| June . . . . .            | 33,111                        | 28,953         | 29,718         |
| July . . . . .            | 40,452                        | 33,705         | 35,487         |
| August . . . . .          | 37,355                        | 30,343         | 32,115         |
| September . . . . .       | 35,156                        | 33,981         | 32,801         |
| October . . . . .         | 38,319                        | 33,007         | 33,931         |
| <b>Totals (10 months)</b> | <b>357,698</b>                | <b>318,670</b> | <b>311,268</b> |

#### Coal.

So far as the export demand for coal was concerned 1909 was a satisfactory year, but in



other respects it left a good deal to be desired from the pit-owner's point of view. Home consumption was restricted by individual depression, and selling prices fell pretty steadily. Best London coal commanded 20s. per ton during the last two months of 1908, but only from 17s. to 18s. during 1909, the quotation early in Nov. 1909 being 18s. per ton. Coal export figures for the last seven years are as follows:—

| First nine months. | Exported.<br>Tons. | Shipped for the use of steamers.<br>Tons. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1903 . . .         | 34,768,110         | 12,377,704                                |
| 1904 . . .         | 36,050,140         | 12,837,333                                |
| 1905 . . .         | 36,679,155         | 13,071,367                                |
| 1906 . . .         | 42,872,853         | 13,845,545                                |
| 1907 . . .         | 48,647,690         | 13,884,782                                |
| 1908 . . .         | 48,533,473         | 14,490,794                                |
| 1909 . . .         | 48,723,638         | 14,642,879                                |

Our largest foreign customer is France, which took nearly a sixth of the total export, but Germany is a close second, and Italy a good third. Russia and Scandinavia are also large buyers. More than three-fourths of our shipments are to European countries. In more distant parts of the world the best demand is from Egypt and the Argentine Republic.

#### Copper.

The course of copper prices during the past year has been in a downward direction, due to restricted demand, to uncertainty as to the stocks and rate of production in the United States, and, to a minor extent, to the cheapening of working costs. Early in Nov. 1908 G.M.B. stood at £64 per ton, but the price had fallen to under £63 by the end of the year, and further to about £58 by the close of Jan. 1909. Thereafter the fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits, but so high a price as £60 was only rarely touched. The quotation early in Nov. 1909 was under £58 per ton, with a hardening tendency, on rumours of the formation of a copper trust in America.

Our imports of copper ore showed marked decline in 1909, but those of unwrought and partly wrought copper were even larger than in 1908, when great expansion was witnessed. More than half the supply comes from the United States, and Chili is now a relatively small element so far as the British market is concerned.

#### Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.)

Though 1908 was in many ways an unsatisfactory year in the cotton industry, 1909 proved even worse. The demand for yarn and fabrics was poor in the earlier part of the year, but, though it improved later, the trade was much disorganised by a poor prospective American crop for 1909-10, which not only caused the price of the raw material to rise seriously, but rendered short time imperative, not only in Lancashire, but everywhere on the Continent. The quotations for cotton have ruled high throughout the past year, and have been pretty steadily rising ever since March. Middling Upland was quoted at 5<sup>00</sup><sup>00</sup> per lb. early in Nov. 1908. During the two following months there was a downward tendency, and near the end of December the price was no

better than 4<sup>80</sup><sup>00</sup>. A further advance took place in January, followed by a relapse in February and March. Thereafter the quotations rose steadily and even rapidly, the price being 7<sup>15</sup><sup>00</sup> early in October and 7<sup>91</sup><sup>00</sup> early in Nov. 1909. Exports of cotton yarn were less in 1909 than in 1908, the total for the first ten months of 1909 being 182,224,400 lb., as compared with 188,238,500 lb. in the corresponding period of 1908. More than a third of this amount was sent to Germany and Holland, whose requirements were smaller than in the previous year. Shipments to India were also on a reduced scale, but a better trade was done with Turkey and the United States. Cotton piece goods were exported rather more freely, the total for the first ten months of 1909 being 4,776,130,000 yards, while that for the corresponding period of 1908 was 4,765,087,700 yards. India, by far our largest customer, bought much less freely, but there was considerable improvement in the cases of China, Turkey, Argentina, the United States, and Switzerland. Exports of cotton hosiery declined nearly 10 per cent., but those of sewing thread were steady.

#### Flax and Linen.

Prices for flax again showed on the whole an advance during 1909, our imports being less in quantity and higher in value. Exports of linen yarn showed an increase, the total for the first ten months of 1909 being 12,574,800 lb., as against 11,406,800 lb. for the corresponding period of 1908. Nearly a quarter of the shipments were to Germany, whose requirements showed slight expansion, as did those of the United States, Belgium, and France. On the other hand, shipments to Holland, Spain, and Italy declined. There was substantial improvement in the export of linen piece goods, which rose from 121,905,000 yards during the first ten months of 1908 to 183,937,000 yards during the corresponding period of 1909. Nearly two-thirds of this latter quantity went to the United States, whose purchases nearly doubled in 1909, and deliveries to Australia, Canada, and Germany also showed improvement, though India's requirements were decidedly less. Exports of linen thread were almost stationary.

#### Jute.

Jute had some sharp variation in price during 1909, the quotation first falling from £15 15s. per ton to £12 5s. per ton, the latter level being reached in June. Thereafter there was a decided upward tendency, on the increasing prospect of the 1909-10 Indian crop being below the average, and in November the price was as high as £14 10s. Exports of jute yarn were rather larger than in the previous year, the figures for the first ten months of 1909 being 45,244,700 lb., as against 42,605,800 lb. for the same period of 1908, while those of piece goods expanded from 135,526,700 yards to 155,783,700 yards. Depression in the Brazilian coffee industry caused a large falling off in the requirements of that country, and shipments to Argentina also seriously declined, but the United States, our largest customer, bought much more freely, and deliveries to Canada nearly doubled.

#### Iron and Steel.

The iron and steel industries were by no means active during the greater part of 1909, but an improving tendency showed itself during the latter part of the year, in particular in connection with shipbuilding, leading to the belief

that more prosperity will be experienced in 1910. Pig-iron showed a cheaper tendency at first, falling from 48s. 8d. to 46s. 7d. between Nov. 1908 and March 1909. Thereafter the movement was, with some fluctuations, in an upward direction, and the quotation early in Nov. 1909 was 51s. 1d. per ton. Exports of pig-iron further declined, as will be seen from the following table, but seem now likely to show recovery.

## Exports of Pig-Iron.

|                                  | 1907.     | 1908.   | 1909.   |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| First nine months.               | Tons.     | Tons.   | Tons.   |
| Sweden .. ..                     | 50,554    | 49,572  | 41,902  |
| Germany, Holland, and Belgium .. | 585,892   | 411,634 | 214,115 |
| France .. ..                     | 78,362    | 105,229 | 80,883  |
| Italy .. ..                      | 130,804   | 166,402 | 125,214 |
| Japan .. ..                      | 46,907    | 40,264  | 69,612  |
| British Colonies and India .. .. | 143,614   | 66,982  | 110,111 |
| United States ..                 | 410,371   | 39,111  | 82,080  |
| Other countries ..               | 107,405   | 123,636 | 105,298 |
| Total .. ..                      | 1,553,909 | 995,810 | 830,124 |

Shipments of steel rails again showed an increase, largely owing to railway construction in Argentina being on a large scale, which led to our deliveries there being doubled. There was also improvement in the exports of wire, of galvanised sheets, and of tinned plates.

## Tea.

The prices showed a pretty steady upward tendency in 1909, as the combined result of expansion in consumption, and some small contraction in supplies. India Pekoe, which was quoted as low as 5½d. per lb. early in January, rose to 7½d. by the end of February, and 7½d. in April, at which figure it practically remained stationary for some months. Early in November it was 7d. per lb. The growth of tea production during the past decade is shown in the following table:—

## Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

| Year. | India.<br>1000 lb. | Ceylon.<br>1000 lb. | China.<br>1000 lb. | Total.*<br>1000 lb. |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1898  | 158,727            | 122,395             | 215,984            | 571,786             |
| 1900  | 192,547            | 149,265             | 616,462            | 616,387             |
| 1902  | 184,027            | 150,830             | 662,739            | 625,057             |
| 1904  | 214,784            | 157,929             | 931,861            | 655,566             |
| 1905  | 217,297            | 170,184             | 182,937            | 655,556             |
| 1906  | 236,732            | 170,527             | 183,371            | 681,826             |
| 1907  | 231,691            | 182,024             | 192,761            | 707,418             |
| 1908  | 233,467            | 180,049             | 187,942            | 700,073             |

\* Includes exports from Japan, Java, and Natal.

The check which Indian production has received during the past two years has been brought about by its comparatively unremunerative character for some years past, and Ceylon growth has been similarly affected. In view of the vigorous attempts recently made to boom China tea, the fall in that country's production in 1908 is noteworthy.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the figures below. We now use annually nearly four times as much as in 1850, and, whereas China used to be the main source of supply, it has now been practically ousted by India and Ceylon.

## Tea entered for Home Consumption.

| Yr. | China.<br>1000 lb. | India.<br>1000 lb. | Ceylon.<br>1000 lb. | Total.<br>1000 lb. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| '59 | 76,304             | None               | None.               | 76,304             |
| '69 | 101,080            | 10,716             | None.               | 111,796            |
| '79 | 126,340            | 34,092             | None.               | 160,432            |
| '85 | 113,514            | 65,678             | 3,217               | 182,409            |
| '90 | 57,530             | 101,962            | 34,516              | 194,008            |
| '95 | 26,201             | 116,343            | 74,024              | 221,800            |
| '00 | 13,144             | 138,025            | 92,470              | 249,792            |
| '02 | 11,531             | 148,728            | 85,541              | 254,440            |
| '04 | 11,048             | 155,197            | 79,445              | 255,560            |
| '05 | 6,659              | 150,530            | 89,386              | 259,089            |
| '06 | 5,671              | 159,235            | 91,954              | 270,138            |
| '07 | 9,729              | 162,491            | 87,078              | 273,990            |
| '08 | 8,921              | 157,442            | 92,960              | 275,415            |
| '09 | 6,735              | 132,520            | 79,444              | 235,796            |

## \* Ten months only.

## Sugar.

The prices of sugar varied relatively little in 1909, but in the closing months had a decidedly firmer tendency, on uncertainty as to beetroot supplies. The quotation for 88 per cent. beetroot rose from about 10s. in May to 11s. 8½d. in November. Figures of the production for the last seven years are as follows:—

## World's Production of Sugar.

| Year ending<br>Sept. 1st. | Beetroot.<br>Million<br>tons. | Cane.<br>Million<br>tons. | Total<br>Million<br>tons. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1903 ..                   | 5'56                          | 4'19                      | 9'75                      |
| 1904 ..                   | 5'88                          | 4'30                      | 10'18                     |
| 1905 ..                   | 4'93                          | 4'37                      | 9'30                      |
| 1906 ..                   | 7'22                          | 4'63                      | 11'90                     |
| 1907 ..                   | 7'15                          | 4'81                      | 11'96                     |
| 1908 ..                   | 7'03                          | 4'80                      | 11'80                     |
| 1909 ..                   | 6'52                          | 5'08                      | 11'60                     |

Our imports of refined sugar in 1909 showed a decline, but this was more than counter-balanced by increased receipts of unrefined. Particulars for the last eight years are as follows:—

| 1st ten months. | Refined.<br>Cwts.* | Unrefined.<br>Cwts. | Total.<br>Cwts. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1902 ..         | 15,675,429         | 11,146,689          | 26,822,118      |
| 1903 ..         | 16,197,690         | 10,490,532          | 26,688,222      |
| 1904 ..         | 14,291,745         | 12,038,464          | 26,330,209      |
| 1905 ..         | 11,639,512         | 11,195,999          | 22,835,511      |
| 1906 ..         | 14,818,360         | 12,761,001          | 27,606,964      |
| 1907 ..         | 16,230,882         | 12,107,194          | 28,428,076      |
| 1908 ..         | 15,844,607         | 11,716,440          | 27,561,047      |
| 1909 ..         | 15,104,174         | 12,573,148          | 27,677,322      |

\* Include candy for last three years.

Our exports of confectionery, jam, etc., continue at a high level; they nearly doubled during the past ten years. The progress is shown in the following table:—

## Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

| Year            | Cwts.   | £         |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1900 ..         | 276,248 | 606,867   |
| 1901 ..         | 309,251 | 749,572   |
| 1902 ..         | 335,228 | 845,819   |
| 1903 ..         | 319,931 | 802,879   |
| 1904 ..         | 314,879 | 812,213   |
| 1905 ..         | 345,530 | 894,242   |
| 1906 ..         | 425,603 | 1,037,572 |
| 1907 ..         | 429,742 | 1,081,544 |
| 1908 ..         | 424,025 | 1,089,521 |
| 1909 (10 mths.) | 387,221 | 1,008,002 |

**Wool.**

A year ago we pointed out that, though wool had fallen heavily in value in 1908, there were indications of greater firmness during 1909. These were abundantly borne out. Prices rose pretty steadily and even rapidly in September, in which month the best level of 1907 was in most cases reached. In October, however, a distinctly easier tone set in.

The following table shows that, for the first time since 1903, imports into the United Kingdom showed a decline in 1908. The 1909 figures are pretty certain again to show expansion, in view of the magnitude of the Australian clip, and this is a factor which leads to the expectation that prices may continue to have a somewhat easier tendency.

**Imports into the United Kingdom.**

|         | Colonial.<br>Bales. | Foreign.<br>Bales. | Total.<br>Bales. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1884 .. | 1,385,641           | 318,908            | 1,604,639        |
| 1888 .. | 1,534,343           | 468,617            | 2,002,960        |
| 1892 .. | 1,765,904           | 505,638            | 2,271,542        |
| 1896 .. | 1,674,878           | 402,181            | 2,077,059        |
| 1900 .. | 1,223,733           | 459,706            | 1,683,439        |
| 1902 .. | 1,443,981           | 483,900            | 1,927,881        |
| 1903 .. | 1,312,588           | 506,081            | 1,818,669        |
| 1904 .. | 1,194,482           | 527,182            | 1,721,664        |
| 1905 .. | 1,331,538           | 526,310            | 1,857,848        |
| 1906 .. | 1,316,223           | 509,174            | 1,915,397        |
| 1907 .. | 1,629,561           | 603,105            | 2,232,666        |
| 1908 .. | 1,630,832           | 479,777            | 2,110,609        |

**Woollens and Worsteds.**

Our export trade in wool fabrics and products, which declined considerably in 1908, showed some improvement in 1909. Shipments of woollen yarn expanded about 11 per cent., the bulk of the increase being due to Germany, which takes considerably more than half our total export. There was also a gain in the case of mohair and alpaca yarn, of which over three-quarters is sent to Germany. As regards woollen piece goods the fluctuations during the past eleven years were as follows:—

| 1st ten months. | Yards.     |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1903 ..         | 42,195,300 |
| 1904 ..         | 54,543,100 |
| 1905 ..         | 59,911,100 |
| 1906 ..         | 67,716,400 |
| 1907 ..         | 72,273,000 |
| 1908 ..         | 63,933,200 |
| 1909 ..         | 64,100,100 |

Decided improvement has to be recorded as regards worsted piece goods, the shipments of which rose from 61,401,200 yards during the first ten months of 1908 to 68,372,500 yards during the corresponding period of 1909. Our largest customer is the United States, and a revival of prosperity in that country caused an increase of over 36 per cent. There were also much larger deliveries to Germany, Holland, Turkey, Argentina, and Canada, but decreases in the cases of France, Italy, China, Japan, and South Africa.

The demand for flannels improved only slightly, after the serious decline in 1908, but there was decided recovery in the export of carpets, especially so far as Canada, our principal customer, was concerned. The shipments of blankets showed only nominal expansion.

**POST OFFICE STATISTICS.**

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1909, was estimated as follows:—

|                            | Number.       | Increase<br>per cent.<br>over 1905-6. | Average<br>Number<br>for each<br>Person. |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Letters . . .              | 2,907,400,000 | 1'5                                   | 65'1                                     |
| Postcards . . .            | 860,000,000   | 0'2                                   | 19'3                                     |
| Halfpenny<br>packets . . . | 953,200,000   | 1'3                                   | 21'3                                     |
| Newspapers . . .           | 202,300,000   | 1'3                                   | 4'5                                      |
| * Parcels . . .            | 113,020,000   | 3'2                                   | 2'5                                      |
| Total . . .                | 5,035,920,000 | 1'3                                   | 112'7                                    |

\* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 11,995,331, and postcards, 3,202,594; halfpenny packets, 14,048,211; newspapers, 592,000; and parcels, 243,235. There were 393,468 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £16,055 in cash and notes, and £606,325 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Letters posted without any address at all and articles found loose in the post numbered 427,824. They included cash and banknotes to the value of £1435, and cheques, etc., to the value of £24,076.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,232,448, representing an amount of £39,307,038; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,148,087, representing a value of £8,834,738. Postal orders numbered 119,280,000, representing a value of £46,213,000.

The number of telegrams sent was 84,825,000. There were 23,772 post offices open on March 31st, 1909, with a staff of 207,947 (93,768, of whom 13,747 were women, on the establishment).

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 2,308,051; received, 1,534,042. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

|            | 1907.     | 1908.     | 1909.     |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Exports .. | 4,618,917 | 5,072,466 | 5,170,786 |
| Imports .. | 1,535,661 | 1,457,475 | 1,444,496 |

In the Post Office Savings Bank during 1908, £44,770,782 was deposited and £45,395,400 withdrawn, the total sum standing to the credit of depositors was as follows:—

|                          | No. of<br>Depositors. | Amount<br>Deposited. | Average<br>Deposit. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| England and<br>Wales . . | 9,956,540             | 143,160,340          | 14 7 7              |
| Scotland . .             | 515,151               | 6,651,414            | 12 18 3             |
| Ireland . .              | 545,560               | 10,836,460           | 19 16 6             |
|                          | 11,018,251            | 160,648,214          | 14 11 7             |

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor showed a decrease of 3s. as compared with 1908.

## TELEPHONES.

The National Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the trunk lines (consisting of 598 trunk wire centres, 2,526 trunk circuits, and 172,670 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk wire system up to March 31st, 1909, was £4,632,796.

The number of trunk-line conversations during the year ended March 31st, 1909, was 23,502,024 (21,993,113 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £573,883 (£535,104 in previous year).

The National Telephone Company in 1908 was working 1343 exchanges, and sending annually over its wires 1,200,000,000 messages. The Company had 475,899 stations, and a gross revenue of about £2,500,000. Under its licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General on Feb. 2nd, 1905, made an Agreement with the Company for the purchase of their system on the expiration of their licence. Under the Agreement the Postmaster-General will purchase, on Dec. 31st, 1911, the plant of the Company, and will take over the business carried on by them up to that date. Provisions are inserted for the purpose of excluding from the purchase plant which is inefficient or unsuitable. The price, which is to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement, is to be based on what are known as "tramway terms." No payment is to be made in respect of goodwill or profits, except in the case of the Company's private wire business, which can be transacted without a licence (the value of which is to be taken to be three years' purchase of the net profits), and in the case of the four local areas where the licence has been extended beyond 1911 under the Telegraph Act, 1899, as a consequence of municipal competition. During the continuance of their licence the Company are to allow intercommunication without additional charge between their system and that of the Postmaster-General. They are precluded from showing favour or preference as between subscribers, and the rates to be charged by them are confined within certain limits. Conditions were also inserted to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the telephone system until 1911. The servants and officers of the Company (excepting the general manager and officers receiving £700 per annum or upwards) who have been not less than two years continuously in the service of the Company on Dec. 31st, 1911, will be taken into the service of the Post Office.

The municipalities working telephones, and the number of telephones connected with their exchanges, on March 31st, 1909, were the corporations of **Portsmouth** (2566), **Hull** (2445), and **Guernsey**. Licences have been granted to a number of other towns throughout the kingdom.

The number of subscribers to Post Office Pro-

vincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1909, was 12,618, and the number of telephones rented was 17,621 (15,937 in previous year). The capital expenditure on provincial exchanges up to 1909 was £1,217,120. These figures exclude the telephone undertakings of **Glasgow** and **Brighton**, which were purchased by the Post Office in Sept. and Oct. 1906, and consisted of Glasgow 12,151, and Brighton 1768 telephones.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1909, was 55,125 (48,736 in previous year). There are 682 Post Office call offices open in the London area. The capital expenditure on London exchanges up to 1909 was £3,324,252. An agreement between the Post Office and the National Telephone Company as to London provides for intercommunication between subscribers on the two systems, so that the competition is one of efficiency, and not of rates.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1909, were: National Telephone Company, £293,828; other licensees, £2,618.

The telephone revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other Departments, was £1,522,412, an increase of £139,262; and the telephone expenditure was £1,567,570, an increase of £133,219 upon the previous year. The net deficit on working was thus £45,128, £6,043 less than in 1907-8.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. The Act was renewed in 1906 until Dec. 1909.

The 55th Report of the Postmaster-General in 1909 stated that 201 licences had been granted: 8 for commercial purposes (25 stations), 5 for private business, including lightships (11 stations), 105 for experimental purposes (164 stations), and 83 for minor cases.

Up to March 31st, 1909, 15 licences had been granted to shipowners covering 72 ships. Other licences have been issued since that date. The total number of British ships of the mercantile marine now equipped with wireless apparatus, or in course of equipment, is more than 100. The great majority of these are Atlantic liners.

The Post Office collects and delivers the Marconi Company's radiotelegrams to and from ships at sea under the arrangements settled in 1904. The total number of outward radiotelegrams dealt with during the year ended March 31st, 1909, was 187, as compared with 1725 in 1907-8, and of inward radiotelegrams 22,732, as compared with 20,067.

The Lodge-Muirhead Wireless and General Telegraphy Syndicate claims that the British Army has found its system the most suitable to its requirements, and it is used between the Andaman Islands and the mainland of India and Burma, as well as at Aldershot, Hythe, and other places in this country.

## THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

The Customs Tariff of the United States of North America is best understood in its **historical setting**. The history of the United States is cut in two by the Civil War of 1860-4. From the first the commercial policy of the States had oscillated from a highly protective to a moderate Customs tariff, but on the whole was of a moderate character. The stirring events of the Civil War were accompanied by novel fiscal devices, with a result which, like the result in Great Britain dating from the Civil War of the 17th century, has left its mark to this day on the fiscal laws. After the Civil War, for some years great efforts were made to arrange the finances, and when, after a lengthy interval, the progress of the country and the prolific state of the revenue made it desirable to reduce and prune the tariff, it was found that the measures adopted in war-time had created interests which withstood the abolition of protective tariffs. In the eighties of last century there was great prosperity in the United States, with rising imports and a revenue swelling beyond needs. President Cleveland, a Democrat, condemned the high tariff in a Message to Congress in 1887; but the Senate was opposed to him, and his effort to reduce the tariff failed. The Republicans were victorious in 1888, and in '90 **Mr. McKinley** was Chairman of the House Committee, and gave his name to the tariff, which was passed, and raised duties considerably on both raw materials and manufactured goods. In '92 Cleveland was elected again, and the Democrats passed the **Wilson Tariff** of '94, which made some considerable reductions; but failed to do so in the case of certain articles, because even Democrats included many who supported certain portions of the McKinley highly protective tariff. In '96 McKinley became President on the currency issue, and in '97 the **Dingley Tariff** was passed, reimposing some of the duties, such as that on wool, and at even higher rates; but there was a notable exception in the iron and steel schedule, which was left unchanged. Since that year, except for minor changes, the Dingley Tariff has been the standard in the U.S.A.

The general character of these Customs Tariffs since the Civil War has been highly protective, and even the Democratic party has failed to resolve upon a low, still less a purely revenue policy. The remarks at the framing of the Dingley Tariff in '97 that iron and steel in the U.S.A. had made such advances that it was not in need of higher protection, as were some other industries, point clearly to the assumptions and the policy which dictated these tariffs.

In the **Payne Tariff** of 1909, which has now gone into operation, the same assumptions and policy have guided its framers. An examination of the schedules of rates, and the general regulations, show plainly that, while raw materials are treated very leniently, an effort has been made to favour the producing interests by means of a high Customs charge on competing goods. The labyrinth of these schedules cannot be threaded successfully without a firm hold of this policy. Hence the Payne Tariff is embedded in "An Act to provide revenue, equalise duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes." Since the prolific days of 1896 the revenue has

not been so bountiful, while, thanks to the remarkable Pension Act, which provided for the men of the Grand Army of the "sixties," involving about 140,000,000 dollars now annually, the provision of revenue has become an object of care. It is significant of much, however, that in the framing of the Payne Tariff of 1909, as of others, the primary purpose, and the ostensible, becomes engulfed and eclipsed by the endeavour by these means to "encourage the industries of the United States." A tariff in building is not an occasion when human nature shines.

At the general election of 1908 both the Republican and Democratic parties proposed to reduce the tariff—the Dingley Tariff in operation. The **Payne Tariff**, which was passed on Aug. 5th, 1909, and went into operation on the following day, so far as the schedules are concerned, does not display an earnest desire to secure reductions. All the 481 articles of the "Dutiable," and the 237 articles of the "Free List," bear evidence of examination, and many of them of a meticulous and subtle manipulation of rates and figures; but, throughout, the spirit of the McKinley Tariff of 1890, to "encourage the industries of the United States," is prominent. The Listian method of nursing internal trade, or rather production, is adopted throughout. Hence the iron and steel industry appears in 1909 not to require the "encouragement" which it had enjoyed for many years; and ore, iron, bars, and other forms show a reduced rate, some of the rates substantially lower. Tin-plates were reduced from 15d. to 17½d. per lb.; but wool, even in the raw, woollen cloths, blankets, etc., sugar and confectionery, show no reduction. In some cases the labouring mountain has resulted in reducing the duty upon the lower grades of an article, while maintaining the rate on higher grades. There are many instances where the rate has been increased from 40 to 45 per cent.—as "willow furniture," an industry requiring more encouragement presumably. A few instances show a transfer from the "free list" to the dutiable, such as briar wood and zinc ore. But everywhere the principle just recalled will be found to be observed, and, even now, here is lace advanced from 45 and 60 per cent. to 60 and 70 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a general proviso that such lace articles as curtains, nets, pillows, etc., shall in no case, in spite of specific duties, pay less than 50 per cent. duty.

The "Free List" is free, but with a qualified freedom. Apart from much dispensing power granted to the President, as head of the Executive, in regard to animals, to twine, and other items there is added the instruction that a specific duty shall be imposed on imports from a country imposing a duty on exports from the United States. Hence the need of enumerating articles declared to be "free." Hence, too, uncut diamonds on the free, and raw sugar on the dutiable list. Throughout this list also the limitation is ever against anything which may be "advanced" or "prepared." An instructive example is found in tin ore (bars, pigs, or granulated), which is free; but when the President finds that United States mines produce 1500 tons a year of cassiterite and bar, he is to impose a duty of 4 cents a lb. Some very interesting permits

and limitations are found on this free list. In the case of wearing apparel, it is free if of United States origin, and to the extent of 100 dollars' worth when of foreign origin. **Works of art**, for educational work, or imported for institutions, are free, and so are what may be called "old masters," if they have been in existence 20 years. In practice these schedules must be kept at hand, for they are so lengthy and subtly framed that constant reference will be necessary.

Some of the most important and significant provisions of the "Payne Tariff" are found in the sections of the Act beyond the schedules. The chief provision is that which directs that the schedules shall be a minimum tariff, and that the President shall, in the case of discrimination against the United States, on his judgment, charge 25 per cent. above the schedules as a maximum tariff. Here it is important to observe that while the minimum tariff has gone into operation from Aug. 6th, 1909, the maximum of the Payne Tariff will come into force "after March 31st, 1910." Ninety days' notice, by proclamation, will be given to a country against which the maximum tariff will be enforced.

Consequent upon the scheduling of so many articles, two remarkable things are provided for in this Act of 1909. Sub-sects. 6 to 18 of sect. 28 provide for appraisement of the value of imports, and direct the President to appoint 9 "general appraisers of merchandise," of whom "not more than five . . . shall be appointed from the same political party." The **Board of General Appraisers** shall have "the powers of a Circuit Court of the United States, for oaths, attendance of witnesses, production of evidence, and punishing for contempt. Each appraiser will be paid at the rate of £1800 per annum. That of the "general appraisers" will be the ordinary Court for value, when collectors of customs revenue are challenged within 30 days. Sects. 29 and 30, however, provide a new **Court of Customs Appeal**, consisting of a judge and four associate judges, each at £2000 per annum. That will be a court of record, to which all appeals from appraisers and collectors may be referred, and the decision of which will be final in customs cases, saving for the rights of interpretation by the Supreme Court. To the Court of Customs Appeal there shall be attached also an Assistant Attorney-General, his Deputy, and four attorneys. Sect. 4 deals with **reciprocity agreements** made under the Tariff Act of 1897, which enabled the President to grant reduced rates of duty on argols, spirits,

wine, and works of art produced in countries conceding favourable terms to U.S.A. These agreements with France, Switzerland, and Bulgaria expired on Oct. 31st, 1909; those with the United Kingdom and Germany will expire on Feb. 7th, 1910; those with Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands on Aug. 7th, 1910. Until then the above products of these countries will be charged rates of duty under the Act of 1897. British works of art—or "paintings in oil or water colours, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statutory"—entered the U.S.A. by agreement of Nov. 10th, 1907, at a rate reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The "old masters" of 20 years of age and upwards will now enter free, and others (*vide par. 470 of the schedules*) at 15 per cent.

The 28 sections and sub-sections will require the careful attention of exporters to the United States in respect of declarations, invoices, bills of lading, wrappings, and packings; which are elaborate, not to say costly.

In sect. 5 there is a reminder that the Payne Tariff applies to the United States and all its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, in the South Pacific. In this, Cuba (sect. 3) is left as a special case under an Act of 1902. There are in sect. 5 elaborate provisions permitting a limited quantity of sugar, and of tobacco and cigars, a free entry to the U.S.A. This is a compromise with manufacturers at home.

Shipping is "encouraged" by a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* additional duty on goods entering in vessels from countries not in treaty with U.S.A. The normal aimed at (sects. 15 to 20) is importation in U.S.A. bottoms. To promote this also materials from foreign countries necessary for shipbuilding, some when for foreign account also, may be imported in bond. To emphasise this, and with a special eye to Canada probably, a higher duty is placed on goods which enter through contiguous territory. This reminds us also of the strain at this moment respecting wood and wood pulp, which is restricted in export by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The President is directed to levy an additional duty equal to the discrimination made. It is needless to add that all imports require a mark, brand, or label, showing the origin of goods.

[The British Board of Trade issue a useful copy of the Act, showing rates of duty under the Dingley (1897) and the Payne Tariff (1909). *Vide P.P.*, Cd. 4856, price 10d.—For the New Customs Tariff for the Philippine Islands, *vide* Cd. 4903.]

**Engineering Standards Committee.** The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 27 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, standard specifications for locomotive and rolling-stock material, standard designs of locomotives for Indian railways, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for run-

ning fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, specifications for wrought iron, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, standards for carbon filament glow lamps, electricity supply meters, steel conduits for electrical wiring, standards for electrical pressure and frequency, speeds of generators, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. **Chairman**, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. **Secretary**, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. **Office**, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

# INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which a limited space here will not permit of our including. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1910.]

Insurance of all kinds has been much referred to during the past year, and its ability to protect against the various ills of life more fully recognised. Much of this is due to the utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, with especial reference to their projected schemes of unemployment and invalidity insurance.

## I. FIRE.

Probably the most important event of the year was the introduction of a Bill into the House of Lords by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, the representative of the Board of Trade in the Upper Chamber, providing for the deposit of £20,000 by all new companies, and requiring all existing companies to make official returns to the Government, in the manner of Life Companies since 1870. The Bill was generally accepted by the profession, but a desire to bring underwriters at Lloyd's, doing fire insurance, more completely within its scope was expressed and given effect to by amendments to the Bill. At the time of writing the Bill has passed the third reading in the Lords, but has not yet been passed by the Commons. One of the principal objects from the point of view of the public which the Bill will accomplish, if it passes into law, will be the prevention of the formation of "wild-cat" companies.

Attention to Lloyd's has not to be confined to England, for there is a Bill before the Canadian Parliament seeking to still further protect Canadian companies by excluding Lloyd's from the Dominion except under certain conditions. In Japan, too, the Government are requiring Lloyd's to deposit £10,000 as a preliminary to transacting business.

The year 1909, like 1908, proved profitable to insurance offices, but a natural effect of poor trade was that the companies did not very much increase their premium incomes. The premiums received amounted to something like £26,000,000, and the claims, expenses, and commissions did not exceed 84 per cent., thus leaving a balance of about 16 per cent. for profit and the necessary reserves.

Of large fires perhaps the one most notable was in Osaka, Japan, where a loss of £3,000,000 was reported, although British offices were concerned only to the extent of £30,000. A distillery fire in Belfast resulted in a loss of about £200,000, and timber and cotton fires materially helped to make up the total.

Though there were still many large fires, losses in America were not so severe as in previous years, and should give the companies an opportunity of further recouping themselves for their losses at San Francisco, etc.

The losses in New Zealand were too great to show a profit at the rates fixed by Government competition, and to recoup themselves for a total trading loss of over £200,000 the companies have raised the rates by 10 to 13 per cent.; but a decrease in rates has been made in South Africa.

An echo of the Jamaican earthquake was

heard in the withdrawal of most of the British offices from that country. The conditions, the amount of business to be done, and the generally unsatisfactory treatment of the offices were the principal reasons for the step. The settlement of the Jamaican losses was on the basis of 85 per cent. and costs.

The National Insurance Co. of Great Britain entered the foreign fire field, excluding U.S.A. and Canada. The Leather Trades and General Insurance Co. altered its name to the North-Western.

The Provident Clerks Guarantee and Accident decided to undertake fire insurance.

The London Guarantee and Accident obtained powers to transact fire insurance and became a member of the Fire Offices Committee; and amongst other companies to join the tariff was the Horse, Carriage and General.

The First Russian Insurance Co. has become an associate of the Fire Offices Committee for re-insurance purposes, bringing the number of offices transacting this insurance in this country to 33. Much English money leaves these shores for the foreign re-insurance companies.

In anticipation of the Bill referred to, there were a great number of new fire offices formed, but so far only a few seem to be serious competitors for business.

Of the more important new flotations the largest were the United Counties, the Anglo-Scottish, the Welsh, the Royal London, the National Commercial, and the Onium.

Loss of Profits insurance, which, in other words, is the Insurance of Profits for a stated time after the occurrence of a fire, has been more rapidly developed in 1909 than any other class. In the case of a large firm, if its premises are burnt down and its stock destroyed, many months may elapse before it can obtain fresh premises and fresh stock to restart the business. All this time it has to pay salaries for its permanent staff and various out-of-pocket expenses which need to be covered by insurance just as much as loss of stock or premises. Business of this kind is slowly but surely being taken up by the public, and this development, following on that of the year previous, has resulted in practically every fire office transacting it.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices for 1908 amounted to £25,775,000, and the losses to £13,835,750. The number of companies in the United Kingdom of any importance transacting fire insurance under a tariff is 40; about 33 compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 65 contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property



insured. The premiums and losses of British fire insurance companies given below have been extracted from various sources.

| Name of Office.                                 | Premium Income. | Fire Losses. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                                                 | £               | £            |
| Alliance (1824) . . .                           | 1,325,040       | 564,293      |
| Atlas (1808) . . .                              | 1,023,005       | 579,870      |
| Bolton Mutual (1876) . . .                      | 16,755          | 9,815        |
| British Crown (1907) . . .                      | 37,929          | 12,604       |
| British Dominions (1897)†                       | 196,534         | 190,954      |
| British Equitable (1854)†                       | 11,197          | 3,593        |
| British General (1904)†                         | 28,803          | 14,220       |
| British Law (1888)†                             | 96,429          | 30,963       |
| Caledonian (1805) . . .                         | 442,435         | 250,105      |
| Century (1885) . . .                            | 17,502          | 6,876        |
| Commercial Union (1861)                         | 2,785,965       | 1,470,981    |
| Consolidated (1904) . . .                       | 97,797          | 50,314       |
| Co-operative (1867) . . .                       | 33,775          | 12,407       |
| Cornhill (1905) . . .                           | 15,697          | 14,191       |
| Ecclesiastical (1887)†                          | 51,542          | 25,885       |
| Empire Guarantee (1900) .                       | 2,491           | 962          |
| Essex and Suffolk (1802) .                      | 60,936          | 18,894       |
| Fine Art and General (1890)†                    | 110,477         | 50,577       |
| General Accident (1885) .                       | 113,653         | 65,902       |
| Glasgow (1908)†                                 | 27,586          | 5,530        |
| Guardian (1821) . . .                           | 543,264         | 307,150      |
| Hearts of Oak (1903) . . .                      | 15,603          | 5,183        |
| King (1901) . . .                               | 68,920          | 43,516       |
| Law Union and Crown (1825) . . .                | 240,749         | 93,483       |
| Leather Trades (1899)†                          | 44,163          | 23,416       |
| Legal (1908)†                                   | 26,717          | 8,668        |
| Legal and Commercial (1908)†                    | 11,607          | 1,869        |
| Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . .     | 2,603,864       | 1,399,965    |
| Liverpool Victoria (1907) .                     | 3,939           | 723          |
| London and Lancashire (1862) . . .              | 1,456,291       | 787,788      |
| London Assurance (1720) .                       | 640,119         | 316,068      |
| Midland (1903)†                                 | 5,805           | 851          |
| National British and Irish Millers (1896) . . . | 77,963          | 31,379       |
| National General (1907)†                        | 99,560          | 36,464       |
| National of Great Britain (1897) . . .          | 52,599          | 18,223       |
| North British and Mercantile (1809) . . .       | 2,106,806       | 1,172,804    |
| Northern (1836) . . .                           | 1,229,247       | 704,254      |
| Norwich Union (1797) . . .                      | 1,101,505       | 661,435      |
| Phoenix (1782) . . .                            | 1,438,923       | 771,788      |
| Pilot (1907)†                                   | 25,287          | 5,359        |
| Premier (1903)†                                 | 18,565          | 8,390        |
| Property (1898) . . .                           | 7,382           | 2,657        |
| Provincial (1903) . . .                         | 13,129          | 4,587        |
| Royal (1845) . . .                              | 3,693,671       | 1,939,589    |
| Royal Exchange (1720) .                         | 754,656         | 430,753      |
| Royal Scottish (1907) . . .                     | 7,617           | 3,800        |
| Scottish Sprinkler (1906) .                     | 3,414           | 923          |
| Scottish Union and National (1824) . . .        | 635,106         | 345,178      |
| State (1891) . . .                              | 159,659         | 75,492       |
| Sun (1710) . . .                                | 1,450,753       | 797,598      |
| United London and Scottish (1907)†              | 32,649          | 3,742        |
| Western (1851) . . .                            | 441,142         | 315,204      |
| West of Scotland (1886) .                       | 30,356          | 12,269       |
| Yorkshire (1824) . . .                          | 263,902         | 127,327      |

\* Includes commission and expenses.

† Includes accident business.

‡ Now called "North-western Insurance Co."

The General Accident issued an "Increased Cost" prospectus—a risk having a close relation to the Loss of Profits insurance referred to; and the International brought out a new up-to-date prospectus, providing a free insurance for the sixth year if no claims have been made.

The Western Assurance Co. has introduced a revised fire policy, the object being to simplify the contract and make it readily understood. It contains a clear statement of the company's liability for damage by fire, gas explosion (except at gas works), lightning, and domestic boiler explosion, and the conditions are reduced in number and length. This company also covers Loss of Profits and Standing Charges through fire.

Another feature of interest has been the publication of text-books and the like on Fire Insurance. Up to the present the books on the subject have been very few in number. Amongst the new publications are "Stone and Cox Fire Year Book" and the "Fire Insurance Handbook" by Messrs. Coles and Bell.

Reductions in certain tariff rates were notified. Worsted Mill risks, Boot and Shoe risks, Corn Mills, Drapers, Woollen Warehouses, and retail sale shops of Chemists, Grocers, and Hardware Dealers being amongst those to benefit.

## II. LIFE.

### Ordinary.

The chief event of the year in this branch also was the introduction of the Bill referred to under Section I.—Fire. Briefly, the result is to compel all offices—existing and new—to deposit and keep deposited £20,000 with the Government. Under the Act of 1870 a similar deposit was required at the outset of a company's career, but was returned on it accumulating funds from premiums amounting to £40,000. The Bill applies also to colonial and foreign offices, and if it had been in force five years ago would have so far prevented a serious loss which has befallen British policy-holders in the the Mutual Reserve of New York—a company now being wound up. Otherwise, except in details, the Bill is not materially different from the old Life Assurance Companies Act.

The development of Life Companies continues rapidly. The Board of Trade returns show that the business has attained greater proportions than ever. Few important changes have to be chronicled. The important amalgamations were confined to the Rock with the Law Union and Crown; and the Victoria Mutual with the Norwich Union Life. The Omnium Insurance Corporation was promoted to transact all classes of insurance business, and is practically the first new office floated for some years to enter the Life Assurance field.

Several companies have still further pushed House Purchase business in conjunction with Life Assurance, providing loans to policy-holders for the purchase of house property. As careful surveys are made, the companies run little risk of loss, whilst the interest charged (5 per cent.) is an excellent return. Furthermore, their life business is swelled by the insurance policy on the life of the purchaser, and they are in a position to offer immediate advances by reason of their ample funds. Among the companies transacting this class of business are the Abstainers and General, Britannic, British Homes (now the City Life), British Life, Century, National Standard,

## Board of Trade Returns, 1909.

|                                           | Ordinary Companies. | Industrial Companies. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Received Premiums . . .                   | £ 26,862,882        | £ 13,097,109          |
| „ Consideration for Annuities . . .       | 1,988,937           | 3,877                 |
| Received Net Interest and Dividends . . . | 11,861,220          | 1,215,055             |
| Paid Claims . . .                         | 19,147,918          | 5,177,337             |
| „ Commission . . .                        | 1,418,917           | 3,312,788             |
| „ Expenses of Management . . .            | 2,185,824           | 2,362,919             |
| Added to Funds . . .                      | 10,696,239          | 2,699,194             |
| Total Life and Annuity Funds . . .        | 320,537,275         | 37,783,759            |

Liverpool Victoria, London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Royal London, Scottish Metropolitan, Scottish Temperance, Star, and Yorkshire.

Towards the end of 1909 Life Insurance was given a fillip in certain circles by the Budget, and much activity was displayed by some companies, notably the Norwich Union and the Royal, in their efforts to show that the increased death duties could be best provided against by a life policy.

Another noteworthy development of some companies is to act as trustees or executors of deceaseds' estates. These companies have exceptional facilities for dealing with moneys and estates, and as their charges are reasonable and their fidelity is absolute, they are becoming more and more popular.

The Edinburgh and the Star brought out schemes of endowment policies for women very attractive in form and designed to meet

the needs of women working for their own livings, and the former office also issued an attractive partnership policy.

The Prudential and the Scottish Life notified the abandonment of the extra charge on female lives. The Scottish Life, the Economic, the Century, and the Phoenix issued up-to-date policies by which parents may secure a sum for a child's education or start in business; and the last-named office commenced trustee and executorship business. The General Accident brought out a new convertible option policy very attractive in design.

During 1909 the British Homes changed its name to the City Life, having discontinued to be purely a House Purchase Company. The British Oak was amongst other Bond and House Purchase offices to be wound up.

The Life and Health went into liquidation and was acquired by the General Accident.

A legal decision of importance was given to the effect that a husband has an insurable interest in his wife's life.

In the Ordinary Branch the total amount of life assurance in force was returned at £757,048,167. Of this about 56% represented the sums assured under Whole Life policies, and about 33% that under Endowment Assurances, the balance comprising miscellaneous life risks.

The bulk of the business in force in the Industrial Branch, which totalled £278,444,501, consisted of Whole Life policies, though a marked increase has been evidenced in recent years in Endowments (Investment policies), which amounted to £27,969,226.

The average amount of Ordinary and Industrial policies was £307 and £10 os. 3d. respectively.

The following are the British, Colonial and American companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Tables* of Stone and Cox (July 1909), and later returns.

The figures correspond to the returns available at July 1909, and in most cases are for the year ending Dec. 1908.

| Name of Company.                     | Premium Income. | Name of Company.                              | Premium Income. | Name of Company.                 | Premium Income. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Abstainers & Genl. (Ord.) (1883)     | 475,337         | Guardian † (1821)                             | 295,879         | Pioneer (1891)*                  | 472,681         |
| Alliance (1824)                      | 924,263         | Hearts of Oak (1903)                          | 40,284          | Provident Clerks (1840)          | 182,251         |
| Atlas (1806)                         | 186,778         | Life Life (1823)                              | 268,696         | Provident Free Home (1889)       | 80,661          |
| Australian Mutual Prov. (1849)       | 2,034,848       | Law Union & Crown (1825)                      | 378,972         | Prudential (Ordinary) (1848)     | 4,616,337       |
| Britannic (Ord.) (1866)              | 203,157         | Legal & General (1836)                        | 649,848         | Refuge (Ordinary) (1864)         | 764,441         |
| British Equitable (1854)             | 122,511         | Life Assoc. of Scotland (1838)                | 360,898         | Rock (1806)                      | 213,099         |
| British Homes † (Life Branch) (1897) | 75,176          | Liverp. & Globe (1836)                        | 248,172         | Royal (1845)                     | 712,149         |
| British Life (1896)                  | 17,414          | Liverpool Victoria Corp. (1907)               | 17,379          | Royal Exchange (1730)            | 252,074         |
| British Widows (1902)                | 1,271           | London & Lancashire (1862)                    | 317,987         | Royal London (1861)*             | 551,854         |
| Caledonian (1805)                    | 243,145         | London Assurance (1720)                       | 174,645         | Salvation Army (1866)            | 233,425         |
| Canada Life (1847)                   | 751,160         | London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (Ordinary) (1881) | 93,895          | Sceptre Life (1864)              | 72,751          |
| Century (1885)                       | 59,292          | London & Manchester (1869)*                   | 563,473         | Scottish Accident (1877)         | 26,801          |
| City of Glasgow (1838)               | 231,860         | London & Provincial (1906)                    | 10,851          | Scottish Annuity (1828)          | 320,423         |
| Clergy Mutual (1829)                 | 264,065         | London Life (1806)                            | 380,005         | Scottish Equitable (1831)        | 413,711         |
| Clerical, Medical, & Genl. (1824)    | 366,095         | Manufacturers (1887)                          | 435,531         | Scottish Life (1881)             | 152,454         |
| Colonial Mutual (1873)               | 361,054         | Marine & General (1852)                       | 136,255         | Scottish Metropolitan (1876)     | 86,731          |
| Commercial Union (1861)              | 472,559         | Metropolitan (1835)                           | 159,552         | Scottish Provident (1837)        | 667,807         |
| Confederation (1871)                 | 341,692         | National Life & Citizens (1869)               | 511,542         | Scottish Temperance (1883)       | 162,392         |
| Consolidated (1904)                  | 25,745          | Mutual of New York (1842)                     | 11,800,144      | Scottish Union & National (1824) | 307,839         |
| Co-operative (Ordinary) (1867)       | 17,121          | National Mutual (1830)                        | 197,078         | Scottish Widows (1815)           | 1,185,702       |
| Eagle (1807)                         | 177,533         | National Mutual of Australasia (1869)         | 697,345         | Standard Life (1825)             | 991,086         |
| Economic (1823)                      | 244,092         | National Provident (1835)                     | 492,913         | Star (1843)                      | 512,930         |
| Edinburgh (1823)                     | 320,721         | National Standard * (1906)                    | 6,261           | Sun (1810)                       | 731,048         |
| English & Scottish Law (1839)        | 230,636         | New York (1841)                               | 15,977,686      | Sun of Canada (1865)             | 1,025,685       |
| Equitable (1762)                     | 192,493         | North British and Mercantile (1809)           | 1,652,804       | Union (1714)                     | 323,307         |
| Equitable (U.S.) (1859)              | 10,639,583      | Northern (1830)                               | 283,597         | United Kingdom Temp. (1840)      | 602,225         |
| Equity & Law (1844)                  | 341,202         | Norwich (1868)                                | 1,102,750       | United Provident (1909)*         | 139,604         |
| Friends' Provident (1832)            | 174,980         | Peart (Ordinary) (1864)                       | 206,801         | Universal (1866)*                | 29,773          |
| General Accident (1885)              | 15,492          | Phoenix (1782)                                | 400,448         | University (1825)                | 61,421          |
| General (1837)                       | 193,380         |                                               |                 | Victoria Mutual (1860)           | 13,854          |
| Gresham (1848)                       | 1,007,997       |                                               |                 | Wesleyan and General (1841)*     | 629,746         |
|                                      |                 |                                               |                 | Yorkshire (1824)                 | 140,651         |

\* Includes industrial business.

† Now called "City Life."

‡ Includes "Westminster."

**Industrial Insurance.**

The introduction of the Bill referred to had its bearing upon Industrial Insurance. Although the references thereto are not numerous, they are certainly far-reaching. Under the Gambling Act of 1774, insurances on the lives of parents, for instance, are invalid, but many such policies, averaging probably £10 in amount, have been taken out by the working classes and duly paid by the companies in the event of death. During the year it appeared from a case before the Courts that the moneys paid in premiums on such policies were recoverable, and as a result several actions were brought for the return of the premiums, particularly in cases where the policy-holder had paid in more than the policy amounted to. There were other disadvantages, for the companies could refuse to pay—though they never did so—in the event of early death. To remove these difficulties, clauses were introduced into the Bill legalising all such policies and *inter alia* preventing such undesirable practices as assuring non-relatives.

Industrial insurance is making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, is over 16,000 copies per week.

The Prudential continues to secure the largest premium income of the Industrial Companies, the amount received during 1903 being £6,925,755 of the total premiums of £13,097,109 received by all the Industrial Insurance companies. Its new profit-sharing scheme for industrial policies resulted in the declaration of bonuses of from 5 to 12½ per cent. of the sum assured, to all policies becoming claims before March 3rd, 1909. This profit-sharing for industrial policies is an innovation which will probably be followed by other offices.

Of the Collecting Societies the **Liverpool Victoria** still collects the greatest amount in premiums, and was the first to reach the million-pound mark, the actual figures being £1,076,735.

The **Royal Co-operative**—a smaller Friendly Society—has determined on conversion to a Joint Stock Company, and arrangements to that end are being completed.

Another change has been the merging of the United Provident Assurance Co. in the British Legal. In 1908 the fact that the former company had secured a controlling interest in the latter was recorded, and it was expected that the identity of the latter would be sunk in the former. However, the reverse process has been determined upon.

The ordinary business of the **Progressive Insurance Co.** after a stormy passage passed to the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Thus died the last of the registered assessment companies in this country.

The Prudential brought out a scheme of **monthly option policies**, the premiums, as the name indicates, being payable monthly.

The Pearl announced that its policies would be in full benefit after six months.

**Industrial Accident Insurance.**

A remarkable development is the extension of the principle of industrial insurance to Accident Policies. There are four good companies devoting their energies to all sickness and accident insurance by monthly premiums,

whilst others issue similar policies for weekly premiums. This departure must be regarded as an experiment until results have proved the system successful—indeed, during the year, the General Accident raised its monthly premiums; but at all events to be able to obtain, without any medical examination, a clean policy covering nearly all sickness and accidents for small monthly premiums is a desirable benefit, and, if well managed, Industrial Accident Companies will no doubt meet with considerable support. The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Co. (established 1835), the Majestic Insurance Co., Ltd. (1906), the Reliance Fire and Accident Insurance Co. (1906), the Scottish Sickness and Accident Insurance Co., Ltd. (1907), and the United Friendly are amongst those making a special feature of this class of business.

**Premium-Income of Industrial Companies and Collecting Societies,**

according to the Stone and Cox *Industrial Tables* (July 1909), and later returns.

| Name of Society.                                    | Premium Income. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Industrial Companies.</b>                        |                 |
| Abstainers & General [Ind.] (1883) . . . . .        | 6,661           |
| Britannic [Ind.] (1866) . . . . .                   | 911,352         |
| British Legal (1863) . . . . .                      | 178,105         |
| British Widows [Ind.] (1902) . . . . .              | 46,348          |
| London, Edinburgh & Glasgow [Ind.] (1881) . . . . . | 477,583         |
| London & Manchester (1869)* . . . . .               | 563,473         |
| London & Provincial (1906)* . . . . .               | 10,851          |
| Pearl [Ind.] (1864) . . . . .                       | 1,497,394       |
| Pioneer (1891)* . . . . .                           | 72,681          |
| Prudential [Ind.] (1848) . . . . .                  | 6,925,755       |
| Refuge [Ind.] (1864) . . . . .                      | 1,702,606       |
| Royal London (1861)* . . . . .                      | 551,275         |
| Salvation Army (1867)* . . . . .                    | 253,425         |
| United Provident (1900)* . . . . .                  | 139,604         |
| Universal (1866)* . . . . .                         | 29,773          |
| Wesleyan and General (1841)* . . . . .              | 822,746         |
| <b>Friendly Societies.</b>                          |                 |
| Aberdeen & Northern (1862) . . . . .                | 15,826          |
| Albion (1861) . . . . .                             | 20,098          |
| Blackburn Philanthropic Burial (1839) . . . . .     | 97,001          |
| Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863) . . . . .     | 10,476          |
| City of Glasgow F.S. (1862) . . . . .               | 44,772          |
| Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843) . . . . .           | 1,076,735       |
| Preston Sheiley (1831) . . . . .                    | 26,735          |
| Royal Co-operative (1900) . . . . .                 | 82,179          |
| Royal Liver (1850) . . . . .                        | 894,064         |
| Scottish Legal (1852) . . . . .                     | 373,846         |
| Scottish United Reform (1870) . . . . .             | 9,067           |

\* Includes ordinary business.

**Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance.**

A review of and guide to the present systems of **Life Assurance**, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the **ordinary forms of Life Assurance** may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, **Participating and Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the in-

crease in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non forfeitable, being converted automatically into **Free Paid-up Policies**, equivalent to the Surrender Value on default of payment of premiums.

The Yorkshire Life Office quotes the lowest whole life non-profit rates under its minimum premium policy, all terms of the contract being fixed, and slightly reduced surrender values compensating for the very low premium charged.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The usual forms of **Life Assurance**, issued by nearly all life offices, are:—

The **Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance**, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

**Whole-Life Limited Payments**, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

**Endowment Assurance**, where the sum assured is paid at a given age, or at previous death.

**Double or Half Endowment Assurance**, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the Scottish Union and National Life Office permit of conversion into a Deferred Life Assurance without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a Life Annuity.

**Joint Life Assurance**, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

**Insurance of Two or more Lives**, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

**Contingent Survivorship Assurance**, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

**Short Period Assurance**, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

**Children's Deferred Assurances**, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after 21, or 25 if preferred.

**Convertible Term Assurances**, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised.

### **Special Forms of Life Insurance.**

The **Special Schemes** from time to time put forward by life offices consist of ingenious and useful combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above. The modifications may either be the introduction of some new form of bonus distribution, or may offer an alternative in the method of paying premiums, or further, an annuity may be coupled with the life assurance benefit.

The following sections set out some of the various special schemes, a full explanation being given, with the names of some of the offices transacting such business.

Of the innovations during the year mention may be made of several new tables of the Alliance Assurance Co.—viz. endowment assurances with reduced premiums for the first five years; deferred assurances for children's lives; and assurances by monthly premiums.

The Clerical, Medical and General issued a new prospectus relating to naval and military risks. The keynote of the system is to make a small permanent addition to the premium and to issue the policy as a whole-world and unconditional contract including all war risks, while, in compensation for the higher rate of premium, bonus is allotted on a proportionately higher scale than that allotted to civilians—an excellent provision.

The Century issued a new life prospectus, notifying decreases in premiums for non-profit pure endowment's giving guaranteed surrender values, and adding a table providing assurance without medical examination.

The London and Lancashire Life and the Gresham Life introduced novel schemes of Pensions commencing at 50, but substantially increased if postponed.

(For the addresses and particulars of insurance companies advertising in the ANNUAL, see **Advertisements Index**.)

### **1. Endowment Policies.**

The **Scottish Provident Institution** grants endowment assurance, the entire surplus arising under such with-profit assurance tables belonging exclusively to those assured under this class. An interim bonus of £10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus in 1909.

The **Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co.** has a good table, giving **Endowment Assurance at Minimum Cost**, with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. This Company, and also the **Phoenix** and the **Standard Life Office**, have good schemes, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to the following options: 1. A cash

payment. 2. An annuity for life and cash payment at death. 3. An annuity payable for a term certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In the **Standard Life Office** some of these options can be combined.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has a **Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous, as the assured has the right to receive a substantial guaranteed cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age, and in no case can the premiums payable exceed the sum assured. This office has devised a new **Quinquennial Endowment Assurance** policy, by limited payments, under which the sum assured is payable after a given period, premiums being paid up as soon as desired.

The **Scottish Life Assurance Co.** has two forms of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance **Guaranteed Option Policies**. The special features are **Guaranteed Paid-up Policies**, **Surrender Values**, and **Extended Assurance** if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy.

The **Norwich Union Mutual Life Office** has an **Investment for Small Savings** without medical examination, known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium of £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. This office has also an **Eight-Option Policy** giving several valuable options on maturity of the policy by survivorship.

The **Scottish Metropolitan, Mutual Life and Citizens, Scottish Union and National, the Star Life Office** and the **Scottish Provident** have all **Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses**, and valuable options on maturity. The **Commercial Union** has a novel table of **optional premiums** to meet the wishes of those who do not care to pledge themselves to continue payment of premiums of fixed amount at regular intervals.

The **Life Association of Scotland** has **Full Protective Guarantee Policies**, under which **Surrender and Loan Values** and **Free Paid-up Policies** are fixed at the outset.

The **Legal and General Life Assurance Society** has a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors, convertible on marriage.

The **Australian Mutual Provident** has a special plan of with-profit endowment assurances, whereby the sum assured is payable in four equal instalments, the first payment being made 15 years before the policy term expires. In event of death the balance still outstanding would be paid to the next of kin.

## 2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

- (a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or
- (b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the **Colonial Mutual Life Assur-**

**ance Society** and the **Phoenix** have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the **City of Glasgow**, the **National Mutual**, the **English and Scottish Law Life**, the **Scottish Metropolitan**, the **Gresham**, and the **Norwich Union Life Office**.

Most offices are undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments, and this is less costly to the assured. *E.g.* in the **Edinburgh Life Office** a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a **Whole-Life Policy** for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "**Old**" **Equitable Life Assurance Society**, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable.

The **Sun Life of Canada** has a **3-per cent. Dividend Policy**, which provides 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date. The policy of this office is on the **20-Payment Life plan**, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at 3½ per cent. compound interest. The **Commercial Union Assurance Co.**, the **National Mutual of Australasia**, and **Scottish Provident Institution**, have **Investment plans** whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over 3½ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The **Scottish Widows' Fund** allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The **Scottish Amicable Society**, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called **Income Policies**, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing 5½ per cent. to such nominee.

The **Royal Exchange Assurance** under the heading of **Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies** has a scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The **North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.** issues **6-per-cent. Investment Policies** which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The **Canada Life Assurance Co.**, the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The **Mutual Life and Citizens** and the **Commercial Union** have schemes of **Income Policies** which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years, certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The **Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York** has two good plans—one a **Double Pension Policy** guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a **Continuous Instalment Policy**, securing an **Income for Life** to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

### 3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance**, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the **Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.** a person aged 25 can insure for £1000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's **Reversionary Bonus** (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The **Norwich Union** will apply this method to **Endowment Assurances**.

The **Standard Life Office** has a scheme of **Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies**; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution** for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a **Maximum Diminishing Assurance**: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 at age 60, and so on.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

The **Phoenix Life Office** also issues **Diminishing Premium Policies**. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The **Colonial Mutual Life Association**, and also the **Standard Life Office**, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issue policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The **London Life Association** grants policies under the fully participating

scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued upon this half-credit policy a **New System of Minimum Policies**. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society**, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 34 per cent. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating **Endowment Assurances**.

### 4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Standard Life Office**, the **Sun Life**, and the **Century** have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination at monthly premiums.

### 5. Partnership Policies.

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Norwich Union Assurance Society** has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.**, the **Star Life Office**, and the **London and Lancashire Life**.

The **Canada Life Insurance Co.**, the oldest Colonial Life Office, has a 20-Payment Life Policy which offers distinct advantages to partners in business.

### 6. Special Life Offices for the Clergy, members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and members of Universities.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their names that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the **Clergy Mutual** and **Clergy Pensioners Institution** for the clergy, the **Friends' Provident** for members of the Society of Friends. The advantages of this Institution—low premiums and good bonuses—are open to those persons who are or have been "Friends," and

to others who are of Quaker descent or connected with Friends by marriage or partnership in business. The University Life Office offers its contracts to members of universities, colleges or schools. All these Life Offices have assurance schemes similar to those usually granted, and those lives to whom they appeal secure the full benefit attaching to any superior longevity of their class.

### 7. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The Double Endowment Policy of the Prudential and the Monthly Premium Policies of the Sun Life Office are very suitable for women. The Prudential has recently discontinued the extra charge for females.

### 8. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office issues the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The Law Life Assurance Society issues policies which provide for the discontinuance of premiums in the event of the assured becoming incapacitated for longer than 2 months, either by accident or bodily or mental disorders, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. These special benefits cease at age 65.

The London and Lancashire Life Office on first-class lives offers a similar benefit for incapacity continuing beyond one month.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Co., and the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Life Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual Life and Citizens make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

### 9. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The Canada Life, the oldest Colonial office, and the Mutual Life and Citizens have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give Double Benefit Policies is a favourite device. For example, the Abstainers and General and the General Life Offices combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The Life Association of Scotland under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a

given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The Northern Assurance Co. issues policies combining Life Assurance with Deferred Annuities.

The "Cover-all" Policy of the Scottish Temperance Life Office insures against All Sickness, All Accident, Early Death, and Old Age.

### Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

### Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life Office accepts Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life Office under its Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium.

### 10. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices (*vide* "Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance," p. 369). The Child's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Norwich Union Life Office, the Yorkshire Insurance Co., the National Mutual Society, the English and Scottish Law Life Office, and the London and Lancashire Life issue Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

The General Life Assurance Co. issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

The Scottish Accident issues a policy providing at age 21 a sum down in cash which may be used to start the son in business; or a life insurance, with profits, payable at death at a premium only about one-half that usually charged; or a fully-paid-up life insurance, without profits, payable at death; or an endowment insurance, with profits, at a very low rate of premium; or a fully-paid-up endowment assurance, without profits. No medical examination required.

### 11. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia and the Sun of Canada are probably the cheapest offices



for Annuities. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. Each premium secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At any time the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it.

The London and Lancashire Life Office now transacts annuity business.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant.

#### 12. Provision against Death Duties

can be made by means of Life Policies especially endorsed, payable, at the request of the legal representatives of the assured, to the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of these duties.

#### 13. Loans on Personal Security.

Several British Life Assurance companies grant loans on personal security with life assurance. The English and Scottish Law Life Office and the Norwich Union offer very good terms in this line of business.

#### 14. House Purchase with Life Assurance.

In several companies it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term. The latter is the cheaper in the long run, as the endowment premiums represent payment of capital, whereas the life premiums merely represent the contingency of death. (See also par. 15, sect. VI, "House Purchase Insurance.")

### III. MARINE INSURANCE.

The general public has but a very vague notion of how and where the world's shipping and ocean-carried merchandise are insured. A shipowner or merchant effects his insurances either direct with the marine insurance companies, or through an insurance broker, who deals with the companies or the numerous syndicates of underwriters at Lloyd's. London still retains its supremacy as the centre of the world's underwriting, partly owing to the stability of the companies which have their

offices there, but principally to the fact that it is the seat of Lloyd's.

Great excitement was caused by a newspaper controversy about what are known as "P.P.I." Insurances, and a Bill to control them has been read a third time. These P.P.I. policies are really Excess Insurances. In other words they are insurances on goods which do not exist. Lloyd's contend that they are quite legitimate, as otherwise insurers would not be fully protected for various reasons, amongst which are the fluctuations in the price of goods and the loss of time and profit caused by the non-arrival of goods in event of mishap to the ship at the time they are expected. The press, however, contended, and they were supported to a very great extent by the merchant seamen, that these insurances are apt to produce intentional wrecking. One shipowner declared that, when he found out that the cargo on one of his vessels had been over-insured, he promptly discharged the master and the whole of the crew under the impression that they were conniving to wreck his boat.

The figures of 1908 when published were not very encouraging reading, and an increase in rates has taken place during the year as a consequence. Many serious losses took place during 1909—one notable one being the loss of the *Lucania* by fire at Liverpool.

The Royal acquired control of the British and Foreign Marine.

### IV. ACCIDENT.

As in other sections, the Bill providing for a deposit by new companies was the chief interest in this branch of the business, followed by the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. Even a year after the passing of the Act, large numbers of people were found to be still uninsured, and several householders had to pay substantial sums in compensation out of their own pockets because they neglected to pay a few shillings a year to cover the risk. This risk can best be seen from the table of comparison in the 1908 ed., which is given again on next page, showing the differences between the Old Act and the New Act.

The rates for this kind of insurance were considerably reduced during 1908 owing to the great competition on the part of the non-tariff offices; but this resulted in some losses, and certain rates have again been raised. The Accident Offices met with great criticism at the hands of Labour M.P.'s, who complain that the insurance offices will not insure firms, except at prohibitive rates, if they employ any substantial number of elderly men, the companies contending that elderly men are likely to be a greater drain on their funds in event of accident. The point in connection with elderly men is not that they are more liable to accidents, but that the accident is so much more serious in its effects on the elderly man, and he would often be incapacitated for a year, where a young man would have to remain away from work for only a week or two. There are rumours in this connection that the Labour Members desire the Government to take up insurance themselves. In the meantime arrangements have been made by some companies not to press the exclusion of elderly men, etc.

Reciprocal agreements for extending provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to France were arranged.

## Old Act.

1. No compensation payable for first fourteen days of disability.
2. Accidents must happen "on, in or about" employers' premises.
3. Serious and wilful misconduct a defence.
4. Applied to certain trades only.
5. Diseases not specifically covered.
6. Dependants includes wife, husband, parent, and child.
7. Compensation for disablement limited to half wages.
8. Compensation based on actual earnings in the service of the employer who is liable.
9. Commutation of weekly compensation agreed on between parties concerned, or left to Court.
10. No restrictions for commuting claims. Registration of settlements optional.

## New Act.

- Compensation practically payable from date of accident.  
No restriction as to place.
- In case of death or serious and permanent disablement serious and wilful misconduct no defence.  
Applies to all workers with few exceptions.  
Certain scheduled diseases to be covered (number largely increased since passing of Act).  
Following added: Illegitimate children, and parents and grandparents thereof; brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister.
- Where injured person under 21 years of age, compensation to be full wages not exceeding 10s. per week, and increased in proportion to probable earnings if accident had not happened.  
All earnings taken into account.
- In case of permanent disablement any commutation of less than 75 per cent. of annuity value liable to be upset by Judge.  
Registrar empowered to refuse to register commutation if he considers amount insufficient. Unregistered agreements not binding.

During the year the Glasgow deposited the requisite £20,000 and proceeded to transact W.C.A. business. The Law Fire took powers to transact Personal Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Burglary, and similar classes of business. The Kent Plate Glass completed its amalgamation with the Royal; the London Plate Glass and the British Crown Plate Glass with the Yorkshire, and the Northern Plate Glass and the Scottish Live Stock transferred to the General Accident. The latter company also acquired control of the Canadian Casualty and Boiler, and purchased the Belgium accident business of the Royal Exchange.

The One and All Sickness and Accident—a concern trading with the working class—had a Receiver put in towards the end of 1908, thus bringing to a close a very stormy career, relieved, however, by a surprising temporary success owing to small though inadequate premiums charged.

The Norwich and London Accident was transferred to the Norwich Union Fire—a company with which it had close relations. The Essex and Suffolk Accident has also transferred to the Essex and Suffolk Fire.

The United Counties Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Omnium Insurance Corporation were established during the year.

The Premium Income and Claims Outgo of the various British Accident Offices given below have been extracted from various sources and in the main relate to the year 1908. The figures in brackets show the year of formation.

Some of the younger companies showed very good balance sheets, notably the Law Car; and it may be said that the business of casualty insurance is growing by leaps and bounds.

During 1909 the Glasgow issued a policy to cover accidents from aerial navigation, and the General Accident intimated that all its personal accident policies could be extended to cover the same risks. The Ocean included ptomaine poisoning in such policies, and the Royal Exchange brought out a special grocers' indemnity policy to cover this risk. The Legal and Commercial issued an excellent driving accident policy, wherein the place of accident

is not limited to a public thoroughfare. It also issued unique motor insurances—one protecting the motorist against police fines—and a new and useful one-guinea accident and disease policy.

The United London and Scottish issued a roller-skater's policy, which for 10s. 6d. a year provides £250 in the case of accidental death and corresponding benefits for loss of limbs and disablement. The same company also brought out the "Territorial Army Accident Policy," covering accidents to Territorials at annual premiums of 2s. 6d. for infantry to 5s. 6d. for cavalry; and a good private motor-car prospectus called the "Inclusive"—covering, as its name indicates, practically all motor risks, including larceny and accidents to owner.

The Northern Life Office issued a new Personal Accident prospectus. The International issued a "combined" All Sickness and Accident policy, and new private motor-car and business motor vehicle prospectuses of excellent form. The Ocean issued a life premium guarantee policy, guaranteeing the payment of life premiums during sickness, accident, or mental disorders; and the Profits and Income one guaranteeing the payment of all premiums in these circumstances. And as an offshoot to a scheme to insure against unemployment, the Car and General announced a policy covering the inability to maintain life premiums through loss of employment.

The Car and General also issued a very comprehensive motor-car policy, and amongst other things brought out prospectuses for infringement of patents and trade marks, horse-driving accidents, and personal accidents for women.

The General Accident issued new prospectuses relating to the insurance of manufacturing and industrial employers, and estate and farm employees.

The Central issued new motor-car, all sickness and accident, personal accident, and burglary, house-breaking and theft prospectuses—all of them up to date.

In Personal Accident Insurance the chief item of interest was the general movement

| Name of Office.                         | Premium Income. | Claims Outgo. | Name of Office.                        | Premium Income. | Claims Outgo. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Abstainers & General (1883)* ..         | .. 4918         | 686           | London Assurance (1790) ..             | .. 7,487        | 1,382         |
| Alliance (1824) ..                      | .. 83,870       | 20,887        | London & Lancashire Fire (1862) ..     | .. 504,409      | 285,227       |
| Army, Navy & General (1901)* ..         | .. 24,913       | 14,251        | London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (1881) ..  | .. 96,546       | 15,777        |
| Atlas (1898) ..                         | .. 19,605       | 5,098         | London Guarantee & Accident (1869)* .. | .. 478,631      | 231,628       |
| British Crown (1907) ..                 | .. 15,045       | 5,351         | Majestic (1906) ..                     | .. 10,972       | 4,264         |
| British Dominions (1897)* ..            | .. 196,534      | 190,954       | Midland (1908)* ..                     | .. 5,805        | 851           |
| British Engine Boiler (1878) ..         | .. 84,723       | 63,187        | Motor Union (1907) ..                  | .. 32,932       | 38,215*       |
| British Equitable (1854)* ..            | .. 12,139       | 3,730         | National Boiler (1864) ..              | .. 89,674       | 73,357*       |
| British General (1904)* ..              | .. 28,803       | 14,220        | National General (1907)* ..            | .. 99,560       | 35,464        |
| British Law (1888)* ..                  | .. 103,659      | 32,619        | National Guarantee (1863) ..           | .. 27,111       | 22,306*       |
| Builders' Accident (1881) ..            | .. 21,046       | 19,709        | National of Great Britain (1897)* ..   | .. 52,599       | 18,223        |
| Caledonian (1808) ..                    | .. 6,469        | 2,770         | National Provincial (1904)* ..         | .. 4,701        | 842           |
| Car & General (1903)* ..                | .. 174,952      | 100,708       | North British & Mercantile (1899) ..   | .. 18,498       | 9,291         |
| Century (1886) ..                       | .. 58,359       | 30,493        | Northern (1836) ..                     | .. 35,032       | 17,116        |
| Commercial Union (1861) ..              | .. 478,976      | 276,711       | Northern Equitable (1907)* ..          | .. 27,445       | 8,631         |
| Concessional (1891) ..                  | .. 710          | 894†          | Ocean (1871)* ..                       | .. 1,402,200    | 797,037       |
| Consolidated (1904)* ..                 | .. 97,797       | 50,314        | Phoenix (1782) ..                      | .. 32,131       | 10,950        |
| Co-operative (1867) ..                  | .. 12,339       | 3,073         | Pilot (1907)* ..                       | .. 35,287       | 8,359         |
| Ecclesiastical (1887)* ..               | .. 51,542       | 25,885*       | Premier (1903)* ..                     | .. 18,565       | 8,290         |
| Electric & General (1903) ..            | .. 36,769       | 27,014        | Primitive Methodist (1866) ..          | .. 473          | 17            |
| Empire Guarantee (1900) ..              | .. 52,868       | 35,327        | Profits & Income (1901) ..             | .. 80,599       | 46,158        |
| Employers' Liability (1880)* ..         | .. 932,581      | 829,056       | Provident Clerks (1865)* ..            | .. 92,074       | 54,219        |
| Employers' Mutual of Scotland (1898) .. | .. 15,877       | 8,552         | Provincial (1903) ..                   | .. 1,436        | 213           |
| Essex and Suffolk (1907) ..             | .. 27,244       | 9,783         | Railway Passengers (1849) ..           | .. 343,302      | 203,185       |
| Federated Employers (1904) ..           | .. 21,289       | 14,190        | Re-insurance & Guarantee (1908) ..     | .. 24,801       | 6,941         |
| Fire Art & General (1890)* ..           | .. 164,621      | 80,629        | Reliance (1906)* ..                    | .. 15,845       | 2,922         |
| General Accident (1885) ..              | .. 981,648      | 529,572       | Rock (1860) ..                         | .. 18,088       | 12,193        |
| Glasgow (1908)* ..                      | .. 27,586       | 8,530         | Royal (1845) ..                        | .. 197,676      | 86,192        |
| Guardian (1821) ..                      | .. 112,504      | 53,022        | Royal Exchange (1720) ..               | .. 149,734      | 95,050        |
| Heards of Oak (1903) ..                 | .. 3,243        | 650           | Royal Scottish (1907) ..               | .. 12,004       | 6,633         |
| Horse, Carriage & General (1868)* ..    | .. 68,034       | 40,589        | Scottish Accident (1877) ..            | .. 84,603       | 39,841        |
| Imperial Accident (1878) ..             | .. 46,331       | 26,465        | Scottish Boiler (1881) ..              | .. 23,478       | 9,618†        |
| International (1906)* ..                | .. 49,414       | 25,315        | Scottish Life (1881) ..                | .. 7,089        | 1,861         |
| Iron Trades (1881) ..                   | .. 244,925      | 210,996       | Scottish Metropolitan (1876) ..        | .. 25,964       | 14,594        |
| Klag (1901) ..                          | .. 1,396        | 1,002         | Scottish Sickness & Accident (1907) .. | .. 4,886        | 1,611         |
| Law, Car & General (1906)* ..           | .. 191,931      | 86,722        | Scottish Temperance (1883) ..          | .. 6,369        | 2,444         |
| Law Guarantee (1888) ..                 | .. 318,820      | 230,869       | Scottish Union & National (1824) ..    | .. 59,031       | 36,919        |
| Law Union & Crown (1825) ..             | .. 25,231       | 8,141         | State (1891) ..                        | .. 27,802       | 9,947         |
| Legal (1908)* ..                        | .. 26,717       | 8,668         | Sun (1710) ..                          | .. 73,222       | 29,795        |
| Legal & Commercial (1908)* ..           | .. 11,607       | 1,869         | Sun Life (1810) ..                     | .. 123,051      | 28,939        |
| Licenses (1891) ..                      | .. 120,729      | 53,860        | United London & Scottish (1907)* ..    | .. 32,649       | 3,742         |
| Liverpool & London & Globe (1836) ..    | .. 92,236       | 39,365        | Vulcan Boiler (1859) ..                | .. 131,428      | 82,906†       |
| Liverpool Mortgage (1888) ..            | .. 13,849       | 5,049         | Wesleyan Methodist Trust (1872) ..     | .. 1,608        | 954           |
| Liverpool Victoria (1907) ..            | .. 6,676        | 2,032         | West of Scotland (1886) ..             | .. 4,376        | 1,157         |
| Local Government Mutual (1890) ..       | .. 6,594        | 1,600         | Yorkshire (1842) ..                    | .. 157,805      | 94,083        |

\* Includes fire business.

† Includes commission and expenses.

‡ Includes part expenses.

amongst the offices to obtain freedom from the position under Lord Campbell's Act, in which any sums paid by way of insurance are deducted from the damages awarded. The Fatal Accidents (Damages) Act, to give effect generally to this privilege, passed into operation during the year.

### Special Accident Policies.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues **Sickness and Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The **Return Policies of the Century Insurance** are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against on the same conditions at lower premiums.

The **London Assurance Corporation** issue an **Accident and Diseases Policy** of which a special feature is the provision for payment of the Assured's Doctor's fees.

The **Commercial Union** provides for the cost of surgical operations following accidents.

The **"Business Man's"** policy of the **Employers' Liability Corporation** extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims. The **Empire Guarantee** issues a

**Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy** for £500 for 10s.

In its **"Paragon"** policy the **London Guarantee** now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the **"Red Shield"** Policy of the **London and Lancashire Fire Office** special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstinents.

The **"Ocean's"** **Leader Policy** carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The **Profits and Income Insurance Co.** effects **Health assurance**, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The **General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation** have a valuable **Family Accident Insurance** and **Sickness Policy**, covering a man and members of his family.

The **Perfect Annuity Policy** of the **Royal Exchange Assurance** provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The **Sun Life** and several other offices issue a combined **Sickness and Accident Policy** without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The **Imperial Accident** appeals specially to

those who hunt, and policies are granted covering all hunting risks at ordinary premiums. Special policies are also issued to farmers.

The Yorkshire Life Office caters for the Army and Navy, including the Indian Civil Service, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

(For note as to Monthly All Sickness and Accident Policies see under Industrial Section.)

#### V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society specialises in this and all kinds of guarantee risks and other contingencies, and is a growing one.

#### VI. MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. The Excess Insurance Co. also insures Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

2. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. The National General Insurance Corporation, the pioneer of this class of business, issues special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army, combined with insurance against larceny, and in some cases including Fire Insurance and Domestic Servants Insurance under the new Act. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or house-breakers is now covered by the Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

3. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire Fire and Life Office, and many other companies for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

4. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without

issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

5. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

6. The coupon system of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

7. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many accident insurance companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National General Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law, Car and General Insurance Corporation, and the Motor Union Insurance Co.

8. **Doctors' Indemnity** policies are issued by the Legal and Commercial.

9. **Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

10. **School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation, and in the National General.

11. **Forged Transfers.** The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee, and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. **Hallstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. and the Royal Insurance Co. also insure against hallstorms.

13. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the British General Insurance Co.

14. **"Household" Policies** are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants' Insurance. The Employers' Liability, Fine Art and General, British Crown, and Pilot Insurance Companies, all issue such policies.

**15. House Purchase Insurance.** By this system the small investor can subscribe to a bond which in 5 years will entitle him to the full value of approved leasehold or freehold property he may wish to purchase. The loan for this purpose can be liquidated at convenience over a long period of years, or set off against the amount of the bond when the latter matures at the end of the selected term of years. During the year there was much trouble in this class of business; the Government issued warnings, and eventually imposed restrictions in the Assurance Companies Bill already mentioned.

**16. Insanity Insurance** is a new scheme brought out by the Legal and Commercial at the end of 1908. This provides an annual payment for a limited or unlimited term during which the assured is not able to attend to business.

**17. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the International, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

**18. Licence Insurance.** The Licences Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

**19. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

**20. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, and the Law Car and General Insurance Co. undertake these risks.

**21. Loss of Profits and standing charges** following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

**22. Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the Commercial Union, the Central and several industrial assurance companies.

**23. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident, the General Accident Fire and Life, and the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporations.

**24. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co., and many others. The Car and General Insurance Corporation, the Law Car and General, and the Motor Union Insurance Cos. offer special terms and facilities in this line.

**25. Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

**26. Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business, to which may be added the Guardian Plate-glass Insurance Co. of Manchester. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private houses.

**27. Property Owners' Indemnity.** Probably the most successful new accident plan which has been developed is that known as the Property Owners' Insurance, which guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. This risk has been developed by the Northern Equitable Insurance Co. in particular, though several other offices have since taken up the business.

**28. Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

**29. Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire,** is granted by the Central Insurance Co., now controlled by the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

**30. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

**31. Special Casual Labour.** A policy insuring against liability or law costs, at a nominal premium, is issued by the British Crown.

**32. Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

**33. Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 28. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

**34. Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, and the Yorkshire arrange to act as trustees or executors.

**35. Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies. The Imperial Accident Co. insures private carriages of all kinds, also tradesmen's carts, vans, etc.

**36. Wagon Owners' Liability** is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon. The British Crown issues such a policy.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1886, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 must be represented by gold coin or bullion. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called *dead bank notes* it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £1 17s. 9d. per oz. (being 14d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the *banker of the Government* in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

Besides the head office and two branch

offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Mr. R. E. Johnston.

Deputy-Governor, Mr. A. C. Cole.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, C. E. Edlmann.

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been at the rate of £11 per share. There is also an issue of 3-per-cent. debentures amounting to £431,400. And of 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £43,500 became repayable on Jan. 1st, 1910.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12

guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the number of members is about 5031, and of clerks 223, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the money.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A return is compiled by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1909, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 46,474 joint stock companies, with a paid-up capital of £12,163,132,789. During 1908 there were 5024 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £104,441,189. The Companies Act, 1862, and the seventeen Acts amending it were consolidated by the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, which came into operation on April 1st, 1909. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1907 to the effect that "it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the Company Laws of the Empire."

### BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn

on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this Bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1908 reached the enormous total of £12,730,393,000, as against £12,730,393,000 in 1906. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

### BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Acts, '88 and '97. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see *ed.* '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued as a *femme sole*.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4306, involving estimated liabilities of £5,509,949, and assets estimated at £2,103,492. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3882, the liabilities thereunder being £5,858,447, and the assets £3,545,373.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.



# POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

## FORTY YEARS OF PARTY POLITICS.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led the Nationalist party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Conservatives . . . . .     | 316 |
| Liberals . . . . .          | 192 |
| Liberal Unionists . . . . . | 77  |
| Nationalists . . . . .      | 85  |

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, remained a separate party, with a separate organisation. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Goschen, who, at a crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

### 1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '93 resulted in the return of—

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Conservatives . . . . .                | 268 |
| Liberals . . . . .                     | 275 |
| Liberal Unionists . . . . .            | 46  |
| Nationalists and Parnellites . . . . . | 81  |

Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammu-

nition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

### 1895 to 1900.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, instead of a minority of 28. There were—

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Conservatives . . . . .                | 340 |
| Liberals . . . . .                     | 177 |
| Liberal Unionists . . . . .            | 71  |
| Nationalists and Parnellites . . . . . | 82  |

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united party, with Mr. John Redmond as Chairman, was carried.

When the Boer War commenced, in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was a section of the party, however, including Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists." The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed to represent those who "while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 turned almost solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the

settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was—

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Conservatives . . . . .     | 354 |
| Liberals . . . . .          | 186 |
| Liberal Unionists . . . . . | 68  |
| Nationalists . . . . .      | 82  |

giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

#### 1901 to 1903.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the **Liberal Imperialist League**, and Lord Rosebery made his famous **Chesterfield Speech** on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." The result of further speeches was that Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The **Liberal League** was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the **Liberal Imperialist League** thereupon dissolved.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The bye-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy.

#### The Fiscal Question.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the **Fiscal Question**.

The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain (see p. 390), and more or less endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked considerable differences of opinion amongst Ministerialists. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton expressed strong objections to them. Other members of the Government, however—as, for

instance, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal party from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

In May 1904, after correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain about the position of the **Liberal Unionist Association** in regard to the Fiscal Question (see p. 300 of the 1905 ANNUAL), formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the **Liberal Unionist Council** on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The new Council, on July 14th, 1904, carried a resolution in favour of Fiscal Reform.

#### Resignation of Mr. Balfour.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of the long series of Liberal victories at the bye-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1903, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—

|                             |     |       |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Conservatives . . . . .     | 311 | } 369 |
| Liberal Unionists . . . . . | 58  |       |
| Liberals . . . . .          | 218 | } 300 |
| Nationalists . . . . .      | 82  |       |
| Speaker . . . . .           | 1   |       |

Total . . . . . 670  
Government majority . . . 69

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) **Retaliation**, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a **free Conference** and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side."

The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place on Dec. 4th, 1905, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed a Government on Dec. 10th which was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery found no place in it.

The Duke of Devonshire, on Dec. 30th, 1905,

approved a resolution carried by the Unionist Free Trade Club's Executive, to the effect that it was the duty of all Unionist Free Traders to use their utmost exertions to prevent the adoption of a fiscal policy involving a general protective tariff and the preferential taxation of food, either by the country or by the Unionist party.

#### The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow 5 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. A table is appended here showing the results of the various General Elections since that date:

Strength of Political Parties as Returned at the General Elections 1832-1906.

| General Election. | L.  | Lab. | C.   | L.U. | N. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|------|----|--------|
| 1832 ..           | 514 | ..   | 144  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1835 ..           | 385 | ..   | 273  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1837 ..           | 338 | ..   | 320  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1841 ..           | 291 | ..   | 367  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1847 ..           | 337 | ..   | 319* | ..   | .. | 656    |
| 1852 ..           | 318 | ..   | 338* | ..   | .. | 656    |
| 1857 ..           | 367 | ..   | 287  | ..   | .. | 654    |
| 1859 ..           | 352 | ..   | 302  | ..   | .. | 654    |
| 1865 ..           | 368 | ..   | 290  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1868 ..           | 387 | ..   | 271  | ..   | .. | 658    |
| 1874 ..           | 250 | ..   | 348  | ..   | 54 | 652    |
| 1880 ..           | 353 | ..   | 238  | ..   | 61 | 652    |
| 1885 ..           | 335 | ..   | 249  | ..   | 86 | 670    |
| 1886 ..           | 192 | ..   | 316  | 77   | 85 | 670    |
| 1892 ..           | 275 | ..   | 268  | 46   | 81 | 670    |
| 1895 ..           | 177 | ..   | 340  | 71   | 82 | 670    |
| 1900 ..           | 177 | 9    | 334  | 68   | 82 | 670    |
| 1906 ..           | 376 | 54†  | 130  | 27   | 83 | 670    |

\* Including Peelites.

† Including 11 Miners' members and 14 Liberal-Labour members, all of whom sat as Liberals.

#### The Fiscal Issue.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published after the election which classified 16 of the 166 Unionists returned as Free Traders, 26 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 102 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform.

The Unionists held a party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of

the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence of Feb. 14th, 1906, had elicited from Mr. Balfour the following declaration:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist party;

"That the objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the Colonies;

"That, while it is at present unnecessary to prescribe the exact methods by which these objects are to be attained, and inexpedient to permit differences of opinion as to these methods to divide the party, though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn are not in principle objectionable, and should be adopted if shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for purposes of revenue."

In 1907 there followed the unanimous adoption by the Unionist party at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Conferences and the endorsement by Mr. Balfour of a resolution affirming that the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionist party should be the reform of our present fiscal system with the view—(1) of broadening the basis of taxation; (2) of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition; (3) of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets; and (4) of establishing preferential commercial arrangements with the Colonies, and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the colonial markets."

#### The Labour Party.

A notable feature of the election was the growth of the movement for the more direct representation of Labour. In the 1906 Parliament there were 9 Labour M.P.'s elected, and at the by-elections in the period 1900-5, 6 other Labour M.P.'s were returned, while 16 Labour candidates stood unsuccessfully. At the 1906 Election there were 29 M.P.'s returned as members of, and with the support of, the Labour Party (formerly known as the Labour Representation Committee). There were also returned 11 Miners' Members and 14 other Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations.

In June 1908 a ballot of the Miners' Federation resulted in a majority of 44,648 for affiliation with the Labour Party. This decision added 13 M.P.'s to the Labour Party's strength, but an understanding was arrived at that Miners' members already elected should not be required to sign the Labour Party Constitution till the next General Election. It did not affect the representatives of the Lancashire miners, who were already members of the Party, nor Messrs. J. Wilson and J. Johnson, of the Durham miners, who were not balloted. Messrs. Burt and Fenwick of the Northumberland Miners have alone refused to sign the "Constitution," and they will be opposed by official Labour candidates at the next election. A somewhat similar position occurs in connection

with Mr. Richard Bell, one of three members supported by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who also refuses to join the Parliamentary Labour Party. The strength of the Labour Party is now 32, exclusive of the Miner's representatives, with the following organisation: **Chairman**, Arthur Henderson; **Vice-Chairman**, G. N. Barnes; **Whips**, G. H. Roberts and C. Duncan.

All members of the Labour Party are pledged to abstain from identifying themselves with, or promoting the interests of, any section of the Liberal or Conservative parties. A Parliamentary Fund has been raised by a levy on the societies at the rate of 2d. per member per annum, and the Party pays 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' expenses of approved candidates, and £200 per annum towards the maintenance of candidates elected to Parliament. At the 1908 Conference, before the Miners joined, 275 societies were reported to be affiliated, with a total membership of 1,072,413. The Secretary of the Party is Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; the offices are at 28, Victoria Street, S.W. During 1908 a working agreement was arrived at between the Labour Party and a majority of the Trade Union group in Parliament. This decision is accepted by 16 of the 24 Trade Union members. By the decision of the Court of Appeal in the suit *Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*, the funds of a Trade Union were declared to be not applicable to the purpose of financing parliamentary representatives. Appeal from this decision is being taken to the House of Lords.

#### Events in 1909.

With the prospect of a General Election in the not far distant future, the question of the attitude of the Tariff Reform party towards the Unionist "Free Fooders" acquired increased importance. An anonymous magazine article, avowing the existence of a secret "Confederacy" formed for the purpose of driving out of the party all who failed to accept Tariff Reform as defined by Mr. Balfour, attracted a good deal of attention in the opening weeks of the year. The result of a series of personal imputations and repudiations which followed in the press was to demonstrate that the "Confederacy," if it existed at all, contained no men of influence or eminence in the party. It was obvious, however, that the position of the "Free Fooders" who proposed to offer themselves for re-election was becoming more difficult, although the influence of the party leaders was exerted to effect compromises with the Unionist Associations in the constituencies chiefly concerned.

Of 24 bye-elections which have taken place since the last edition of the ANNUAL, the candidates were in 5 cases unopposed. Of the 19 contested elections, 3 took place in Ireland, the candidates being representatives of rival Nationalist parties. The remaining 16 elections all showed less favourable results for the Liberal party than the polls lastly preceding them in the respective constituencies. The Unionists gained a seat in the Central Division of Glasgow—where, Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, standing as a Liberal, was defeated by Mr. C. Scott-Dickson, K.C.—and another at Stratford-on-Avon, where Captain Kincaid Smith, who had won the seat for the Liberals in 1906, resigned in order to stand again as a champion of

national service. He was opposed by Liberal and Unionist candidates, and secured fewer than 500 votes. A third seat, making the twelfth since the General Election, was captured in Bermondsey in October. The death of Mr. Arnold Forster created a vacancy at Croydon at a time when the agitation for more *Dreadnoughts* was at its height. This agitation, which found vocal expression in the jingle "We want eight, and we won't wait," dominated the contest, and the Unionist candidate, Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, was returned with a great majority. A surprising feature of the poll was the great reduction of the Labour vote. In the Attercliffe division of Sheffield, on the other hand, a Labour candidate wrested the seat from the Liberals; and in the Mid-Derbyshire division a Labour candidate obtained election with the cordial support of the Liberals, who had previously held the seat.

The state of parties on Nov. 30th was as follows:

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Liberals . . . . .       | 386 |
| Labour Members . . . . . | 32  |
| Nationalists . . . . .   | 83  |
| Unionists . . . . .      | 167 |
| Vacant seats . . . . .   | 2   |

670

The cause of Tariff Reform was vigorously prosecuted in the country, but was overshadowed to some extent first by the agitation for an extension of the shipbuilding programme, and subsequently by the campaign against the Finance Bill. The most notable incidents of the last-named movement were the rival meetings in the Bingley Hall, Birmingham—the one, on Sept. 17th, addressed by the Prime Minister, and the other, five days later, addressed by Mr. Balfour—and the appearance of Lord Rosebery as a vigorous assailant of the Government policy.

The appointments of Sir Hudson Kearley as chairman of the Port of London Authority and of Mr. T. Shaw as a Lord of Appeal, and the resignations of Lord Fitzmaurice and Mr. T. B. Buchanan, necessitated some ministerial changes and appointments which are shown on page 15.

Cabinet ministers, the Premier especially, were harassed throughout the year by members of the militant organisations for promoting Woman Suffrage, who pestered them when on the platform and in the railway train, and even attempted to invade the privacy of their houses.

#### Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

**Eighty Club**, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Sec., R. C. Hawkin.

**Liberal Central Association**. The recognised and official headquarters of the party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. President, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Chairman, The Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Sir Robert Hudson, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

**Liberal Colonial Club**. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of deal-

ing with social problems. **President**, Earl of Durham; **Chairman of Committee**, Sir West Ridgeway; **Hon. Sec.**, E. T. Cook, M.A., 1, Gordon Place, Tavistock Square, W.C.

**Liberal League**, **The**, formed in 1902 to promote the policy set forth in Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, acting on the lines of that policy but co-operating cordially with the rest of the Liberal Party. **Sec.**, W. Allard. **Office and Members' Rooms**, 20, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

**Liberal Publication Department**, **The**, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. **Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; **Sec.**, Charles Geake.

**London Liberal Federation**, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. **Chairman**, W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Corrie Grant, K.C.; **M.P. Assistant Sec.**, W. G. Rattey.

**National League of Young Liberals**. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 150. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Oswald Partington, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. Aubrey Rees, 417, Strand, W.C.

**National Liberal Federation (Home Counties Division)**, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster. **President**, Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G.; **Chairman**, Noel Buxton; **Treasurer**, Capt. the Hon. H. S. Stanhope, R.N.; **Hon. Sec.**, Capt. Clive Bigham, C.M.G.; **Sec.**, W. M. Crook; **Assistant Sec.**, John Clarke.

**National Liberal Federation**. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Sir William Angus; **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Edward Evans; **Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson; **Asst. Sec.**, Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," London; Telephone, 2131 Victoria.

**The National Reform Union** was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Over 400 branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. **President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope; **Hon. Sec.**, H. J. Ogden; **Treasurer**, George Rhodes, K.C.; **Chairman of Executive**, J. Herbert Thewlis; **Sec.**, Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. **Central Office**, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; **London Office**, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Scottish Liberal Association**. **Hon. Treasurer**, J. W. Gulland, M.P. **Eastern Section**: **Sec.**, A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. **Western Section**: **Sec.**, William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

**Scottish Women's Liberal Federation**, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. **Sec.**, Miss Alice Younger, M.A.

**Women's Liberal Federation**, 124, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 650; approximate aggregate membership, 94,750. **President**, The Countess of Carlisle; **Hon. Secs.**, Lady Bamford-Slack and Mrs. Broadley Reid; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mrs. Eva McLaren; **Sec.**, Mrs. McArthur.

**Women's National Liberal Association**, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **Presi-**

**dent**, The Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone; **Chairman of Executive**, Mrs. W. P. Byles; **Sec.**, Miss E. E. Page.

**Young Scots Society**. Founded 1900, to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men. 30 branches. **Hon. President**, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; **President**, Robert Hay, Dunfermline; **Hon. Gen. Sec. and Treasurer**, J. M. Crosthwaite, 237, West George Street, Glasgow.

### Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Conservative organisations are:—**Association of Conservative Clubs**, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. **Sec.**, Frank Solbé.

**Conservative Central Office**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 5720 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." **Principal Agent**, J. Percival Hughes.

**National Conservative League**. **Grand Sec.**, F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, England and Wales**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Earl Cawdor; **Chairman of Council**, Sir Thomas Wrightson, Bart.; **Sec.**, Thomas Cox.

**National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland**, 1, Castle St., Edinburgh. **President**, The Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.; **Sec.**, George Brown, Advocate.

**Primrose League**. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. On the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled Knights, Dames, and Associates, and the branches are called "Habitations." The League supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. The League is governed by a Grand Council which consists of 45 members besides the Grand Master, four Trustees and the Treasurer. **Grand Master**, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; **Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council**, Lord Desborough; **Treasurer**, Sir F. D. Dixon Hartland, Bart., M.P.; **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1909 number, including Scotland, 2,004,894, divided among 2508 Habitations. **Vice-Chancellor**, George Lane-Fox; **Registrar**, F. Willis; **Clerk of the Council**, R. Bennett; **Head Offices**: 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 3d.

The Liberal Unionists have a separate organisation called the

**Liberal Unionist Council**, formerly the **Liberal Unionist Association**, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and reorganised in 1904 upon a fully representative basis. The Council consists of all Liberal Unionist Members of both Houses of Parliament, subscribing members, and representatives of branch associations in the proportion of one representative for every 1000 or portion of 1000 electors in the area covered by the Association. **President**, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. **Chairman of Committees**, Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., M.V.O. **Sec.**, John Boraston, Esq., J.P. **Offices**, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

## LORDS AND COMMONS.

### I. THE TREATMENT OF MONEY BILLS. II. LIBERALS AND THE VETO.

### III. THE REFERENDUM. IV. SCHEMES OF REFORM.

The events of 1905 have once more brought into sharp prominence the long-standing Liberal grievance against the permanent antagonism of the Upper House. The attitude of the Peers towards the Finance Bill has revived a constitutional question which seemed to have been settled more than two hundred years ago. The rejection or destructive amendment of other measures to which the Liberal Government attached scarcely less value has stimulated the party cry for the "ending or mending" of the Lords. It is illustrative of the irony of political fate that the Liberal peer who fathered this phrase should to-day be found among the opponents of the Commons majority.

The claim of the Commons to control finance is based upon the memorable resolution of July 3rd, 1678: "That all aids and supplies, and aids to his Majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons; and all Bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such Bills the ends, purposes, considerations, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords."

Todd, in his "Parliamentary Government," says, "The Lords have practically acquiesced in this restriction, although they have never formally consented to it"; and Erskine May, in his "Constitutional History," says: "The House of Lords on these Bills, like the Crown on these and all other Bills, retains the general powers of assent or rejection only, but not of amendment."

The historic aspects of the question were fully discussed in both Houses in 1860, when the Lords rejected the Paper Duty Bill. Mr. Gladstone desired to increase taxation in one direction and remove it in another. The Lords assented to the increase of taxation, but rejected the Bill repealing the duty on paper. The Commons, after searching precedents, passed the following resolutions:

"That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants, as to matter, manner, measure, and time;

"That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting Bills of several descriptions relative to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year;

"That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, the House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes and to frame Bills of supply that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate."

The Commons retaliated in the following year by adopting the course hinted at in their resolution. They put the financial scheme of

the year into one Bill, and the Lords passed it without amendment.

Thirty-four years later, in the debate upon Sir William Harcourt's Budget of 1894, the late Marquis of Salisbury said: "It is perfectly obvious that this House, in point of fact, has not for many years interfered by amendment with the finance of the year. The reason why this House cannot do so is that it has not the power of changing the Executive Government, and to reject a Finance Bill and leave the Executive Government in its place means to create a deadlock from which there is no escape."

#### *Liberals and the Veto.*

The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (June 24th, 1907) moved: "That, in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject Bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." He explained that to carry out the views of the Government a Bill, to be introduced later, would be necessary, and that the object of his resolution was to test the opinion of the House. His motion affirmed the principle that the House of Commons alone was qualified to express authoritatively the national sentiments. The Government proposed that when a Bill was sent up to the other House, and the two Houses found agreement impossible, a conference, which should be of small dimensions, and whose proceedings would be private, should be held between members appointed in equal numbers by the two Houses. The object would be to arrive at a common agreement which the Government might be able to adopt. If the conference should be unproductive, and if the same Bill, with or without modifications, or a similar Bill, were introduced after a substantial interval—he had in mind a minimum of six months, except in cases of great urgency—it would be passed in the Commons under limitations as to time, discussion being restricted as far as possible to any new matter that might have been introduced. The Bill would then be sent to the Lords again, so that they could again consider it. Should there still be a difference of opinion between the Houses there might be another conference, but should it again result in disagreement the Bill would be reintroduced and passed swiftly through the Commons in the form last agreed to, and sent to the Lords with an intimation that, unless carried in that form, it would be passed over their heads. Yet again there would be a conference, and another effort to agree. This plan, he declared, would prevent hasty or arbitrary action. The Government were of opinion that, to guard against undesirable legislation which an effete Parliament might strive to pass, the duration of Parliaments should be shortened, and he believed that quinquennial Parliaments would add vigour and freshness to the Parliamentary system.

Mr. Balfour, while not denying that the House of Commons was the predominant partner in

the Constitution, said that the question was whether the other House should be made still more subordinate in the sphere of legislation. There should be adequate safeguards against hasty legislation, and if there was to be a Second Chamber constituted on the elective principle, it would inevitably come into collision with the House of Commons in the sphere of administration. The Ministerial plan was not intended to carry out the will of the nation, but the will of the Government. If the Government were sincere in their campaign, they should not defer their proposed Bill.

The resolution was carried by 432 to 147.

Speaking on an amendment to the Address moved on Feb. 22nd, 1909, by Mr. Ponsonby, who urged that a Bill be introduced regulating the relations between the two Houses, Mr. Asquith stated that the question had not been mentioned in the King's Speech, as the Government did not wish to bring about a speedy dissolution through this matter. Finance and other important subjects demanded first attention. In the course of his speech he said: "In our opinion it is useless to ask the electors to vote for the Liberal party at the poll, it is useless to submit to the country at an election Liberal measures as part of your political programme . . . unless adequate safeguards are provided by the Constitution that the will and determination of the people shall effectively prevail. . . . I am confident that the longer the arguments proceed, the more fully they are presented to the country, the more it will be realised that the evils to which I have adverted are evils which no one can seriously contend can be remedied by any mere change in the composition or constitution of a Second Chamber."

The proposal embodied in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution remains a leading line in the Liberal programme, although there are many men of both parties who would prefer the alternative of the referendum, as being a speedier and cheaper test than a general election.

### *The Referendum.*

The referendum is a means of ascertaining the will of the electorate without subjecting the country to the turmoil of a contested election. It has been long practised in Switzerland; it is embodied in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth; and it was employed in Natal in 1909 to ascertain the opinion of the colonists on the question of adhesion to the South African Union. The referendum can, of course, only be satisfactorily employed when a specific issue is to be determined. Voting papers are delivered to all the electors with instructions how to vote. The elector's cross is placed against the word "for" or "against," and the paper is sealed up and either collected by an officer appointed for the purpose or placed in a public ballot-box. Mr. J. A. Pease, the Chief Liberal Whip, speaking at Plymouth on Feb. 14th, 1909, said: "The only solution which would meet the present difficult position, and which would ascertain whether any particularly great capital measure represented the true level of public opinion, was by appealing to the people through the principle of the referendum. . . . Liberalism in the future would be challenged more keenly than any Liberal measure had been challenged in the past. . . . With the referendum in reserve a Government might be bolder. When

the Liberal party won at the polls it was only partly in power, whereas with a victory the Conservatives were wholly in power, because that party had a majority in the Commons and an overwhelming majority in the House of Lords. Such a position of affairs as that would be solved by some system of the referendum. . . . As practical men, they must recognise that it would be infinitely easier to get the referendum than to abolish the Second Chamber."

### *The Reform of the Lords.*

Various schemes have been brought forward in the Upper Chamber for its own reform. Among the propounders of such schemes have been peers as distinguished as the late Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Dunraven. In June 1907 the House, on the motion of Lord Rosebery, appointed a Select Committee "to consider the suggestions which have from time to time been made for increasing the efficiency of the House of Lords in matters affecting legislation, and to report as to the desirability of adopting them either in their original or in some modified form." The Committee were reappointed in Jan. 1908, and reported in December of the same year. They concluded that the numbers of the House within recent years have increased so largely that some reduction for legislative purposes is expedient; that it is desirable to relieve from their parliamentary duties peers to whom such work is irksome and ill-suited.

The Committee came to the conclusion that, except in the case of Peers of the Blood Royal, it was undesirable that the possession of a peerage should of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. They recommended that, in order to mark this difference, the title "Lord of Parliament" should be given to any one having the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, by whatever tenure he may hold that right. With regard to the method and extent of other reforms to be recommended to the House, considerable difference of opinion prevailed in the Committee. Finally, however, they accepted the principle that qualification should be the main test for admission to the reformed House of Lords, holding that the best guarantee for the satisfactory performance of legislative duties lay in the experience of affairs derived from the tenure of high and responsible office or from active service in public life. To provide for the adequate representation of the hereditary peerage, the Committee recommended that all hereditary peers, including those of Scotland and Ireland, should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose of electing 200 from among their number to sit and vote as Lords of Parliament, and that these representative peers should sit, not for life, as in the case of the Irish Peerage, but for a Parliament, as in the case of that of Scotland.

The reformed House of Lords, under the arrangements suggested by the Committee, would be constituted as follows: 3 Peers of the Blood Royal, 200 representatives elected by the hereditary peers, 130 qualified hereditary peers, 10 Spiritual Lords of Parliament, and 5 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. To these must be added a possible annual increment of 4 peers for life, up to the number of 40, thus bringing the total number of the House to something under 400.



## THE FISCAL QUESTION.

In the 1904-5 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. The political aspect of the Fiscal Question, and particularly its effect upon Political Parties, is dealt with in the article on the preceding pages.

### Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

#### New Duties.

On foreign corn and flour . . . . . 2s. per qr.  
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5%  
Foreign manufactured goods . . . . . 10%\*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

#### Duties Removed.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  of duty †  
Sugar . . . . . " "  
Coffee and Cocoa . . . . . " "

Speaking at Manchester on Nov 17th, 1909, Mr. Balfour declared that Tariff Reform was "the only practical alternative" to Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side:—

#### The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but

\* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d., in 1909 at 5d., per lb.

foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

#### The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

#### **Tariff Reform in the Session of 1909.**

The question of tariff reform was raised by **Mr. Austen Chamberlain** (Feb. 19th), who moved an amendment to the Address regretting that, in view of the state of trade and employment in the country, there was no mention in the Speech from the Throne of any proposals for enlarging the market for British and Irish produce, and increasing the demand for labour by a reform of our fiscal system, which would promote the growth and stability of our home trade, provide means for negotiating for the mitigation of foreign tariffs, and develop our overseas trade through the establishment of a system of mutual preference between the different portions of the Empire. **Mr. Masterman**, in reply, pointed out that a commission appointed by the Conservative party had declared that the evils of unemployment would never be removed by any fiscal alterations, and **Mr. Lloyd-George** pointed to the large amount of unemployment in America and Germany. He recalled the time of unutterable distress in this country between the forties and the fifties. **Mr. Wyndham**, referring to colonial preference, said that we had already benefited by it, and he advocated a low tax on meat, and a tax of 2s. a quarter on wheat, with a preference to the Colonies. **Mr. Balfour** also supported the amendment. He declared that in the interests of employment of working men, and of the future of the country, which must be a great manufacturing workshop, markets abroad for our produce and security for it at home were absolutely essential, and fiscal reform was one of the main instruments by which these great

ends might be achieved. In reply, **Mr. Churchill** maintained that there was no difficulty in placing the exports of this country in foreign markets, and that we did not get worse terms than those which protected countries were able to secure. He recognised, however, that retaliation as an occasional weapon might possibly be used. This declaration of **Mr. Churchill** was the occasion of a motion by **Captain Craig** (March 30th), who called attention to the divergence of opinions expressed by his Majesty's Government on the subject of retaliation, and moved that the House, while recognising that fiscal retaliation could only be effectively applied upon the basis of a general tariff, welcomed the recent declarations of the President of the Board of Trade that it might be usefully employed as a weapon in commercial negotiation. **Mr. Churchill**, in speaking against the motion, declared that Ministers were all agreed that a systematic policy of retaliation would involve us in mischievous and wasteful tariff wars, and would almost certainly lead to the imposition of a general tariff; but they had always said that they had never lost their right to retaliate if a case were made out.

#### **Investments Abroad.**

The interpretation to be placed upon the growth of British investments abroad is a matter of keen controversy between Tariff Reformers and Free Traders. The rival views are indicated by the terms of the resolution moved by **Mr. Baldwin** (Tariff Reformer) in the House of Commons on March 17th, 1909, and the amendment moved by **Mr. Russell Rea**. Thus crystallised, the Tariff Reform view is that "the feeling of insecurity due to the policy of the Liberal Government, to the unfair competition of foreign producers in British markets, and to the high tariffs of foreign countries, has caused capital to be employed abroad which might have been used at home to the great advantage of the wage-earning population of the country." Free Traders, on the other hand, regard "both the steady increase in the amount of British capital invested in British colonies and foreign countries, and the character and distribution of such investments, with satisfaction, as being a consequence and an evidence of the fundamental stability and prosperity of the domestic industries and the commerce of the United Kingdom, a constantly increasing support and guarantee of their growth in the future, as well as an important instrument for maintaining cheap supplies of food for the people and raw materials for the manufacturers of this country, and would view with disfavour any attempt artificially to regulate the distribution and direction of British enterprise and industry."

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in June 1909, **Mr. George Paish** stated that if the Inland Revenue Commissioners were to bring together all the income of companies trading abroad and distributing interest and profits in this country the total would be about £140,000,000. To obtain this income Great Britain had invested about £2,700,000,000 and was obtaining an all-round return of 5½ per cent.

For reasons which are set forth at length by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in their latest report [Cd. 4868], price 1s. 7d., full statistical information as to foreign investment

is not available. So far as it is identified, the income from abroad was as follows in the two financial years 1906-7 and 1907-8:

| India Government stocks, loans, and guaranteed railways                                                                               | 1906-7.             | 1907-8.           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                                                                                       | £ 8,768,237         | £ 8,925,692       |
| Colonial or Foreign Government securities                                                                                             | 22,270,846          | 23,414,624        |
| Colonial or Foreign securities (other than Govt.) and possessions, coupons, and railways out of U.K. other than those included above. | 48,521,033          | 50,935,927        |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>£ 79,560,116</b> | <b>83,276,243</b> |

Of the income of £83,276,243 in 1907-8, £32,340,316 was derived from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities, as follows:

| British:     | £          | £                   |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Indian       | 8,925,692  |                     |
| Colonial     | 13,824,761 |                     |
|              |            | 22,750,453          |
| Foreign:     |            |                     |
| European     | 1,487,071  |                     |
| Asiatic      | 3,527,865  |                     |
| African      | 567,728    |                     |
| American     | 4,067,199  |                     |
|              |            | 9,589,863           |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>£ 32,340,316</b> |

It has been estimated that French investments abroad amount to £1,600,000,000, of which £500,000,000 are invested in Russia.

German investments abroad amount to about £1,500,000,000.

#### Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The following is a list of associations both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy:

#### For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable; and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended." *Hon. President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Chairman*, Sir V. Caillard; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. A. Pearson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins; *Assist. Sec.*, Mr. Percy A. Hurd; *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

|                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Col. Sir Charles Allen.       | Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.      |
| Mr. F. Baynes.                | Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G. |
| Mr. J. H. Birchenough, C.M.G. | Mr. J. Howard Colls.              |
| Rt. Hon. C. Booth, F.R.S.     | Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.          |
| Mr. H. Bostock.               | Mr. J. Arthur Corah.              |
| Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.      | Mr. J. W. Dennis.                 |
| Mr. Richard Burdidge.         | Lord Desborough.                  |
| Mr. J. J. Candlish.           |                                   |

|                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. C. Eckersley.             | Mr. R. Littlejohn.                  |
| Mr. L. Evans.                 | Mr. Charles Lyle.                   |
| Mr. G. Flett.                 | Mr. A. W. Maconochie.               |
| Sir C. Follett, C.B.          | Mr. W. H. Mitchell.                 |
| Mr. T. Gallaher.              | Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.               |
| The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.        | Sir A. Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. |
| Mr. A. Gilbey.                | Hon. Charles Parsons, C.B., F.R.S.  |
| Sir W. J. Goulding, Bart.     | Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.          |
| Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.        | Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.       |
| Mr. J. M. Harris.             | Mr. C. J. Phillips.                 |
| Mr. W. Harrison.              | Mr. J. Rank.                        |
| Sir Alex. Henderson, Bart.    | Mr. R. H. Reade.                    |
| Sir A. Hickman, Bart.         | Rt. Hon. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G.  |
| Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G. | Mr. F. Tonsley.                     |
| Mr. Arthur Keen.              | Sir John Turney.                    |
| Mr. J. J. Keswick.            | Mr. S. J. Waring.                   |
| Mr. I. Levinstein.            | Mr. W. Bridges Webb.                |
| Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.        |                                     |

Since the Commission commenced work in Jan. 1904 upwards of 15,000 firms and associations in every part of the United Kingdom have filled up forms and made written statements on the manufacturing industries.

The Commission has published the volumes of its Report dealing with 13 leading industries, viz. Iron and Steel, Cotton, Wool, Hosiery, Lace, Carpets, Silk, Flax, Hemp and Jute, Engineering (including Shipbuilding), Pottery, Glass, Sugar and Confectionery, and Agriculture.

**Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.**—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Edward Nettlefold, M.A., J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, W. Jenkins; *Assistant Sec.*, A. E. Hunt, B.A.; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

**Tariff Reform League**, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of the League*, The Viscount Ridley; *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley; *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Liberal Union Club.**—*President*, Lord Lansdowne, K.G.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Pike Pease, M.P. *Address*, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League**, 39, Edmund Street.—*President*, Lady Smith; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

#### Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

**Unionist Free Trade Club.** *President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker; *Office*, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Free Trade Union.**—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Alfred Mond, M.P.; *Hon. Secs.*, Capt. C. Bigham, C.M.G., and Chas. Mallet, M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, G. Wallace Carter; *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Women's Free Trade Union.**—*Chairman of Committee*, Mrs. Harcourt; *Hon. Secs.*, Lady Frances Balfour and Lady Bamford-Slack. *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Godden Club.**—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P. *Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

## THE SESSION OF 1909.

### A SUMMARY OF MEASURES.

The plan adopted in regard to this article in previous years has been modified in the present issue. **Special articles**, for which the reader is referred to the Index, have been devoted to the following Bills: Development and Road Improvement Funds, Finance, Housing and Town Planning, Indian Councils, Labour Exchanges, South Africa, Trade Boards, Daylight Saving, and National Service.

The **Budget** is dealt with in tabular form in Part V. of **FINANCES OF THE U.K.**, and in detail in the article **FINANCE BILL**.

Matters of **miscellaneous** interest which came up for discussion, such as **Investments Abroad**, etc., have been distributed throughout the book under their appropriate titles, or embodied in the main articles on the same subjects.

The following article contains a summary of the provisions of the chief measures of the Session, other than those enumerated above.

The measures which were either introduced, or afforded facilities, by the Government, have an asterisk prefixed to their titles (\*). The date on which the royal assent was signified is accompanied by the letters r.a.

\***Army (Annual) Act** (r.a. April 30th), to provide during twelve months for the discipline and regulation of the Army. All matters relating to the Army, including the Estimates for the current year, are fully dealt with in the article on **Imperial Defence**, p. 205. The Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply on March 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and Aug. 2nd and 3rd.

\***Assistant Postmaster-General Act** (r.a. Oct. 20th), provides for the appointment of an Assistant Postmaster-General, to sit in the House of Commons.

\***Board of Trade Act** (r.a. Oct. 20th), to remove the statutory limitation on the salary of the President of the Board of Trade. The object of the measure is to leave it open to the discretion of the Treasury, with the consent of Parliament, to assign a higher salary than £2,000 to the President. In Committee an amendment was moved by Lord Balcarras to omit the sub-section providing that the Bill should not apply in the case of the person who at the time of the passing of the measure held office as President. Mr. Hobhouse said that the amendment would be left to the decision of the House. The amendment was negatived, and the Bill read a third time on August 6th.

**Daylight Saving Bill**, to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly (see p. 415).

\***Development and Road Improvement Funds Bill**, to promote the economic development of the United Kingdom, and the improvement of the roads therein. The Bill was amended in the House of Lords, and the amendments remained to be considered by the House of Commons. (Full details of the measure are given on p. 406.)

\***Established Church (Wales) Bill**, to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof. In asking leave to introduce the Bill, Mr. Asquith (April 21st) said that it was framed on much the same lines as the one which he had brought in 14 years ago. It proposed disestablishment in the 1083 Welsh parishes, to take effect from Jan. 1st, 1911. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and the four Welsh bishops would retire from their seats in the House of Lords. Power would be taken to form a synod to deal with the property of the Church, and three bodies would be created for administrative purposes: (1) a temporary body called the Welsh Commissioners, to con-

tinue until 1915; (2) a Council for Wales representing the county councils; (3) a Church Representative Council, appointed by the Church to deal with its government. All Welsh Church property would be vested in the Welsh Commissioners, and all Church plate, furniture, and movable chattels belonging to the Church would be vested in the Church Representative Council. The Welsh Commissioners would transfer to the Church Representative Council all ecclesiastical property, and the 38,000 acres of Welsh glebe land and the open burial grounds would be transferred to the incumbents for the term of their incumbency, and after that the property would be vested in the local councils. All parochial property would be applied for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or convalescent homes, the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor, the provision of public halls, institutes and libraries for technical and higher education, and for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for which provision was not made out of the public funds. Every scheme was to provide that one-tenth was to be paid to the Council of Wales.

The Bill was read a first time on April 21st, but on June 15th Mr. Asquith announced that the Government did not intend to proceed with the measure that session, but would make it the first Government measure next year.

\***Finance Bill**, to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue (including Excise), to alter other duties, and to amend the law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue (including Excise) and the National Debt, and to make other provisions for the financial arrangements of the year. Read a third time in the Commons on Nov. 4th. (See special article, p. 306.)

\***House Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill**.—The title was subsequently changed to **Small Dwelling-Houses in Burghs Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill**. The object of this measure is to do away with the existing custom by which a prospective tenant of a small dwelling-house is required to make a binding agreement to take the house four months prior to the date of entry, and to remain in the house for a year after entry. To remedy this the Bill provides that if the owner and the prospective tenant make their agreement more than sixty days before the date of entry it shall not be binding upon either of them. It also provides that either the landlord or the tenant shall be at liberty to give notice of the termination of

the tenancy on the day on which the next payment of the rent falls due. Lords' amendments to be considered by the Commons.

**\*Houses of Parliament Bill.**—The object of the measure was to make better provision for punishing strangers who abuse the privilege of admission to either House of Parliament. It rendered persons guilty of disorderly conduct liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of £100. In reply to the objection of Sir Edward Carson that the people who created disturbances would be glad of the punishment and procedure laid down in the Bill as giving them the opportunity for advertisement which they desired, Mr. Asquith (April 20th) said he was ready to consider if some better form of procedure could be devised, and moved the adjournment of the debate. The Bill was withdrawn on Aug. 20th.

**\*Housing, Town Planning, etc., Bill.** to amend the law relating to the housing of the working classes, to provide for the making of town-planning schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the appointment and duties of county medical officers of health, and to provide for the establishment of public health and housing committees of county councils. The Lords' amendments were considered by the House of Commons, and the Bill returned to the Upper House. It was returned to the Commons on Nov. 19th. (For full details see p. 421.)

**\*Indian Councils Act (r.a. May 25th),** to amend the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, and the Government of India Act, 1833. (For full details see p. 140.)

**\*Irish Land Bill.**—This measure was substantially the same as that introduced in 1908. It dealt with the finance of land purchase as carried out under the Act of 1903, with the changes in plan and method of purchase, and with certain changes in the Congested Districts Board.

Under the Act of 1903 the State advanced to the Irish tenant for purchasing land, cash to such an amount as was necessary, provided that that amount gave security for ultimate repayment in 6½ years, and also for the payment during that period of 3½ per cent. interest, 10 shillings per cent. of which represented the sinking fund. The cash which was to be handed to the tenant was raised by 2½ per cent. stock, and the annuity payable by the tenant furnished interest on the stock and the sinking fund.

The landlords were to be paid in cash, not in stock, and to receive a bonus of 12 per cent. of the price, also to be paid in cash.

To guard against loss on the issue of stock, an Irish Development Grant of £160,000 a year was formed, and the Act provided that when the fund was exhausted the Irish ratepayers, through the local taxation grant, would have to bear the loss.

The stock has been issued at a loss. As matters now stand, £41,201,000 in stock has been issued at an average price of 88, representing in cash payments £32,325,000 allotted to the Land Purchase Fund and £3,901,000 to the Bonus Fund. In addition, £53,000,000 is due on pending transactions, which have to be dealt with under the Act of 1903. (The remaining land likely to be available for purchase is estimated at about £75,000,000.) As the Development Grant is now practically exhausted, the obligation in regard to the

£53,000,000 due on pending transactions would have to be borne by the Irish ratepayer, but this obligation has been assumed by the Treasury, together with various other liabilities amounting in all to about £25,000,000.

The Bill of 1909 raises the tenant's annuity from 3½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. Landlords with pending agreements will have the option of taking their purchase money in stock at a minimum price of 92, or partly in stock and partly in cash. For future transactions a new 3 per cent. stock will be issued. The bonus will be graduated inversely according to the number of years' purchase paid, and will average 7½ per cent.

Provision is made for the compulsory purchase of land in certain cases to relieve congestion, and where landlords prove recalcitrant.

The Bill also reconstitutes the Congested Districts Board. The funds are increased from £86,000 per annum to £250,000, and the area of operation is extended. It is proposed that the Board shall consist of 3 ex-officio members, 5 appointed members, 2 paid members, and 9 representative members nominated by the County Councils. The popular representation will be carefully limited, and direct dealing with finance will be confined to the more permanent members.

The Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Sept. 17th, and then went to the House of Lords, where it underwent drastic amendment, chiefly in the sections dealing with compulsory purchase and the Congested Districts Board. On Nov. 5th the Bill, as amended, came before the House of Commons again, when Mr. Birrell moved that the question of agreement or disagreement with the Lords' amendments be put with respect to the amendments as a whole. He said that the loss of the Bill was a thing he could not contemplate with any degree of mental composure, and he was most anxious that a settlement should be possible. But it was absolutely impossible to deal with the Bill as it had come down from the other House under the customary procedure. The 13 financial clauses had not been touched, and 23 uncontroversial clauses had been passed without discussion, but of the 37 substantial clauses the House of Lords had struck out 24, and of the remaining 13 clauses 9 were so amended as to be unrecognisable. On top of this 13 new clauses had been added. Mr. Birrell said there was a margin of possible compromise, and he hoped the House of Lords would recognise the Government's desire to come to fair terms with them. The Government, however, could not have the Tories in the other House drafting their measures for them. On a division the Lords' amendments as a whole were rejected by 219 to 54. On the return of the Bill to the Lords (Nov. 17th), the House agreed, upon the motion of the Lord Privy Seal, first to consider the Commons' reasons for disagreeing to the Lords' amendments and then not to insist upon those amendments. The House then proceeded to deal with a number of new amendments which had been the outcome of informal discussions between the leaders of the two Parties.

**\*Labour Exchanges Act (r.a. Sept. 20th),** to provide for the establishment of Labour Exchanges, and for other purposes incidental thereto. (See p. 441.)

**Licensed Premises (Election Days) Closing Bill.**—This measure is based on Clause 20 of the

Licensing Bill of 1908, and its object is to secure the closing of licensed premises on election days. Provision is made for persons lodging on the premises, and for persons taking meals on the premises in a room ordinarily used for the purpose, and for travellers at railway station restaurants. It is proposed to make the Bill operative in the whole of the U.K., but it will only be applied to areas in which polling is taking place. To be considered as returned from Standing Committee.

**\*London Elections Bill.** The object of this measure was to make the existing constituencies of London into a single Parliamentary borough. The present boundaries and names of constituencies were to be retained, and each would return one member, with the exception of the City of London, which would return two. There would, however, be a successive occupation qualification for all voters moving from one London division to another. All the divisions would poll on the same day, and the radius of the residential qualification would be enlarged. No man would be able to vote at the same election for more than one of his qualifications within the borough of London. When a man was on the register for more than one division he had to select the one for which he would vote. The Clerk of the County Council would be the returning officer for the whole of London, and would act through deputies. Freemen and liverymen of the City of London would be entitled to be registered for the City, but if by so doing they became duplicate voters, they would have the usual power of selection. The Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, Oct. 18th, and came up for second reading in the House of Lords on Nov. 8th, when its rejection was moved by Lord Derby. He maintained that every objection which applied to the Plural Voting Bill, rejected by the House of Lords three years ago, applied with double force to the present measure. If the object of the Government had been to do away with the grievance of disfranchisement, it could have been accomplished by a one-clause Bill applicable to the whole country; but the real object of the measure was to do away with the plural voter in London. He asked the House to reject for London what had been previously rejected for the whole country. The Lord Chancellor thought there was no use in prolonging the debate, because as soon as an amendment to a Government measure was moved from the front Opposition bench, notice remained but to write the obituary notice.

The Bill was rejected by 157 to 40.

**\*Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies) Act** (r.a. Oct. 20th), to prevent marine insurance policies from being taken out by persons uninterested in ships or cargo, who only gain by the loss of the vessel.

**\*Milk and Dairies Bill.** Among other things, the Bill provided for a more effective registration of dairies and dairymen, the inspection of dairies and the cows therein, and the prohibition of the supply of milk from dairies where such supply had caused or was likely to cause any infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Provision was also made for the prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk, for the issue of regulations for securing a supply of pure and wholesome milk, and the establishment, by local authorities in populous places, of depots

for the sale of milk specially prepared for the use of infants. The Bill was withdrawn on Aug. 20th.

**\*National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill,** to provide for national service in the Territorial Force (see p. 218).

**\*Prisons (Scotland) Bill,** provides for the appointment of women as members of visiting committees in Scotland. Passed through Lords and read a first time in the Commons, Sept. 1st.

**\*Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal, etc., Bill,** to repeal all the remnants of the penal laws which placed restrictions on various Roman Catholic religious orders, and to throw open to Roman Catholics the offices of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor. The Bill also dealt with the alteration of the declaration made by the Sovereign on accession to the throne. During the debate on the second reading, Mr. Asquith said that, speaking for himself, he approved of throwing open the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholics, and thought that the time had arrived to put an end to the declaration. The Protestant succession was fully secured. The Bill was dropped.

**\*Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act** (r.a. Oct. 20th), enables a second secretary to be appointed to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the object of placing the Board of Agriculture on the same footing as other departments of State as regards representation in the House of Commons.

**\*Shops Bill.** The main object of this measure was to secure reasonable hours of work for those principally engaged in retail businesses and trades. This would be effected by restricting the working hours of shop assistants to not more than 60 hours a week, exclusive of meal times, by prohibiting assistants from working after 8 p.m. on more than three days a week, by compulsorily closing shops on Sundays, by the provision of a weekly half-holiday, and by early closing. The Bill would apply to the whole country excepting rural parishes with a population of less than 1000. Overtime would be allowed on not more than thirty days in the year. With regard to Sunday closing, special arrangements were made as regards Jews. The Bill was withdrawn on Aug. 20th.

**\*South Africa Act** (r.a. Sept. 20th), to constitute the union of S. Africa. The measure is fully dealt with under the article S. Africa.

**\*Small Dwelling-Houses in Burghs Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill,** see House-Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill.

**\*Trade Boards Act** (r.a. Oct. 20th), to provide for the establishment of Trade Boards for certain trades. See special article, p. 424.

**Unemployed Workmen Bill.** In moving the second reading, Mr. Hodge said that the object of the measure was to impose on county and town councils the duty of providing work or maintenance for unemployed persons after a six months' residential qualification. When the number of persons registered in a locality as unemployed exceeded 4 per cent. of the wage-earners, the schemes for their benefit should be financed with money voted by Parliament. Mr. Burns maintained that the effect of the Bill might be to pauperise and make dependent every working man who should have the misfortune to come within the sphere of its operation. The Bill was rejected by 288 votes to 115.

## THE FINANCE BILL.

The following article contains a full account of the Budget proposals of 1909, as embodied in the form of the Finance Bill, prefaced by a brief outline of the Government's general financial policy.

The main figures, together with the Balance Sheet, and the Revised Estimates announced on Oct. 22nd, are set out in tabular form in Part V. (Budget) of article Finance on page 113. At the end of each section of the present article, however, a brief statement is made as to the estimated yield of each particular tax, the effect, if any, of modifications made in Committee, and the revised estimate.

### Financial Policy of the Government.

The Budget, introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George on April 20th, differed in many respects from its predecessors in that it aimed at producing an **expanding revenue for future years** in addition to meeting the requirements of the current year. Speaking in the House of Commons on that date the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid down **three principles** on which he based his proposals. "The taxation which I suggest should be imposed," he said, "while yielding in the present year not more than sufficient to meet this year's requirements, should be of such a character that it will produce enough revenue in the second year to cover the whole of our estimated liabilities for that year; and, moreover, that it will be of such an expansive character as to grow with the growing demands of the social programme without involving the necessity for imposing fresh taxation. The second principle on which I base my proposals is that the taxation should be of such a character as not to inflict any injury on that trade and commerce which constitutes the source of our wealth. The third principle is that all classes of the community ought to be called upon to contribute."

The increased expenditure for the past year, involving as it does a deficit of roughly £16,500,000, must be placed to the credit of practically two items alone—the Navy and old age pensions. The increased expenditure anticipated in the future is on account of the Navy also, and the social reform programme, including old age pensions.

### The Navy.

As to the Navy, Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that we were now in the throes of an agitation to double and even treble the cost of the construction vote this year. The building of two Dreadnoughts represented nearly a penny a year on the income tax during the two years of construction. In estimating what the naval expenditure was likely to cost next year, there were certain facts which led to the inevitable conclusion that they must look forward to a considerable increase of expenditure. But, whatever the cost, no great country could afford to shirk its responsibilities for the defence of its coasts against every possible invader. He assured the House that, if they still had any lingering suspicions that any member of the Government proposed, in an ill-judged fit of parsimony, to risk, even for an hour, the national freedom and independence, they could dismiss those unworthy suspicions entirely from their minds. Such a stupendous act of folly would be, in the present temper of nations, **not Liberalism, but lunacy.**

On the other hand, it would be an act of criminal insanity to throw away £8,000,000, which was so much needed for other purposes, on building gigantic flotillas merely to en-

counter mythical armadas. That was why they proposed only to incur that enormous expenditure when the need arose. They must ensure the complete security of our shores against all real dangers, but we could not afford, rich nation as we were, to build navies against nightmares. As it might, however, be necessary to make arrangements for laying down all the eight Dreadnoughts on April 1st, 1910, so as to complete them by April 1912, the financial proposals he would submit would be of such a character that we could pay for them without resorting either to additional taxation or to the vicious expedient of a loan. Should it, on the other hand, be discovered that the extra Dreadnoughts were not necessary, then the money would find its uses either in further endowment of the social programme for the benefit of the masses of the people, or in giving the much-promised relief to the local taxpayer.

### Social Reform.

**Old Age Pensions.** In referring to the increased expenditure upon old age pensions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that that expenditure was substantially incurred with the unanimous assent of all parties. The one difficulty experienced had been to persuade the House not to carry amendments which would have enormously augmented the Bill, amendments which, if carried, would have left him this year to find, not 9 millions, but something like 14 millions. They were told that they ought not to have touched old age pensions, at least, not when heavy liabilities were in sight in connection with the defence of the country. But when the Old Age Pensions Bill was introduced the emergency had not arisen, and they had no honourable alternative left. They simply honoured a cheque drawn years ago in favour of the aged poor, which bore at its foot the signatures of all the leaders of political parties.

There was one extension of the Old Age Pensions Act which had received the unanimous assent of the House, namely, to extend the pension to the meritorious pauper. The pauper disqualification was purely provisional, and would automatically come to an end on Jan. 1st, 1911, when from 200,000 to 300,000 more people would become chargeable to the Pension Fund. He could not recommend Parliament to undertake the whole financial burden of paying the full 5s.; it would put too heavy a charge upon the Exchequer, and there was no reason why it should fall entirely upon Imperial funds. At the present moment these paupers cost something like £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 on the local rates, and he was very hopeful of being able to submit proposals, perhaps next year, which would enable them, with the assistance of the local authorities, to raise over 200,000 old people to the dignity and comparative comfort of State Pensioners.



**Contributory Old Age Pensions.** There had been, Mr. Lloyd-George said, a suggestion that they should reduce the age limit, but a reduction of the age limit to 65 would cost an additional £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 a year. He would not say that this was beyond the resources of a rich country like this, but it was much the most wasteful way of dealing with the question. In Germany there was a contributory system by which benefits aggregating £40,000,000 a year were distributed, and of this sum the Government contributed something under £3,000,000 a year. The British Government were investigating the plans adopted by foreign countries, and they had put themselves into communication with the leaders of some of the principal friendly societies. In any scheme which they might finally adopt, they would be guided by these leading principles: First, that no plan could hope to be successful which did not include an element of compulsion; second, success was unobtainable except on the basis of a direct contribution from the classes more immediately concerned; third, there must be a State contribution substantial enough to enable those whose means were too limited and precarious to sustain adequate premiums, to overcome that difficulty without throwing undue risks on other contributors; fourth, in this country, where benefit and provident societies represented such a triumph of organisation, patience, and self-government as probably no other country had ever witnessed, no scheme would be profitable or tolerable which would do the least damage to these organisations. In a well-thought-out scheme the proportion borne by the State need not be a very heavy one, and was well within the compass of our financial capacity without undue strain upon the resources of the country.

**Unemployment Insurance.** The Board of Trade had been closely engaged for the last six months in endeavouring to frame and develop a scheme which, while encouraging the voluntary efforts now being made by trade unions to provide unemployment benefit for their members, would extend the advantage of insurance to a very much larger circle of workmen, including unskilled labourers. The scheme was far advanced, and the necessary machinery was afforded by the national system of labour exchanges (see *Labour Exchanges Act*). The scheme would have a trade basis, and within the selected trades it would apply universally to all adult workers. Contributions would be required from all engaged in the insured trades, both as employers and employed, and these contributions would be met by a State grant and guarantee.

**National Development.** That branch of the Government's proposals relating to the development of the national resources by means of afforestation, the development of agriculture, road improvement, etc., is fully dealt with in the article on the *DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS BILL*, p. 406.

### THE BILL.

The financial proposals of the Government fall under the following heads:

- I. Duties on Land Values.
- II. Duties on Liquor Licences.
- III. Death Duties.
- IV. Income Tax.
- V. Stamps.

- VI. Customs and Excise, other than Liquor Licence Duties.
- VII. Reduction of the Permanent Annual Charge of the National Debt.

### I. Duties on Land Values.

These duties fall under four heads: (1) Increment Value Duty, (2) Reversion Duty, (3) Undeveloped Land Duty, and (4) Mineral Rights Duty.

Before, however, considering these duties in detail, a word is necessary as to valuation.

#### Valuation.

The primary requisite of any tax on land values is that land shall bear an official value, and for this purpose, as soon after the passing of the Act as possible, a valuation is to be made of all land in the United Kingdom, showing separately the total value and the site value respectively, and, in the case of agricultural land, the value of the land for agricultural purposes where that value is different from the site value. Each piece of land which is under separate occupation is to be separately valued, and the value to be estimated as on April 30, 1909.

Owners of land, and persons receiving rent in respect of land are to furnish, if required, a return containing any particulars required regarding the rent, ownership, tenure, area, character, and use of the land, previous sales and leases, etc. The making of a return to be enforced under a penalty of £50.

#### Definitions of Land Values.

The full site value means the value of the fee simple of the land, if sold in the open market, divested of buildings and other structures, including fixed or attached machinery, growing timber, fruit-trees, fruit-bushes, and other growing things.

The total value means the gross value, after deducting the amount by which the gross value would be diminished if the land were sold, subject to any fixed charges, and to any public rights of way or public rights of user.

The assessable site value means the total value after deducting (1) the same amount as is to be deducted for the purpose of arriving at full site value from gross value; (2) any part of the total value proved to be directly attributable to works executed or expenditure incurred, including expenses of advertisement, for the purpose of improving the land as building land, or for the purpose of any business, trade, or industry other than agriculture; (3) any part of the total value directly attributable to the appropriation or gift of land for purposes of streets, roads, paths, squares, gardens, or other open spaces for the use of the public; (4) any part of the total value proved to be directly attributable to the expenditure of money on matters personal to the owner, such as the redemption of any land tax or fixed charge, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, etc.; (5) any sum which it would be necessary to expend to divest the land of buildings, timber, trees, or other things necessary for realising the full site value.

**Original Site Value.** The Commissioners shall make a provisional valuation of a piece of land and submit it to the owner. If no objection is raised within 60 days, this valuation shall be

adopted as the original site value. If the owner objects to the valuation, the Commissioners may, on his representation, amend the provisional valuation. If, in turn, the amended valuation is not satisfactory, the owner may appeal.

**Appeals.** A panel of referees to be formed, composed of Fellows of the Surveyor's Institution or persons who have experience in the valuation of land. Appeals from decisions of the Commissioners to be referred to referees, and, if their decision is not satisfactory, a further appeal may be made to the High Court. In the case of a dispute arising over a piece of land the total or site value of which does not exceed £500, the appeal from the referees may be made to the county court.

**Cost of Valuation.** As the Bill was originally drafted the cost of valuation was thrown entirely upon the landowners. On Aug. 11th, however, in Committee on the financial resolution dealing with the Finance Bill, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had determined to ask the House to throw upon the State the whole cost of the valuation. The country would be divided into 120 districts, each under a head valuer, and two or more assistants. For the purposes of supervision and co-ordination there would be a body of travelling inspectors, in the proportion of about 1 to 12. The scheme followed upon the lines of the present income tax, and the staff required would be about 500 persons. The whole operation would occupy three or four years, and the total cost was estimated by the Board of Inland Revenue at not more than £2,000,000.

Replying to a query as to the levying of the land taxes before the valuation was complete, Mr. Asquith said that the valuers would first devote their attention to the undeveloped land tax. In the event of the site value of a piece of land not having been ascertained during the current year, the collection and payment of the undeveloped land duty would be postponed until the site value had been ascertained.

### 1. Increment Value Duty.

In announcing the introduction of this tax in his Budget speech, Mr. Lloyd-George contrasted agricultural land with urban land. During the past 20 or 30 years, he said, agricultural land had certainly not appreciated; but there had been an enormous increase in the value of urban land, due to no expenditure of capital or thought on the part of the ground owner, but entirely owing to the enterprise of the community. Whereas on great estates a considerable proportion of the gross receipts was put back into the land in the shape of fruitifying improvements, and in maintaining and keeping in good repair structures erected by them, urban landlords recognised no such obligation. They spent nothing in building, improving, repair, or upkeep; the rent was a net rent, free from liabilities or legal obligations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then enumerated cases in which land in the neighbourhood of towns had appreciated in value owing to the growth of the population, instancing, among others, the case of Woolwich, where, owing to the advent of the Arsenal, some land, the capital value of which had been £15,000, now brought in an income of £14,250 per annum. He it too much, he asked, was it unfair, was it inequitable, that Parliament

should demand a special contribution from those fortunate landowners towards the defence of the country and the social needs of the unfortunate community whose efforts had so materially contributed to the benefits and opulence they now enjoyed?

**Imposition and Rate of Duty.** There shall be charged, levied, and paid on the increment value of any land an increment value duty at the rate of £1 for every complete £5 of that value accruing after April 30th, 1903.

**Definition of Increment Value.** Increment value is the amount, if any, by which the site value of the land exceeds the original site value. The site value, on the occasion on which increment value is to be collected, shall be taken to be: (1) where the occasion is the transfer or sale of a fee simple, the value of the consideration for the transfer; (2) on the grant of a lease or the transfer on sale of any interest in the land, the value of the fee simple, calculated on the basis of the value of the consideration for the grant of the lease or transfer of interest; (3) on property passing at death the principal value of the land as ascertained for the purposes of Part I. of the Finance Act of 1894; (4) if a periodical occasion on which the duty is to be collected on land held by a body corporate or unincorporate, the total value of the land on that occasion in accordance with the provisions as to valuation.

If it is proved that the site value at any sale within 20 years before April 30th, 1909, exceeded the site value as ascertained under this Act, the previous site value shall be reckoned for the purposes of increment duty.

This provision shall also apply to a mortgage, the amount secured by the mortgage being substituted for the payment on transfer of the fee simple.

**Occasions when Duty is collected.** The charge will be levied: (1) On the sale of land or on the granting of a lease for a term exceeding 14 years, the duty to be paid by the vendor or lessor, as the case may be. Regulations may be made for the payment of increment duty by instalments where payment for a sale or the granting of a lease is made in the form of a periodical payment. The regulations shall also provide that, where the duty to be collected on the grant of a lease is payable by instalments, and the lease is terminated before all the instalments have fallen due, the instalments which have not fallen due shall be remitted, and in that case the amount of duty shall be reduced by the amount of the instalments so remitted. (2) In case of death, the provisions for the assessment, collection, and recovery of estate duty to be applied to increment duty. (3) In the case of land held by a body corporate or unincorporate in such a manner that the land is not liable to death duties, the increment duty will be collected on April 15th, 1914, and in every subsequent 15th year. If desired, the duty in this case may be paid in 15 equal instalments, the first instalment becoming due immediately after assessment.

**Exemptions, Reductions, etc.: Agricultural Land.** Owing to strong representations from various parts of the House that purely agricultural land was insufficiently safeguarded, a special clause was added to the Bill enacting that "increment value duty shall not be charged in respect of agricultural land while that land has no higher value than its value for agri-

cultural purposes only; provided, that any value of the land for sporting or other purposes dependent upon its use as agricultural land shall be treated as value for agricultural purposes only, except where the value for any such purpose exceeds the agricultural value of the land." It was explained, in regard to this, that the case of purely sporting rights would not be exempted. What was desired was that the mere fact that there was a sporting element in the land should not exclude agricultural land from the benefit of the exemption.

**Abatement of 10 per cent.** On the first collection of increment duty an abatement of 10 per cent. of the site value shall be allowed off the increment value, and on subsequent occasions 10 per cent. of the site value on the last occasion when duty was collected. But the amount of increment value on which duty has been remitted during the preceding five years must not exceed 25 per cent. of the site value on the last occasion for the collection of increment duty prior to the commencement of that period, or of the original site value if there has been no such previous collection.

**Small Houses and Properties in Owners' Occupation.** Increment value duty will not be charged on the site of a dwelling-house which the owner of the site has occupied for 12 months immediately before the collection of the duty, when the annual value of the house does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in borough or urban districts with a population of over 50,000, and £16 elsewhere.

It will not be charged on agricultural land which has been occupied and cultivated by the owner for 12 months immediately before the collection of the duty, when the total amount of land belonging to the same owner does not exceed 50 acres and the average value does not exceed £75 per acre; provided, that the exemption under this provision shall not apply to land occupied together with a dwelling-house, the annual value of which, as adopted for income tax under Schedule A, exceeds £30.

**Land used for Games and Recreation.** The duty will not be charged on land held for the purpose of games or recreation without any view to the payment of a dividend or profit from the revenue; provided, that the Commissioners are satisfied that the land is so used under some agreement with the owner which, as originally made, could not be terminated for at least five years, or in circumstances which render it probable that the land will continue to be so used.

**Crown Lands** will be exempt, and the duty will not be charged on the transfer of the lease of any separate flat or tenement.

Various other exemptions are allowed; as, for example, in the case of land held by rating authorities, land held for charitable purposes, and land held by railway, canal, dock, water, etc., companies, for the purposes of their undertaking.

**Housing, Town Planning, etc.** In the case of any sum of money having been paid to a rating authority in respect of the enhanced value of any land due to improvements made by the authority, that sum shall be deducted from any increment value.

**Yield of the Increment Value Duty.** The revenue from the tax was placed in the Budget at £50,000 for the current financial year, though it was pointed out that the tax would bear fruit

not so much this year as next year and in the ensuing years. On Oct. 22nd, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that, in view of certain modifications made in Committee, the yield for this year would be placed at £25,000, instead of £50,000.

## 2. Reversion Duty.

The second of the land value duties is a 10 per cent. reversion duty upon any benefit accruing to a lessor from the termination of a lease. The reversion at the end of a long building lease, Mr. Lloyd-George said in his Budget speech, having no appreciable market value at the time the lease is granted, is, when the lease falls in, of the nature of a windfall and can be made to bear a reasonable tax without hardship.

**Definition of "Benefit."** The value of the benefit accruing to the lessor is the amount by which the total value of the land when the lease terminates exceeds the total value of the land at the original granting of the lease. Any part of the total value attributable to any works executed or expenditure incurred by the lessor during the term of the lease is to be deducted, and all compensation payable by the lessor at the termination of the lease.

The total value of the land at the granting of the lease is to be ascertained on the basis of the rent reserved and payments made in consideration of the lease, including, in cases where rent is only nominal, the value of any covenant or undertaking to erect buildings or expend any sums upon the property. Where the lessor is himself only a leaseholder, the value of the benefit shall be reduced in proportion to the amount by which the value of his interest is less than the value of the fee simple.

**Exemptions.** No reversion duty will be paid in the case of a lease purchased before April 30th, 1909, for not more than 40 years. This exemption will not apply if the lease is terminated by the lessor and lessee by an agreement not contained in the lease.

Land which is agricultural land on the termination of the lease is exempt.

No duty will be charged on leases not exceeding 21 years, nor if the lessor only holds the land on lease for not more than 21 years.

**Deductions.** If a lease is terminated by agreement before it expires, and a fresh lease is granted for at least 21 years beyond the date on which the original lease would have expired, 25 per cent. will be allowed from the duty for every unexpired year of the original lease, provided that the allowance does not exceed 50 per cent. of the whole duty.

Where increment duty has already been paid on an increment value which is identical with the benefit accruing to a lessor, the reversion duty shall be regarded as paid.

**Recovery of Duty.** Every lessor, on the termination of a lease on which reversion duty is payable, must deliver an account to the Commissioners setting forth the particulars of the land and the estimated value of the benefit accruing to the lessor by the termination of the lease.

**Yield of the Reversion Duty.** For the year 1900-10 it is estimated that £100,000 only will be received under this tax, but the amount is expected to increase materially in future years.

### 3. Undeveloped Land Duty.

(In this section "site value" means "original site value.")

The third land value duty is a duty of one halfpenny in the pound on the site value of undeveloped land. In a few remarks justifying the imposition of the tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The owner of valuable land which is required, or which is likely in the near future to be required, for building purposes, who contents himself with an income therefrom wholly incommensurate with the capital value of the land, in the hope of recouping himself ultimately in the shape of an increased price, is in a similar position to the investor in securities who reinvests the greater part of his dividends; but, while the latter is required to pay income tax both upon the portion of the dividends enjoyed and also upon the portion reinvested, the former escapes taxation upon his accumulating capital altogether, and this although the latter, by his self-denial, is increasing the wealth of the community, while the former, by withholding from the market land which is required for housing and industry, is creating a speculative inflation of values which is socially mischievous."

**Definition of Undeveloped Land.** Land will be regarded as undeveloped if it has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any business, trade, or industry other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses) or is not otherwise used for any trade, business, or industry other than agriculture.

When developed land reverts to the condition of undeveloped land owing to buildings being abandoned, or the land ceasing to be used for any business, trade, or industry other than agriculture, and remains so for one year, it will be treated as undeveloped land until it is again developed.

Land will be regarded as developed when, with a view to some scheme of land development, the owner has spent £100 per acre on roads or sewers, although at the time it is not being actually developed. This provision, however, will not apply if ten years have elapsed since the expenditure, or if, after the expenditure has been made, the land reverts to undeveloped land. When the expenditure does not cover the whole of the land included in the scheme of land development, the Commissioners will decide the part to be treated as developed.

**Periodical Valuation of Undeveloped Land.** For the purposes of obtaining a periodical valuation of undeveloped land, a valuation will be made in the year 1914, and every five years after, showing the site value of the land on April 30th of that year.

**Exemptions and Deductions.** Undeveloped land duty will not be charged in respect of any land where the site value does not exceed £50 per acre.

Where increment value duty has been paid on undeveloped land, the site value for the purposes of assessment and collection of undeveloped land duty will be reduced by a sum equal to five times the amount paid as increment duty.

In the case of agricultural land, the site value of which exceeds £50 an acre, the duty will only be charged on the amount by which the

site value exceeds the value of the land for agricultural purposes.

The following cases are exempt:

**Parks, gardens, or open spaces** open to the public by right, and woodlands, parks, gardens or open spaces to which the public have reasonable access.

Land which is kept free of buildings in pursuance of any definite development scheme, where it is reasonably necessary in the interests of the public, or in view of the character of the neighbourhood that the land should be kept free of buildings.

Land used for games and recreation under the same conditions as those which exempt it from increment duty.

**Gardens and pleasure grounds** occupied together with a dwelling-house and not exceeding five acres in extent.

During the term of a lease, created before April 30th, 1909, of land held under an agricultural tenancy.

Small holdings worked by the owner, or by a lessee whose original lease was granted for 50 years or more, if the total land held by him does not exceed £500 in value.

Land held by rating authorities and land held for charitable purposes.

Land held by railway, canal, dock, water, etc., companies, for the purposes of their undertaking.

When any sum has been paid to a rating authority in respect of the enhanced value of the land due to improvements made by the authority, the amount of the sum will be deducted from the site value for the purposes of the collection of the duty.

**Yield of Undeveloped Land Duty.** The yield of the tax on undeveloped land, apart from the duty on ungotten minerals, was estimated at £175,000. The concessions made in Committee, however, involve a reduction of £25,000, leaving £150,000 as the estimated yield for 1909-10.

### 4. Mineral Rights Duty.

The last of the land value duties is a duty of one shilling in the pound on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and on mineral way-leaves. This duty was substituted, in Committee, for that of one halfpenny in the pound on ungotten minerals.

**Definition of Rental Value.** The rent paid by the lessee in the last working year, when the right to work minerals is the subject of a mining lease.

When the minerals are worked by the proprietor, the amount which the Commissioners decide would have been received as rent if the right to work had been leased.

The duty is to be borne by the lessor, and not by the lessee, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.

**Exemptions and Deductions.** Mineral rights duty will not be charged in respect of common brick clay, common brick earth, or sand, chalk, limestone, or gravel.

Reversion duty will not be charged on the termination of a mining lease.

Increment value duty will not be charged on minerals which on April 30th, 1909, were being worked either under a lease or by the proprietor himself.

When increment duty is paid in respect of minerals, the sum so paid will be deducted from the mineral rights duty.

**Yield of the Mineral Rights Duty.** The revenue from the duty for the current financial year is estimated at £350,000.

**Yield of the Land Value Duties as a Whole.** The Budget estimate of the land value duties was £500,000, but the concessions made in Committee involved a loss of £25,000 on the increment duty and £25,000 on the undeveloped land duty. Against this, however, must be set a gain of £175,000 as a result of substituting the mineral rights duty for the duty on ungotten minerals.

|                          | Budget.        | Revised.       |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Increment duty . . .     | 50,000         | 25,000         |
| Reversion . . .          | 100,000        | 100,000        |
| Undeveloped land duty .  | 175,000        | 150,000        |
| Ungotten minerals duty . | 175,000        | —              |
| Mineral rights duty . .  | —              | 350,000        |
|                          | <u>500,000</u> | <u>625,000</u> |

From this revised estimate must be deducted a further £25,000 on account of delay in the collection of the new taxes, leaving £600,000 as the total estimated revenue, or an increase of £100,000 on the Budget estimate.

**Payment to Local Authorities.** In accordance with a resolution passed in Committee, one-half of the proceeds of the land value duties will be paid to the local authorities.

## II. Duties on Liquor Licences.

### Excise Liquor Licences.

The Excise Liquor Licences are divided under three heads: (1) Manufacturers' Licences; (2) Wholesale Dealers' Licences; (3) Retailers' Licences.

#### 1. Manufacturers' Licences.

The present duties of £10 10s. for a spirit distiller's licence, and £1 for a licence for brewing beer for sale, are replaced by a graduated scale of duties according to the amount produced.

##### (a) Spirit Distiller's Licence.

|                                                                      | £ s. d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Not exceeding 50,000 gallons at proof                                | 10 0 0  |
| Exceeding 50,000 gallons, for the first 50,000 gallons . . .         | 10 0 0  |
| For every further 25,000 gallons or fraction of 25,000 gallons . . . | 10 0 0  |

##### (b) Licence to Brewer for Sale.

|                                                              |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Not exceeding 100 barrels . . .                              | 1 0 0 |
| Exceeding 100 barrels, for the first 100 barrels . . .       | 1 0 0 |
| For every further 50 barrels or fraction of 50 barrels . . . | 12 0  |

The licence for a rectifier of spirits is increased from £10 10s. to £15 15s., and that for a maker of sweets (British-made wines) from £1 to £5 5s.

In the case of beer brewed solely for domestic use no licence is required by the occupier of a house of a yearly rent not exceeding £8; for a house rented at from £10 to £15 the licence is 9s.

#### 2. Wholesale Dealers' Licences.

The spirit duty is raised from £10 10s. to £15 15s., and the beer duty from £3 6s. 1d. to

£10 10s. The duties on wine and sweets remain unchanged at £10 10s. and £5 5s. respectively.

The holder of a wholesale wine licence may deal wholesale in sweets without further licence.

When both a wholesale and retail licence are taken out for the same liquor, a reduction of 50 per cent. is allowed on the wholesale licence, provided that the total amount payable is not less than the wholesale licence alone.

### 3. Retailers' Licences.

#### (a) On-Licences.

Under the old system, the scale for a full publicans' licence began at 50 per cent. of the annual value of the licensed premises, and gradually rose, by a diminishing percentage, to £60 for a house of the annual value of £700 and upwards. The new licence is charged at a uniform rate throughout of 50 per cent. of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum duty according to the size of the place in which the house is situated.

In the case of the beerhouse licence, the licence is charged at a uniform rate throughout of one-third of the annual value of the premises, also subject to a minimum duty according to the size of the place in which the house is situated.

Special minimum duties are fixed in the case of Ireland.

#### Full Publicans' Licences and Beerhouse Licences.

| Population.                                                   | Minimum Duty. | Full Publican's Licence. | Beer-house Licence. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Great Britain:                                                |               |                          |                     |
| Rural areas and urban areas with population under 2,000 . . . | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.             |
| Urban areas with population of—                               |               |                          |                     |
| 2,000 and less than 5,000 . . .                               | 10 0 0        | 6 10 0                   |                     |
| 5,000 " " 10,000 . . .                                        | 15 0 0        | 10 0 0                   |                     |
| 10,000 " " 50,000 . . .                                       | 20 0 0        | 13 0 0                   |                     |
| 50,000 " " 100,000 . . .                                      | 30 0 0        | 20 0 0                   |                     |
| 100,000 and above . . .                                       | 35 0 0        | 23 10 0                  |                     |

#### Ireland:

|                                                                |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Rural areas and urban areas with population under 10,000 . . . | 5 0 0  | 3 10 0 |
| Urban areas with population 10,000 and above . . .             | 7 10 0 | 4 0 0  |

#### Wine Retailers' On-Licence.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Annual value of premises: | £ s. d. |
| Under £30 . . .           | 4 10 0  |
| £30 and under £50 . . .   | 6 0 0   |
| £50 " " £100 . . .        | 9 0 0   |
| £100 and over . . .       | 12 0 0  |

The licences for cider and sweets are half the above.

#### (b) Off-Licences.

The scales are graduated according to the annual value of the premises, starting at £10 in the case of spirits and beer, and £20 in the case of wine. The original scales were

practically recast in Committee, and now stand thus :

| Annual Value.   | Spirits. | Beer (including cider). |         | Wine (including sweets). |         |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
|                 |          | £ s. d.                 | £ s. d. | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d. |
| Up to £10       | 10 0 0   | 1 10 0                  | —       | —                        | —       |
| From £10 to £20 | 11 10 0  | 2 0 0                   | 2 10 0  | 3 0 0                    | —       |
| " £20 " £30     | 14 0 0   | 2 10 0                  | 3 0 0   | 3 10 0                   | —       |
| " £30 " £50     | 15 0 0   | 3 0 0                   | 3 10 0  | 4 0 0                    | —       |
| " £50 " £75     | 16 0 0   | 3 10 0                  | 4 0 0   | 4 10 0                   | —       |
| " £75 to £100   | 17 10 0  | 4 0 0                   | 4 10 0  | 5 0 0                    | —       |
| " £100 " £250   | 19 0 0   | 4 10 0                  | 5 0 0   | 7 0 0                    | —       |
| " £250 " £500   | 30 0 0   | 7 0 0                   | 7 0 0   | 10 0 0                   | —       |
| Above £500      | 50 0 0   | 10 0 0                  | 10 0 0  | 10 0 0                   | —       |

The off-licence for cider alone or sweets alone is £2, irrespective of the annual value of the premises.

The minimum quantity that may be sold by holders of spirits and wine off-licences is one quart bottle in the case of spirits (in England) and one pint bottle in the case of wine. In neither case may the liquor be sold in open vessels.

#### General Provision as to Licences.

**Annual Value.** A register will be kept showing the annual value of all licensed premises and all beer-houses. When the Bill was introduced the register was to show the amount which would be payable as compensation under the Licensing Act, 1904, and of the annual equivalent of that amount, for the purposes of this Act. This definition, however, was altered on Report, and now reads: "The annual licence value shall be taken to be the amount by which the annual value of the premises, as licensed premises, exceeds the value which the premises, would bear if they were not licensed premises, those values being calculated on the same basis as that on which the amount to be paid as compensation under the Licensing Act, 1904, is calculated." No amount on account of depreciation of trade fixtures is to be included in the value as licensed premises.

In estimating the value of hotels and other places used for purposes other than the sale of intoxicating liquor, no increased value arising from profits not derived from the sale of intoxicants shall be taken into consideration.

**Hotels and Restaurants.** In the case of *bona fide* hotels, if the receipts from the sale of intoxicants are less than one-third of the total receipts from all sources, the duty is reduced, and bears the same proportion to the full duty as the receipts from intoxicants bear to the total receipts.

The same reduction was at first allowed to *bona fide* restaurants also, but on the Report stage the proportion was raised from one-third to two-fifths.

In the case of licensed premises to which these reductions apply, the option is given of paying 25 per cent. of the licence value. But the reduced duty payable must not be less than one-thirtieth of the annual value in the case of fully licensed premises, and in any other case one-fifteenth, nor must it be less than the minimum duty set out above in the scales for full publicans' licences or beerhouse licences.

Where it is shown that the annual value of the premises exceeds £500 a retailer's off-licence may be granted at the option of the licence-holder on payment of an amount equal

to one-third of the annual licence value, subject to a minimum of £250 for a full licence and £166 13s. 4d. for a beerhouse licence. The original proposal was that fully licensed premises, of an annual value exceeding £700, should be allowed to pay one-half, and beer-houses one-third, of the gross annual value.

This provision applies to all *bona fide* hotels, whatever their annual value, if it is shown to be impracticable to obtain a reduction of duty owing to the fact that visitors resort to the place during certain seasons of the year only. In this case the minimum duty is £50 instead of £250. On Report a new minimum duty of £30 was introduced in the case of seasonable hotels whose annual value does not exceed £100.

The maximum full on-licence for a railway station refreshment room is £50.

Provision is especially made to ensure that, unless a trader is getting any benefit by paying an increased rate for his liquor supply, or an increased rental, he will not be called upon to pay an increased duty.

**Tied Houses.** The tenant of a tied house is entitled to recover from his landlord a portion of any increase in his duty, proportionate to the benefit obtained by the landlord.

**Clubs.** The original proposal was to impose a duty of 3d. on every pound of the receipts from the sale of intoxicants. This was subsequently altered, and a duty of 6d. in the pound will now be charged on all liquor purchased.

The secretary of a club must make a return every January showing the amount of liquor purchased during the preceding year. Penalties are imposed in the event of this not being done.

**Theatres.** The maximum duty payable by a theatre, the annual value of which does not exceed £2000, is £20, and in other cases £50.

**Music Halls.** In the case of a building a portion of which is used as a music-hall, a licence for the music-hall portion alone will be granted for £50.

The rate for a passenger vessel is raised from £5 to £10, and the daily rate from £1 to £2. This licence includes permission to sell tobacco.

**Railway restaurant cars,** which have hitherto paid nothing, now pay £1.

**Occasional licences** are raised, in the case of a full licence, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a day, and for beer or wine only from 1s. to 5s.

**Yield of Licence Duties.** The additional revenue from increased licence duties was originally estimated at £2,600,000; but from this a sum of £500,000 must now be deducted on account of the modifications made in Committee, made up as follows :

|                                                                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Concessions in respect of public-houses and beer-houses of £500 to £700 annual value | £ 300,000       |
| Reduction of minimum duties in Ireland                                               | 25,000          |
| Concessions in respect of hotels, etc.                                               | 75,000          |
| Revision of scale of off-licences                                                    | 100,000         |
|                                                                                      | <u>£500,000</u> |

#### III.—Death Duties.

Estate duties upon small estates of which the net principal value does not exceed £5000 remain unchanged. Between £5000 and £1,000,000

the steps are shortened and the graduation steepened. The maximum duty is still 15 per cent., but is reached at £1,000,000 instead of £3,000,000. The full scale is as follows:

Scale of Rates of Estate Duty.

| Value of the Estate. | Rate per cent. of Estate Duty. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| £                    | £                              |
| 10s to               | 500                            |
| 50s "                | 1,000                          |
| 1,00s "              | 5,000                          |
| 5,00s "              | 10,000                         |
| 10,00s "             | 20,000                         |
| 20,00s "             | 40,000                         |
| 40,00s "             | 70,000                         |
| 70,00s "             | 100,000                        |
| 100,00s "            | 150,000                        |
| 150,00s "            | 200,000                        |
| 200,00s "            | 400,000                        |
| 400,00s "            | 600,000                        |
| 600,00s "            | 800,000                        |
| 800,00s "            | 1,000,000                      |
| Above 1,000,000      | 15                             |

The rate of settlement estate duty is raised from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent.

**Legacy and Succession Duties.** Where the beneficiary is a brother or sister, or a descendant of one of them, the rate is raised from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., and the other legacy and succession duties which varied from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to the degree of relationship, are now charged at the uniform rate of 10 per cent.

The exemption from the 1 per cent. legacy and succession duty in the case of a husband or wife is abolished. In the case of spouses and lineal descendants, however, this duty will not be charged when the aggregate property passing does not exceed £15,000. Exemption will also be allowed, whatever the principal value of the aggregate property, when the amount of the legacy or succession itself does not exceed £1000, or, if the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow of the deceased or a child under 21 years of age, when the amount of the legacy or succession does not exceed £2000.

**Payment in Land.** An important amendment made in Committee enables estate, settlement, and succession duties, if desired, to be paid, in whole or in part, in land.

**Gifts "Inter Vivos."** Gifts and dispositions *inter vivos* made 3 years before death are not liable to duty. The first proposal was to increase the original period of 12 months to 5 years, but this was reduced in Committee to 3 years. This provision applies to gifts made after April 30th, 1908. It does not apply to marriage settlements, to gifts made for public or charitable purposes, or to gifts which are considered by the Commissioners to be part of the normal annual expenditure of the deceased and reasonable, having regard to his income, or to sums not exceeding, in the aggregate, £100.

**Increment Duty.** The amount paid as increment duty will be deducted from the value of the estate as valued for the purposes of estate duty.

**Objects of National Interest.** The estate duty in the case of objects of national, scientific, historic, or artistic interest will only be charged when the objects are actually sold, and will

then be charged in respect of the last death on which the property passed.

**Yield of Death Duties.** The increased revenue from the revised death duties was estimated in the Budget at £2,850,000 for 1909-10, ultimately rising to £7,425,000 in future years. On Oct. 22nd, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the anticipations in regard to these duties had been exceeded, and that for the whole year an additional £1,300,000 might be expected, bringing the total increased revenue from death duties for 1909-10 up to £4,150,000.

#### IV.—Income Tax.

The rates upon the earned portion in the case of persons whose total income does not exceed £3000 remain unchanged, viz. 9d. in the pound up to £2000, and 1s. in the pound between £2000 and £3000.

The rate of 1s. in the pound on all unearned incomes, and upon the earned portion of incomes over £3000 from all sources, is raised to 1s. 2d. Thus all unearned income, and all incomes over £3000, will pay at the rate of 1s. 2d.

**Children.** Upon all incomes under £500 a special abatement is allowed from the amount of income in respect of which the tax is paid, of £10 for every child under the age of 16.

**The Super-Tax.** In addition to the rate of 1s. 2d., a super-tax of 6d. in the pound is imposed upon all incomes exceeding £5000 a year, and will be levied upon the amount by which the incomes exceed £3000 a year. Thus an income of £5000 will pay 1s. 2d. in the pound, but an income of £5001 will pay 1s. 2d. in the pound plus 6d. in the pound on £2001.

Persons liable to the super-tax must, under a penalty, inform the Commissioners of that fact before Sept. 30th each year.

**Exemptions and Abatements.** No exemptions and abatements will be allowed to persons not resident in the United Kingdom, except in the case of Crown servants and persons residing abroad on account of their health.

**Abatements for Improvements.**—If the owner of land or houses shows that the cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management, according to the average of the preceding five years, exceeds, in the case of land, one-eighth of the annual value, as adopted for income tax under Schedule A, and in the case of houses, one-sixth of that value, he shall be entitled to repayment of one-eighth in the case of land, and one-twelfth in the case of houses, of the duty on the annual value. An amendment on Report made it clear that maintenance should include the erection of new farm-houses, farm buildings, cottages, fences, and other works necessary to maintain the existing rent.

**Yield of Income Tax.**—The estimated increased yield for 1909-10, due to raising the rate from 1s. to 1s. 2d., is £4,300,000 less £300,000 for abatements under Schedule A. The yield from the super-tax is estimated at £500,000 for 1909-10, but at £2,500,000 ultimately, the reduced yield this year being due to the fact that new machinery has to be set up, and that returns have to be obtained and examined and assessments made.

#### V. Stamps.

The duties upon conveyances on sale, where the value of the consideration for the sale exceeds £500, are raised from 10s. to 1s. The



increase, however, does not apply to conveyances of stock or marketable securities.

Instead of the fixed duty of 10s. on conveyances or transfers operating as a voluntary disposition *inter vivos*, an *ad valorem* duty will be charged calculated on the worth of the property transferred at the same rate as is applicable to a conveyance on sale of property of a similar description.

Duties on leases are doubled, except in the case where the 1d. rate was charged, which remains unchanged.

The duties on contract notes, as first proposed, were readjusted in Committee, and are now as follows:

| Value of Security.                  |   | Duty.  |      |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|------|
|                                     |   | s.     | d.   |
| Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £100 |   | 0      | 6    |
| " 100                               | " | 500    | 1 0  |
| " 500                               | " | 1,000  | 2 0  |
| " 1,000                             | " | 1,500  | 3 0  |
| " 1,500                             | " | 2,500  | 4 0  |
| " 2,500                             | " | 5,000  | 6 0  |
| " 5,000                             | " | 7,500  | 8 0  |
| " 7,500                             | " | 10,000 | 10 0 |
| " 10,000                            | " | 12,500 | 12 0 |
| " 12,500                            | " | 15,000 | 14 0 |
| " 15,000                            | " | 17,500 | 16 0 |
| " 17,500                            | " | 20,000 | 18 0 |
| " 20,000                            | " |        | 20 0 |

In "carry-over" operations only one duty is charged.

Option notes are charged on a similar basis to contract notes, but at half the rates, calculated upon the value of the securities to which the option relates. A double option is regarded as two contracts.

A substantive contract following upon an option, and involving the payment of stamp duty upon the contract note, is charged half the duty.

On bonds to bearer and other securities transferable by delivery (except Colonial Government bonds) the duty is increased from 10s. to 20s. The duty on bonds issued in lieu of existing bonds is raised from 5s. 6d. to 5s.

The rate on bonds issued by Colonial Governments remains at 2s. 6d.

**Yield of Stamp Duties.**—The Budget estimate of the increased revenue from stamps was £650,000. According to the revised estimates, however, there will be a still further yield of £300,000 for 1909-10. From this must be deducted £50,000 on account of the exemption of small conveyances from increased duty, leaving a total increased revenue for 1909-10 of £900,000. The estimated increased yield in future years is £1,290,000.

## VI. Customs and Excise, other than Liquor Licence Duties.

**Additional Duty on Spirits.** An additional customs and excise duty of 3s. 9d. per gallon is imposed upon proof spirits, including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits. On every gallon of perfumed spirits there is an additional customs duty of 6s. per gallon, and one of 5s. 1d. on every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. The customs duty on certain other articles in

which spirit is contained, or in the manufacture of which spirit is used, is proportionately increased, such as chloroform, collodion, ethyl bromide, etc.

**The Yield.** The Budget estimate of the increased revenue from the spirit duties was £1,600,000. According to the revised estimates, the revenue had not come up to expectations, and the increased yield for 1909-10 is now estimated at £800,000 only.

**Tobacco.** The duty on manufactured tobacco containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture is raised from 3s to 3s. 8d. per pound, with equivalent additions to the rates for cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco.

**The Yield.** The estimated increased yield for 1909-10 is £1,900,000, and for a full year £2,250,000.

**Motor Spirit.** A customs and excise duty of 3d. per gallon is placed upon motor spirit. A rebate of half the duty is allowed on spirit used for trade vehicles bearing a name and address, motor cabs and omnibuses, and cars used by doctors for the purposes of their profession; and in these cases the duty will take effect from Jan. 1st, 1910.

For the yield, see below under Motor Cars.

**Motor Cars.** The new duty on motor cars is graduated according to horse-power, and takes effect from Jan. 1st, 1910. The full scale is as follows:

|                                                      | £ | s. | d.  |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|----|-----|
| Motor bicycles and tricycles of whatever horse-power |   | 1  | 0 0 |

### Motor Cars.

|                                        |    |    |     |
|----------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Not exceeding 6½ h.p.                  | 2  | 2  | 0   |
| Exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12 h.p. | 3  | 3  | 0   |
| " 12                                   | 16 | 4  | 0   |
| " 16                                   | 26 | 6  | 0   |
| " 26                                   | 33 | 8  | 0   |
| " 33                                   | 40 | 10 | 0   |
| " 40                                   | 60 | 21 | 0   |
| " 60 h.p.                              |    | 42 | 0 0 |

A rebate of half the duty is allowed on cars kept by doctors for the purposes of their profession.

**The Yield.** The estimated yield for 1909-10 from the duty on motor spirit is £340,000. The extension to Jan. 1st, 1910, of the date when the duty comes into force for trade vehicles, etc., will, however, make some difference. The duty on motor cars is expected to bring in £410,000, but of this the local authorities will continue to receive £150,000, the sum equivalent to the old duties, leaving £260,000 for the Exchequer.

Neither of these two sums—£340,000 from the motor spirit duty and £260,000, the net proceeds of the motor car duties—is available for the reduction of the deficit. The £600,000 thus raised will be paid to the road improvement account, for which see article DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS BILL, p. 406.

## VII. The National Debt.

In conclusion, the Bill authorises the reduction of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt from £28,000,000 to £25,000,000. An amendment moved on Report authorises a further reduction of £500,000, for which see Revised Estimates under BUDGET, p. 121.

## THE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

The Budget was introduced on April 29th, and the Finance Bill was read a third time on Nov. 4th. The passage of the Bill through the House occupied 57½ days, of which 4 were devoted to the second reading, 4½ to the Committee stage, 9 to the Report stage, and 3 to the third reading.

(See OCCURRENCES

## LORD LANSDOWNE'S MOTION.

On Nov. 16th, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose from his place in the House of Lords and said: "My Lords, I beg to give notice that on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill I shall move:—That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

DURING PRINTING.)

## TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

The Finance Bill of 1909 brought into the forefront of politics the question of the taxation of land values. The advocates of the taxation of land values desire to make the landlord pay upon the full value of his land, whether used or unused. They contend that this would enormously reduce the price and rent of land. Under the present rating system the same piece of land might be rated thus: If idle, at nothing; if partly used, say as a sheep farm, at 6d. per acre; if a small holding, at £1; if a market garden, at £8; if used for a house, at £10; if for a public school, £20; and if for city waterworks at any price which the wealth of the city will encourage the landowner to ask.

The Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes which sat in 1884 under the presidency of H.M. the King (then Prince of Wales) reported that: "At present, land available for building in the neighbourhood of our populous centres, though its capital value is very great, is probably producing a small yearly return until it is let for building. The owners of this land are not rated in relation to real value, but to the actual annual income. They can thus afford to keep their land out of the market, and to part with only small quantities so as to raise the price beyond the natural monopoly price which the land would command by its advantages of position. Meantime, the general expenditure of the town on improvements is increasing the value of their property. If this land were rated at, say, 4 per cent. on its selling value, the owners would have a more direct incentive to part with it to those who are desirous of building, and a two-fold advantage would result to the community. First, all the valuable property would contribute to the rates, and thus the burden on the occupiers would be diminished by the increase in the rateable property. Secondly, the owners of the building land would be forced to offer their land for sale, and thus their competition with one another would bring down the price of building land, and so diminish the tax in the shape of ground rent, or price paid for land which is now levied on urban enterprise by the adjacent land-owners, a tax, be it remembered, which is no recompense for any industry or expenditure on their part, but is the natural result of the activity of the townspeople themselves."

The taxation of land values is in practice, in one form or another, in New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Canada, as well as in some parts of Germany and the United States. Reports on the working of the system in British Colonies and foreign countries, together with much other information on the subject, were published as **Parliamentary Papers** in 1909. [Cd. 4578, 4750, 4845.]

The principle has been advocated from time to time by Liberal leaders. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Hull on March 9th, 1899, said: "It is an intolerable injustice that an enhanced value should be given to land by the improvement and development of a locality, while the owner of the property, who reaps the benefit, contributes nothing to the cost."

A Bill to effect a separate valuation of land and improvements in Scotland for the purpose of determining taxable land values was rejected by the Lords in 1907. In 1908 it was passed by the Lords, but with an amendment limiting its operation to local districts in which it might be introduced by a kind of local option. The Government did not proceed with the measure.

The United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values was formed in 1907 "for the purpose of promoting the taxation of land values throughout Great Britain and Ireland." It consists of representatives of English, Scottish, and Irish leagues. "Land Values," the monthly journal of the movement, formerly published by the Scottish League, is now issued by the Committee. A Press Bureau has been established to supply the Press with information. The Manager is Mr. John Orr, and the office is at 20, Tothill Street, Westminster. In connection with the publication of literature on the subject, the Committee have instituted a special Land Values Publication Department, which publishes and issues the literature to the various Leagues and to the public. Secretaries, Crompton L. Davies and John Paul. Treasurer, W. R. Lester. Office, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The views of the United Committee on Mr. Lloyd George's Finance Bill were stated as follows:

"The Finance Bill, in the opinion of the Committee, is eminently satisfactory. By its provision for a careful and uniform valuation of land apart from improvements it makes the application of their principles possible in the near future. While the taxes are both partial and insignificant, they recognise that it would be unwise, impolitic, and perhaps unjust to levy substantial taxes on a hastily prepared and imperfect valuation. They are content that the Government should have attempted to take practically only one step in this new and far-reaching character. Valuation is so large a question in itself; its performance will throw so much light on the relations of industry, land tenure, and taxation that there can be no harm in giving great and almost undivided attention to the provisions of this great piece of statistical information which will serve as a basis for every agreement in connection with the use of land, as well as of the payments required by the State from citizens.

## THE DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT BILL.

This important measure has for its object the promotion of the economic development of the United Kingdom, and the improvement of roads. Its introduction was foreshadowed in the Budget speech on April 20th, and, speaking on that occasion, Mr. Lloyd-George explained the origin and aims of the Bill. "Any man," he said, "who has crossed and recrossed this country from north to south, and east to west, must have been perplexed at finding that there was so much waste and wilderness possible in such a crowded little island. There are millions of acres in this country which are more stripped and sterile than they were, and providing a living for fewer people than they did, even a thousand years ago—acres which abroad would either be clad in profitable timber or be brought even to a higher state of cultivation. We want to do more in the way of developing the resources of our own country. We have been spending during the last two or three years £300,000 a year on work which I should not like to disparage. I have no doubt it has relieved a good deal of distress, and was the best that could be done as a temporary expedient; but still it is wasteful expenditure. We think the money could be spent more profitably and with better judgment so long as we take a wider view of our responsibilities."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then dwelt at some length upon the question of afforestation. There was, he said, a very general agreement that some steps should be taken in the direction, not of afforestation, but of the re-afforestation of the waste lands of this country. (See p. 443 for article on AFFORESTATION.)

Returning to the general question of development, he said he doubted whether there was a great industrial country in the world which spent less money on work directly connected with the development of its resources than we did. He instanced the case of agriculture, and referred to the Budgets of foreign countries as compared with our own. There was reason to be ashamed at the contrast between the wise and lavish generosity of countries much poorer than ours and the short-sighted and niggardly parsimony with which we doled out small sums for the encouragement of agriculture. We were not getting out of the land anything like what it was capable of endowing us with. Of the enormous quantity of agricultural and dairy produce, of fruit and timber, which was imported into this country a considerable portion could be, and ought to be, raised on our own land.

**National Development Grant.** A certain amount of money was spent in this country, in a spasmodic kind of way, in light railways and harbours, giving an indirect but very meagre assistance to agriculture. It was proposed to gather all these grants together into one National Development Grant, and to put, in this year, an additional sum of £200,000 to the grant to be used in the promotion of schemes having for their purpose the development of the resources of the country. The purpose was, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer further explained on the second reading, to do for rural industries here what

had been done in France, the United States, Hungary, and other countries, and in the Colonies. It was intended to systematise, co-ordinate, and organise various kinds of assistance so as to make them real and effective. (For full details see Part I. below.)

**Motors and Roads.** Dealing with the question of motor traffic Mr. Lloyd-George said that a beginning would be made this year with a scheme for dealing with this new but increasingly troublesome problem. It was, he said, quite clear that our present system of roads and roadmaking was inadequate for the demands increasingly being made upon it by the new form of traction. Roads were too narrow, corners were too frequent and too sharp, high hedges had their dangers, and the old metal-ling, admirably suited as it was to the old forms of traction, was utterly unfitted for the motor car. The brunt of the expense, at the beginning, must be borne by motorists, and to do them justice they were willing to subscribe handsomely for such a purpose, so long as a guarantee was given in the method and control of the expenditure that the funds so raised would be wisely spent. The scheme he would propose was prepared in full consultation with leading members of the Automobile Club. (For details of scheme see Part II. below.)

**Raising of Funds.** It was proposed to put a tax of 3d. per gallon on petrol used by motor vehicles, and a tax on motor cars, graduated according to horse-power. (For scale of duties see FINANCE BILL.) The total sum thus available for this part of the development scheme bearing upon road improvement would be £600,000, a figure which should rapidly increase in succeeding years.

### PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

(At the time of going to press the Lords' Amendments had not been considered by the House of Commons. See p. 393.)

#### Part I. Development.

**Development Commissioners.**—In order to carry out this part of the measure five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Treasury (according to the Lords' amendment by Royal Warrant), and styled the Development Commissioners. Two only of the Commissioners are to receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. The Commissioners will be assisted by a staff of paid officials. All applications for grants or loans will be referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, will draw up a draft recommendation for the Treasury, and this recommendation, according to a Lords' amendment, must lie on the tables of both Houses for 30 days. The Commissioners themselves were originally entitled to frame schemes, but this was struck out in the Lords. In any case, before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners shall consult the Road Board. (See Part II.) The Commissioners are to draw up an annual report, which will be laid before Parliament.

**Development Fund.** All grants and loans will be made out of a separate fund, which will be fed by: (1) sums annually voted by Parliament;

(2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund, and payable in five annual instalments of £500,000 each, in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan. In regard to item (2), it was originally intended that the annual surpluses (where any), due either to unexpected accessions to the revenue, or savings upon the estimates, and which had formed the sinking fund for the liquidation of debt, should be diverted, in future, into the development fund, but the proposal was afterwards abandoned in favour of a grant from the Consolidated Fund.

An account showing the receipts into and issues out of the development fund up to March 31st each year is to be drawn up not later than the succeeding Sept. 30th for submission to Parliament.

**Purposes for which the fund will be used.** The Treasury will make free grants and loans for the following purposes: (1) Aiding and developing agriculture and rural industries (for definition, see below), by promoting scientific research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including the provision of farm institutes), the organisation of co-operation, instruction in marketing produce, and the extension of the provision of small holdings, and by the adoption of any other means calculated to develop agriculture and rural industries. (2) Forestry, including the purchase and planting of land, the conducting of inquiries, experiments and research for the purposes of promoting forestry and the teaching of methods of afforestation. (3) The reclamation and drainage of land. (4) The general improvement of rural transport, including the making of light railways, but not the construction or improvement of roads. (5) The construction and improvement of harbours and canals. (6) The development and improvement of fisheries.

**Definition of Agriculture and Rural Industries.** Under this heading are included agriculture, horticulture, dairying, the breeding of horses, cattle, and other live stock and poultry, the cultivation of bees, home and cottage industries, the cultivation and propagation of flax, the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, and any other industries connected with the above.

**Acquisition of Land.** Power is given to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to acquire land, compulsorily if necessary, for any purpose for which a grant is made to them. Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

## Part II. Road Improvement.

**Road Board.** This part constitutes a Road Board for the purpose of improving the facilities for motor traffic. The Board will consist of a small body of about five members, assisted by a paid staff. One of the members of the Board, who must be either chairman or vice-chairman, will receive a salary.

**Powers of the Board.** The Board is given power to act either directly by themselves in constructing new roads, or indirectly through the existing highway authorities, whom the Board will be able to stimulate by means

of grants and loans made in consideration of the authorities undertaking either to construct such new roads or effect such improvement in existing roads as will facilitate motor traffic. An amendment in the Lords also enabled grants to be made towards meeting the additional expenditure incurred by the highway authority in maintaining the roads in consequence of motor traffic. The sums expended by the Road Board out of income on the construction of new roads or the acquisition of land, or in respect of any loan raised for any such purpose, shall not in any year exceed one-third of the estimated receipts of the Road Board for that year.

The construction of new roads, however, will be a subsidiary matter, and money available will be used, in the first instance, on the improvement of existing roads, by which is meant widening, cutting off corners, levelling, treating the surface to mitigate the dust nuisance, deviations round villages, etc. Any new roads that are constructed will be primarily confined to motor traffic, and the speed limit will not apply on them.

**Acquisition of Land.** Both the Road Board and highway authorities are given compulsory powers for the acquisition of land, the procedure being identical with that in the Small Holdings Act.

An amendment moved in the Lords enables the local highway authority to recover from any person whose property has been increased in value by the construction of a new road a certain proportion of the expenditure of the road board or highway authority.

In addition to the power of acquiring land for new roads, the Board was originally given power to acquire land in rural districts on either side of the proposed road, to the extent of 220 yards in depth. (This provision was struck out in the Lords.) This power, it was intended, should enable the Road Board to a great extent to reap the increment in value of lands adjoining the new motor roads, due to their construction, and it was hoped that this source of revenue, as well as the charges for allowing private roads leading to houses in the neighbourhood to communicate with the new roads, might go some way towards recouping the Road Board for the expenditure on construction and maintenance.

**Expenses.** The expenses of the Road Board will be defrayed out of a fund to which the net proceeds of the duties on motor spirit and on licences for motor cars are to be carried. (See introduction to article.)

With the approval of the Treasury, the Road Board may borrow on the security of the road improvement grant for the purpose of meeting any expenditure which appears to the Treasury to be of such a nature that it ought to be spread over a term of years. The total amount required for the payment of interest on, and the repayment of the money, must not exceed £200,000 in one year.

**Annual Report to Parliament.** The Road Board shall make an annual report to the Treasury for submission to Parliament.

**Effect on Employment.** A general clause provides that, in approving, executing, or making advances towards the execution of any work involving the employment of labour on a considerable scale, regard shall be had, so far as is reasonably practicable, to the general state and prospects of employment.

## ELECTORAL REFORM.

Mr. Asquith stated in Aug. 1908 that the Government regarded it as "a binding obligation" to submit, before it went out of office, a really effective scheme of electoral reform. As a step to this end a Royal Commission was appointed in Dec. "to examine the various schemes which have been adopted or proposed, in order to secure a fully representative character for popularly elected legislative bodies, and to consider whether, and how far they, or any of them, are capable of application in this country in regard to the existing electorate." The Commission, which held many sittings in 1909, consists of Lord Richard Cavendish (chairman), Lord Locher, Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Charles Norton Eliot, Hon. William Pember Reeves, and Mr. Waller Hills, M.P.

### *Alleged Faults of Present System.*

The present system of electing representatives is mainly criticised on the ground that it makes no provision for the representation of minorities, while, on the other hand, it gives majorities no security; for a party that has a large majority of votes in its favour in a minority of constituencies and small majorities against it in a majority of constituencies, will be in a minority in the House of Commons: indeed, it happened in two comparatively recent General Elections in the United Kingdom that a minority of electors returned a majority of members. Further, a candidate has no chance of being accepted unless he subscribes to the full creed of a party and obeys the party "machine." And, lastly the rise of a third party in politics raises problems in single-member constituencies of which the second ballot—a remedy tried and found wanting in other European countries—offers no solution.

### *The Remedy Proposed.*

The advocates of Proportional Representation, which, in one form or another, has already been introduced in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania, and in the senatorial and provincial elections of the South African Union, assert boldly that if representative government is to be a reality, it must ultimately occupy the whole area of representative institutions.

The essential feature of all schemes of proportional representation is the formation of constituencies returning several members—the number might vary from 3 to as many as 13 or more. For it is only if several members are returned that the representation can be divided between the different parties existing in the constituency in proportion to their strength. If the whole of a district is represented by one man, only one section of opinion in that district enjoys representation. If the country was so divided that each constituency contained only electors of similar opinions, the system of one-member constituencies would be unobjectionable. But such a state of things is a practical impossibility. These larger constituencies, if created, might well follow the existing lines of counties and large cities; thus Manchester might be one constituency returning nine members, and Wiltshire one constituency returning five.

In the constituencies returning several members the object aimed at is to allot to

each section of opinion the number of representatives corresponding generally to its strength. Thus, in the case of a city entitled to nine members, if four-ninths of the electors were Liberals, three-ninths Unionist Tariff Reformers, one-ninth Unionist Free Traders, and one-ninth supporters of the Independent Labour Party, the true representation of that city would be four Liberals, three Tariff Reformers, one Unionist Free Trader, and one Labour Member. This object can be attained by several methods, which, however, fall generally into two groups—being either systems of "lists," such as the Belgian system, or systems in which the elector votes independently of any list, as in the system of the "single transferable vote."

### *"List" Systems.*

All "list" systems of proportional representation have this in common, that each party puts forward a list of candidates for which the elector votes either as a whole or with modifications of his own devising. At the close of the poll the returning officer counts the votes given to each list and allots to it a number of seats proportionate to its strength, the candidates who were nominated at the top of the list being generally elected. Thus, if there be Liberal, Conservative, and Socialist lists in a nine-member constituency, and each list gets an equal number of votes, each list will be entitled to three members, who will nearly always be those three candidates whose names appeared at the head of the list. But the "list" method have not found wide favour with British advocates of proportional representation, as the British elector is not used to list voting, and all forms of list systems are thought to give too much power to party managers and allow too little independence to the elector.

### *The Single Transferable Vote.*

The method most favoured in the United Kingdom is that of the "single transferable vote," which operates thus. Form a constituency returning several members. Give each voter one vote (for if he be given as many votes as there are candidates, as in municipal elections, a bare majority of electors, or, where more than two parties exist, the largest single party, will obtain all the representation). Then, if the electors fall naturally into equal and distinct parties corresponding in number to the vacancies to be filled—e.g. five parties in a five-member constituency, the problem is solved, for each party will return a member, the champions of each party receiving each about the same number of votes and occupying the five places at the head of the poll. It may be observed that the Japanese actually use this system. But in practice this satisfactory result would rarely or never happen, at any rate in the United Kingdom. It is more likely that with us there would be three parties of unequal size—Liberal, Conservative, and Labour; and in such a case, if each elector has one vote, it may happen that the most numerous party will not obtain the majority of the seats because it may waste its votes in giving its most popular candidate a large majority. Thus a poll in a five-member constituency, in which there are 6,000 Conservatives, 2,000 Liberals, and 2,000 Labour men, might result as follows:

|                      |      |               |
|----------------------|------|---------------|
| First Conservative . | 5500 | } Elected.    |
| First Liberal .      | 1002 |               |
| First Labour man .   | 1001 |               |
| Second Labour man .  | 999  |               |
| Second Liberal .     | 998  | } Not elected |
| Second Conservative. | 450  |               |
| Third Conservative . | 50   |               |

—a plainly unjust result, in which the great popularity of the first Conservative candidate has actually lost his party two seats. It is in order to avoid this evil that the vote is made *transferable*—i.e. the elector is allowed to indicate to whom he wishes his vote transferred if the candidate whom he most favours does not need his vote. This the elector does by marking the candidate he likes best by the figure 1, and indicating his second, third, and further choices by the figures 2, 3 and so on, placed opposite the names of other candidates.

The task of the returning officer involves more care than the present system. He has, in the first instance, to ascertain what is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, a number usually called "*the quota*." [For it must always be borne in mind, in considering a proportional system, that a candidate, to ensure election, does not need to poll a majority of the votes cast—i.e. to have a majority of the electors as his own personal supporters—but only to poll a number of votes enough to make it certain that he will be one of the candidates high enough on the poll to secure a seat—e.g. where five are to be elected that he will be one of the first five.] This quota is determined as follows: just as in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, and the quota there would therefore be one more than half, so in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third—for not more than two candidates can poll so much—and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on, and the general rule for arriving at the quota is to divide the total of all the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. Thus, in the above illustration, the quota would be  $\frac{10,000}{6} + 1 = 1667$ .

Having ascertained the quota, the returning officer declares elected the candidates who have received that number of votes, and then transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as next preferences by the voters whose votes are transferred. He then declares elected those candidates who, as a result of these transfers, have received the quota. Thus, this operation would result in the election of more Conservative candidates in the illustration given above, for the first Conservative candidate would be left with 1667 votes (one quota) only, and the balance would be transferred—if the electors had so marked their papers—to the second and third Conservative candidates, who thus would have received the quota and been elected.

If these transfers of surplus votes do not result in filling all the vacancies, the candidates lowest on the poll are eliminated by the returning officer one after the other and their votes are transferred, in accordance with the wishes of their supporters, to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This is done on the theory that their election is hopeless, and

therefore their supporters are treated as being asked and (where further preferences are marked) as answering the question, "The candidate of your first choice being hopeless, whom now do you prefer?" The returning officer continues this process of elimination until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The system thus gives the majority of the electors a majority of the representatives, while securing to every minority of any considerable size the share of representation which is its due.

### Other Systems of Voting.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to deal with the various earlier attempts, more or less unsatisfactory, to secure more accurate representation, but we may mention in passing the cumulative and the limited vote. On the system of the *Cumulative Vote* each elector in a many-membered constituency had as many votes as there were vacancies, with liberty to give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleased. The objection to this system is the same as the objection to the non-transferable single vote above described. A very popular candidate does harm to his own cause, and a premium is put upon the undesirable calculations of machine politicians. This system was used in School Board elections.

The *Limited Vote*, on the other hand, is the name given to the system by which an elector in a many-membered constituency had a number of votes less than the number of vacancies without the power of giving more than one vote to one man. It was used in the "3-cornered" parliamentary constituencies which existed from 1867 to 1885.

The *Second Ballot* is often mentioned in connection with proportional representation, but in reality it is a device which is the opposite of a proportional system. The Second Ballot preserves the method of single-member constituencies, which, according to the view of supporters of the proportional principle, makes true representation impossible, and (in its most usual form) provides that, where more than two candidates contest a seat, then, unless the man at the head of the poll has the support of more than half of the voters, a second election is held after an interval of seven or fourteen days, at which only the two candidates highest on the indecisive poll present themselves to the electors. It thus extinguishes minorities more completely than the present system.

As a substitute for the second ballot, the use of the *Alternative Vote* has been much favoured of late years. By this system, which is in force in parts of Australia, the elector in a single-member constituency, where three or more candidates stand, can mark with a 2 the name of his second choice. Then, if the leading candidate has not a clear majority, the candidate lowest on the poll is eliminated, and his votes transferred, just as on the system of the single transferable vote.

Further information as to all matters connected with electoral reform may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. of the *Proportional Representation Society*, Mr. John H. Humphreys, 107, Algernon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

The movement for the Enfranchisement of Women, which received its first great impulse during the Parliament of 1867, has within the limits of the Parliament of 1906 considerably increased in importance, and has received a much larger measure of public attention.

This is due to a number of causes. The return of the Liberals with a great majority in 1906 meant that a far larger number of members were pledged by their Women's organisations to support a Bill giving the Parliamentary franchise to women. The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was known to be, as Mr. Disraeli had been in 1867, a supporter of the Cause. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies had very markedly increased in numbers and in organisation during the Parliaments from 1886 to 1906. The constituencies had heard a great deal more of the subject; and with the increasing usefulness and work of women in such organisations as the Primrose League, the Women's Liberal Federation, and the great Temperance Societies, women had not only rendered great services to the political parties, but they themselves had become more interested in political life, and more educated in the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The increase of power to the Labour and Socialist parties in Parliament had a marked effect in the progress of thought on this question. Women engaged in industrial and professional lives, with no other homes save those that they were able to make by their own earnings, became acutely conscious how domestic legislation was affecting their lives in the industrial market. They observed that the Trades Unions were able through the Parliamentary vote to put great pressure on the Government. The legislation which was enacted by Parliament was often passed solely with the view of benefiting the voter, and with a total disregard of the interests of those who were handicapped by having no vote. One illustration of this may be given, and it is one example only, of many which might be quoted. The Licensing Bill, introduced into Parliament in 1908, had one clause by which all women employed in the bars or offices of public-houses were excluded from the calling. Barmaids were thus to be deprived of their living, and not only these women, but typists, secretaries, and waitresses on these premises were thus excluded. The number of women involved in this clause was very large.

Probably the great extension of the suffrage movement, the sense Parliament had that it was wrong to legislate for a class who had no representation, enabled the champions of the women in Parliament to get the clause withdrawn before the Bill went to the House of Lords, where it was rejected.

Thus, we may say that the rise of political organisations in which women are given a prominent and equal part with men, the spread of education, and the tendency towards legislation which interfered increasingly with the freedom of individuals, especially hampering the lives of working women, all contributed to expose the anomaly of the fact that one-half of the community is excluded by its sex from the maxim, that taxation and representation should go together.

The advocates of Woman Suffrage are under this difficulty, that the leverage which they possess is but small. Each class of male voter has received the franchise at the hands of Parliaments in which there has been a party in favour of a widening of the basis of representation. Women have no footing in Parliament. Having no votes, they have no power over Parliamentary candidates and members. If the reasonableness of their cause does not appeal to the voter and the member, their voice cannot be heard save through the individual member who believes in their claim and is convinced their enfranchisement would be an act of justice. No Cabinet has ever been formed which was unanimous on the subject, though Cabinets have had Prime Ministers who were strongly in favour of the Cause, and Parliaments have time and again given academic support to private members' bills granting the suffrage to women.

The history of the Women's Social and Political Union can hardly be written at this date. Its leaders are women of marked capacity and of the highest character. They are in deadly earnest, and have all the power which comes with pursuing an end with the zeal and enthusiasm of fanatics. Their successes have been largely due to the inept handling of the position by the Government. A capricious and changing policy is never successful in the government of the people, and in this case "the people" includes women as well as men. How far what is known as "militant methods" have furthered or retarded the cause perhaps will never be exactly known till one or other party is in power on a narrow majority.



Mr. Asquith has shown himself as unwilling to receive the representation of the law-abiding Suffrage Societies as he has been to countenance those organisations which have carried petitions to the House and have been arrested for impeding the police. The refusal to yield has been met with acts of increasing violence, and with the increase in the number of arrests the numbers of the Women's Social and Political Union have largely increased.

During the progress of the more violent propaganda several new societies have been formed. Their titles suggest their objects. The Anti-Suffrage League, which has members of both sexes, is not much heard of, as public speaking for women is against the theory of the society, and their small funds, compared with the large war chests of the militants, are a test of the popularity of their League. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage was the result of the Anti-Suffrage League. The Woman's Freedom League has the well-known Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson for leaders. The "peaceful picketing" of the Houses of Parliament is amongst their best-known efforts.

While this activity is going on in Great Britain, the Woman's Suffrage Movement has reached its goal in many lands. New Zealand has possessed adult suffrage for men and women for nearly twenty years. Women have used their constitutional rights freely, and no woman has been elected to, or has stood for, Parliament. Three States possess the franchise in America. The movement in the United States is strong, though there is a party in Great Britain which disputes the fact. The conditions of the adult vote for males in the United States, and the effect which they have on the representation in Congress, make the circumstances different from those of Great Britain. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland have all granted the franchise to women. The statesmen of Norway, in deciding that the vote should be given, expressed the belief that the women of Norway ought not to be subjected to what the women in Great Britain are undertaking and enduring for this cause. When the vote was accorded, the Government raised the wages of their women civil servants before the franchise was used for either party in the country. In all the Continental States there are strong bodies of women who are advocating their cause wherever the country has any form of representative government. In Russia women have suffered equally with men in the great struggle for liberty and just

government. Suffering with them, if the dawn of true liberty ever breaks in that land, they will not be denied the equal rights of freemen and freewomen.

The **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** consists of more than 100 societies in Great Britain whose sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women. It is strictly a non-party organisation, and in Oct. 1909 it issued statements condemning the use of violence in political propaganda. It has always carried on its work by orderly and constitutional methods, believing that the cause of women's suffrage, the basis of which was justice and not force, did not require such methods for its advocacy. **President**, Mrs. Fawcett; **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Edith Dimock; **Sec.**, Miss Marion Phillips, B.A., D.Sc. (Econ.). **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The **Women's Social and Political Union** was formed in 1903. The official organ of the Union, *Votes for Women*, is published every Thursday, price 1d. An "At Home" is held every Monday afternoon from 3 to 5, in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, and every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 in the St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, W. The **Committee** consists of: Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Tuke (Joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.), Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Neal, and Miss Elizabeth Robins. **Address**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

**Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association**, formed 1908 to influence the Conservative party to extend the franchise to "duly qualified women." **President**, Lady Knightley; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

**Women's Local Government Society**, established 1893, on a non-party basis, to promote the removal of all remaining legal disabilities of women in respect to local government; the participation of women in local government, both as administrators and as officials; and the study among women of their duties as citizens in respect to local government. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Leigh Browne; **Asst. Sec.**, Miss Berry. **Office**, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Women's Freedom League**. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes. **President**, Mrs. Despard; **Hon. Treasurer**, Miss Benett; **Hon. Organising Sec.**, Mrs. Teresa Billington Greig; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Edith How Martyn, A.R.C.S., B.Sc. **Office**, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The **Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and other Workers' Representation Committee** has Woman Suffrage as its sole object. **Secs.**, Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

The **National Women's Anti-Suffrage League** was formed to resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament, while maintaining the principle of representation of women on municipal and other local bodies. The **hon. treasurer** is the Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P.; the office is at Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

## THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The Socialist forces of Great Britain are marshalled in many companies, marching, however, in two main divisions, which may be described as the revolutionary and the evolutionary respectively. The revolutionary Socialists have been definitely organised since 1880, when the *Social Democratic Federation* was founded; but they have made comparatively little headway, and are politically unimportant. The membership and the number of branches have grown in the last few years in sympathy with the general Socialist advance. Leaders in the party have been Messrs. H. M. Hyndman, H. Quelch, H. E. Burrows, Geo. Lansbury, and others. The Countess of Warwick is a prominent member. For a brief period the S.D.F. joined the Labour and Socialist coalition, but withdrew on the ground that it could not work conjointly with non-Socialist organisations. A resolution to resume the alliance was proposed at the Bristol Conference (Easter, 1909), but received only two votes. The Party has no direct representative in Parliament. During 1909 it contested no Parliamentary bye-election, but for the prospective General Election nine candidates are already, before constituencies. Apart from London, the main strength of the S.D. Party (as it has been known since its severance from the Labour Party) is at Northampton, Bristol, Bradford, Southampton and Coventry. It has a sprinkling of representatives on municipal and other local authorities. The Party has a weekly organ, *Justice*, and a monthly, the *Social Democrat*. It also publishes pamphlets and books from the Twentieth Century Press, 37A, Cleikenwell Green, E.C.

First steps in the evolutionary movement were taken by the *Fabian Society*, founded in 1884. The Fabians have endeavoured to permeate public opinion by the appeal to intellect, and have affected the middle and upper classes rather than the proletariat. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, George Bernard Shaw, and Chiozza Money are prominent among the many distinguished writers whose services have been enlisted, but Mr. Wells is no longer a member. The *Fabian Tracts*, published at frequent intervals, have attained wide circulation and influence. The Fabian Society is affiliated to the Labour Party, although it contains many advanced Liberals, including five members of Parliament. Recently the Society has promoted candidatures for Parliament. It financed the Labour candidate at the Taunton bye-election, and will run candidates at the next General Election, but up to Nov. 1909, the only candidate definitely allocated to a constituency was Alderman W. S. Sanders, L.C.C., to Portsmouth. The Fabian Society was directly responsible for Mr. Frank Smith's unsuccessful (Labour) candidature for Taunton in Feb. 1909. The Society has branches for propaganda at both senior and most of the other Universities. It has about 3000 members. Sec., Mr. Edward R. Pease; Offices, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The main body of English Socialists is enrolled with the *Independent Labour Party* (to be carefully distinguished from the Labour Party, of which it is only the definitely Socialist wing). The I.L.P. was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and

exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Its first President was Mr. Keir Hardie, who is still its most conspicuous figure. The I.L.P. consists entirely of Socialists, but in conjunction with the Fabians and the chief Trade Unionist organisations it helped in 1900 to form the *Labour Representation Committee* (now known as the *Labour Party*). Of this larger organisation it is distinctly the driving force, and by resolution passed at its Annual Conference at Hull in 1908, the Labour Party is pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim. The same year the Party's Socialist status was recognised by its affiliation to the International Socialist Congress.

The Chairman of the I.L.P. is Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P. The following nine M.P.'s are members of the I.L.P. (i.e. Socialists) and supported from its funds:—

J. R. Macdonald, Leicester.  
Philip Snowden, Blackburn.  
J. Parker, Halifax.  
J. Keir Hardie, Merthyr Tydfil.  
T. Summerbell, Sunderland.  
J. R. Clynes, Manchester, N.E.  
F. W. Jowett, Bradford, W.  
Victor Grayson, Colne Valley.  
Joseph Pointer, Attercliffe.

Mr. Grayson, elected July, 1907, at the bye-election caused by the raising of Sir James Kitson to the peerage, was the candidate of the local I.L.P. branches, and was the first member returned to the House of Commons as an unqualified Socialist. The anti-Socialist campaign, which broke out all over the country mainly in consequence of this election, gave, contrary to its authors' expectations, a great impetus to the Socialist movement. During 1909 the I.L.P. was concerned in 3 Parliamentary candidatures. At Attercliffe (Sheffield) Mr. Pointer won a seat from the Liberals. At Croydon Mr. Frank Smith, and at Bermondsey Dr. Salter were unsuccessful. Ten candidatures, in addition to the nine sitting members, have been already sanctioned for the next General Election. The number is now 800. The Party has a printing and publishing business, which issues the *Socialist Review* monthly, and many pamphlets and books. The Party organ is the *Labour Leader*, published weekly from Manchester. Another Socialist organ is *The New Age*. I.L.P. Sec., Francis Johnson. Offices, 23, Bride Lane, E.C.

At the November Municipal elections, the net Socialist and Labour gains were 23 seats. There were 573 candidatures, of which 122 were successful.

The *Woman's Labour League*, now four years old, is a vigorous offshoot from the Independent Labour Party. Its Gen. Sec. is Mrs. Middleton, and it maintains several divisional organisers.

Although Socialism is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising marked influence through all the Churches. A feature of the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1908 was its revelation of the hold Socialism has obtained on an important section of the Established Church. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the *Church Socialist League* that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint Secretaries of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and

the Rev. J. H. Hastings. The annual Conference 1909 disclosed a membership of about 1200. The Rev. W. E. Moll is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement. Prominent among these is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, under whose presidency the *League of Progressive Thought and Social Service* was established in 1908. This has had a phenomenal growth. At the General Assembly in October, 122 branches and a membership of of 4371 was reported (not all acknowledged Socialists, however). The League has a weekly organ, the *Christian Commonwealth*. **General Sec., R. Stewart; Organising Sec., Rev. F. R. Swan; Headquarters, King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W.**

The *Clarion* Fellowship, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, edited by Robert Blatchford.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **Socialist Party of Great Britain**, 107, Charlotte Street, W.; **Socialist Labour Party**, 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; **Christian Social Union**, 102, Adelaide Road, N.W.; **Guild of St. Matthew**, 376, Strand, W.C.; **Socialist Church Union**, Hon. Sec., John Mitchell, 26, Fourlands Road, Idle, Bradford; **Socialist Sunday Schools Union**, Sec., Fred Coates, 154, Halliwell Lane, Cheetham Hill, Manchester. **The Young Socialist League**, Sec., W. F. Bradley, 39, Sweet Briar Walk, Upper Edmonton, N.

#### **Anti-Socialist Union.**

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain was established in 1908 to co-ordinate the efforts of existing societies in opposing the Socialist movement. The Society exists to train speakers and issue publications. It is raising a fund to run "Working-men" Unionist candidates at the General Election. **President, the Duke of Devonshire; Chairman, Claude Lowther; Sec., Harman Grisewood. Offices, 58 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.**

#### **In the British Colonies.**

In Australasia, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the **Socialists' Federation of Australasia**, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is the *Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. One-third of the representatives in the Second Chambers of both the Federal and the States Governments are Labour members, a large number of whom are avowed Socialists, while nearly all the others are sympathetic towards Socialism. A Labour Government, largely composed of Socialists, came into office under Mr. Fisher in November 1908, but was defeated in June 1909. A Liberal Labour Ministry is in power in South Australia. At the Queensland elections in 1907, 27 Labour members were returned to a house of 45. The New South Wales Labour League Conference refused to adopt a definite formula of Socialism by 71 to 40. In New Zealand the Socialist Party has active branches at Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin and Nelson. During 1909 the party's organ, the *Commonwealth*, was converted from a monthly to a weekly.

In nearly every part of the Dominion of

Canada there have been for many years Socialist groups. In 1904 a congress was held, and the **United Socialist Party of Canada** was formed. It is intensely doctrinaire, and refuses to affiliate with the Socialist International Congress. British Columbia and Toronto are the strongholds of Socialism in Canada at present, but at the General Elections of 1909, the antagonism between Labour and Socialism led to defeats all round. The organ is the weekly *Western Clarion*, published at Vancouver, but other weekly papers give special columns to Socialist news.

In South Africa a Socialist Conference was held in 1907 for the purpose of unifying the movement. The bodies represented were: The Independent Labour Party of Transvaal; Sozialistischer Verein Vorwaerts (Johannesburg); Federazione Socialista Carlo Marx (Johannesburg); Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (Johannesburg); Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town), which publishes the *Cape Socialist*; and Social Democratic Federation (Natal). Three Social Democrats have been returned to the Natal Legislature.

#### **In Foreign Countries.**

A Permanent Socialist Bureau has been established at Brussels since 1900, which has as one of its functions the co-ordination and concentration of the work of the national groups. It was estimated that the delegates at the Stuttgart International Labour and Socialist Congress in 1907 represented a total of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons. For details of the reports submitted to the Congress as to the strength of the Socialist movement in the various countries, see the 1908 ANNUAL, pp. 520-30.

In Argentina there is one Socialist representative in the House of Deputies and the party runs a daily paper.

In Austria a United Socialist Party was founded in 1888, but, owing to racial distinctions, it was found subsequently advisable to organise into six self-supporting parties: the Germans, Bohemians, Polish, Russian, Italian, and South Slavs. Each is independent in matters of agitation and organisation, but all are agreed on a general programme and tactics, which are settled in a common congress every two years. The strongest of the six national parties is that of Bohemia, where in a population of 6,000,000 there are 120,000 organised Socialists in 2,500 branches. At the last General Election 22 out of the 108 electoral districts returned Socialists on the first ballot, and the party candidates were engaged in 53 second ballots. The party polled 700,000 of the 1,086,700 Bohemian votes cast. Throughout Austria 87 parliamentary seats were obtained. (See last year's ANNUAL, p. 553.) During 1909 strenuous endeavour was made to secure electoral reform in the provinces, but with small avail except in the Alpine districts. The German-Austrian party secured 16 seats in six Landtags and polled 550,000. The party press includes three dailies, four tri-weeklies, nine bi-weeklies, nine weeklies, and many monthlies. A publication department has been established at Vienna. The Young Socialist League, an international organisation founded in 1903, has in Austria 19 branches with 6,000 members. The Czech Young Socialists, organised separately in Bohemia, have a further 6,300 members in 19 branches. In Hungary there

are 130,000 organised Socialists (80,000 of them are in Buda-Pesth), but owing to the extremely limited franchise there is no single Socialist member of the national or local governing bodies. No political organisation is permitted, but practically every Trade Unionist is a Socialist. The movement has a well-equipped publication department, which produces, besides other literature, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 30,000.

In Denmark at the General Election of 1909 the Social Democrats polled one-third of the total votes cast and increased their previous poll by 18,000. They are the largest of the political parties, but the system of seat distribution permitted them to gain no fresh representation. In the Copenhagen municipal election their poll was 44,800, as against 38,800 for the Conservatives, and 11,500 for the Radicals. They hold 20 out of 42 seats on the Council. The Young Socialist League has 24 branches.

In France since 1905 there has been a United Socialist Party, but the warring elements have been busy throughout the period, and there have been frequent threatenings of a rupture again into sections. At the Toulouse Congress in November, 1908, a special endeavour to find a definite basis of unity resulted in the unanimous acceptance of a resolution, which declared that the Party "applies itself with deliberate and constant effort to the conquest of political power; it opposes to all the parties of the bourgeoisie and their programmes, which are either retrograde, or vague, or fragmentary, the full collectivist and communist affirmation, and the constant effort towards the freedom of the organised proletariat, and it considers it the essential duty of its militants to work by electoral action so as to increase the parliamentary and legislative power of Socialism." Hardly had this new agreement been reached when labour troubles in the French postal service led up to a sensational general strike, the initial success of which restored the anarchical trade unionist section to predominance, with the result that the whole question of anti-parliamentarism was reopened at a fresh conference of the Party at St. Etienne. The parliamentarians, however, strengthened their position. Latest figures give the organised strength of the Party at 90,000, with a voting power of about 1,000,000. The official organ is the weekly *La Socialiste*, but there are also two daily papers, a bi-weekly, 37 weekly, and two monthly organs, besides M. Jaures' daily *L'Humanité*. On the fall of the Clemenceau Ministry in August, M. Briand, an ex-Socialist of the Extreme Left, succeeded as Premier.

In Germany 1909 was a year of astonishing Socialist success, simultaneously with a marked tendency towards a less doctrinaire, or "revisionist" policy. The male membership rose during the year ended August from 557,878 to 571,050, while the women increased from 29,488 to 62,259. The total membership of 633,309 represents only 10 per cent. of the votes cast for Socialist candidates at the last General Election. In a bye-election since 1907 the Party had about held its own till this year, when, especially since the fall of Prince Bülow, its vote has increased enormously. At Neustadt, Zwonitz, Coburg, and elsewhere it has won remarkable victories. In the State Landtags corresponding successes have been won. In

Saxony, which had only one Socialist Deputy till 1909, 16 (more than any other party) were returned on the first ballot, and in 53 out of 57 second ballots Socialists took part. In Baden, which had 12 Socialists last time, 10 were elected on the first ballot, and Socialists participated in 35 out of the 37 second ballots. The Socialist vote cast in Baden increased from 30,000 to over 80,000. In Berlin also the Socialists were returned with increased majorities. The number of daily organs published by the party has risen from 71 to 74. New party presses have been established at Bayreuth and Nuremberg, and a Central Press Agency, which gives a daily telephone supply of news to 19 centres has been started. *Vorwärts*, the principal daily organ, returned a profit on the year of £5,500. The receipts of the party for 1908-9 were £55,262 and the expenses, £52,713, of which nearly £12,000 was spent on agitation.

In Holland, as elsewhere, the differences between the "revisionists" and the "extremists" drew to a head in 1909. The anti-parliamentarians started a newspaper, the *Tribune*, which, at a special conference of the party, was condemned and its editors expelled. A new and small extreme party was formed, but it has not been recognised by the international bureau. At the State elections in July, 1909, seven Social Democrats were returned, the same number as previously.

In Italy the General Elections in March, 1909, showed considerable Socialist gains. The party of the Left now consists of 42 Socialists, 23 Republicans, and 49 Radicals; before the election it was composed of 16 Socialists, 30 Republicans, and 36 Radicals. Turin returned three Socialists, Milan, Genoa, and Florence two each, and Venice, Bologna, Rome, Naples, and Palermo one each. The Socialist votes cast in the towns named totalled 55,405. In a few places the extreme Syndicalists ran candidates against the Reformists, but only one was successful.

In Japan there is a young but active party, with several press organs. Madame Sugano Sugo, the editor of the *Jiyu Shiso*, was arrested during 1909 for distributing leaflets, and the Government made this the occasion for issuing a proclamation stating that they "will carry on the war against the Socialist movement so long as they can see any sign of it anywhere."

In Norway in the elections to the Storting up to Oct. 23rd, 1909, the Socialist vote had increased from 8,500 to 18,000. Many second ballots were necessary with Socialist candidates. Two each were elected in Bergen, Stavanger, and Kristiansand. The Socialists headed the poll, though not with an absolute majority. A Social Democratic paper for women was started on Sept. 1st. There are 800 members of the Young Socialist League.

In Russia there has been a Socialist movement since about 1870, but it is difficult to estimate its real strength. More than 100 Socialists were, however, elected to the second Duma, in spite of the severely restricted suffrage and close Government surveillance. In Finland the Labour Party accepted the principles of Social Democracy in 1899. In 1902 the Party numbered 8,151; in 1906, the last year for which exact figures are available, the total was 85,027, of whom 18,986 were women. In the Landtag election in May, 1909, 40 per cent. of the electorate polled for Socialist

candidates, of whom 84 were returned, against 116 of all other parties. The Party owns more than 40 newspapers.

In Spain Socialism has to contend with severe Government and Clerical repression, and the movement is also complicated by its relations with other revolutionary agitations. The Moroccan campaign, the disturbances in Barcelona, and the execution of Señor Ferrer on Oct. 13th, strengthened the agitation during 1909. At the municipal elections in May the party gained eight seats. It has several members in the Cortes. The Young Socialist League has 20 branches, with 1,200 members.

In Switzerland seven Socialists have seats on the National Council. There is a demand for proportional representation, and during 1909 100,000 persons signed a petition for a referendum on the subject. It is calculated that a change would increase the Socialist representation to 20.

In Turkey a branch of the Social Democratic Federation was started at Salonika in August, 1906.

The latest electoral statistics of the Labour and Socialist Movement throughout the world are as follows:

| Country.            | Soc. and Labour Members. | Total Parl. Reprs. | Per-centage. | Lab. & Soc. Votes at Last Elect. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Austria . . .       | 90                       | 510                | 17'6         | 936,673                          |
| Finland . . .       | 83                       | 200                | 41'5         | 308,589                          |
| France . . .        | 52                       | 584                | 8'9          | 877,000                          |
| Great Britain . . . | 47*                      | 670                | 7'0          | 474,013                          |
| Belgium . . .       | 36                       | 166                | 21'7         | —                                |
| Italy . . .         | 36                       | 508                | 7'0          | 325,965                          |
| Denmark . . .       | 24                       | 114                | 21'0         | 76,012                           |
| Russia . . .        | 16                       | 432                | 3'7          | —                                |
| Sweden . . .        | 33                       | 230                | 14'3         | —                                |
| Norway . . .        | 10                       | 117                | 8'5          | 45,000                           |
| Holland . . .       | 7                        | 100                | 7'0          | 65,743                           |
| Chile . . .         | 3                        | 94                 | 3'1          | 18,000                           |
| Switzerland . . .   | 7                        | 167                | 4'1          | 100,000                          |
| Servia . . .        | 1                        | 160                | 0'6          | 3,133                            |
| Argentina . . .     | 1                        | 120                | 0'8          | 3,500                            |
| U.S.A. . . .        | —                        | —                  | —            | 600,000                          |

\* Includes Miners' and other Trade Union representatives.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Daylight Saving is the name given to a proposed alteration of the clock at certain times of the year, so as to bring it more nearly into accord with solar time. The movement in favour of the alteration owes its impetus to Mr. W. Willett, who explained his views in a pamphlet which commanded widespread interest. In the Session of 1908 the idea was embodied by Mr. R. Pearce, M.P., in a Bill which passed its second reading by what has been called "a Parliamentary accident," and was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Pearce's Bill proposed to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by putting forward the clock twenty minutes on four successive Sundays in April and by reversing the process on the four Sundays in September. The Committee found that the paramount advantage would be the greater use of daylight during the months named. The effect of the proposals would be (1) to move the usual hours of work and leisure nearer sunrise, (2) to promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes of all kinds, (3) to lessen the use of licensed houses, (4) to facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces, (5) to benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes, (6) to reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light. The report further found that the principle of the Bill was supported by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, and other towns, the borough councils of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bournemouth, Hackney, Llandudno, and other places; by the L. & N.W. Railway, L. & S.W. Railway, G.C. Railway, and G.E. Railway (except as regards Continental traffic); by the Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, comprising 700,000 members, etc. The Committee considered that the best mode of attaining the object would be one single alteration of one hour at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday of April, and a similar change in the reverse direction at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September. The Committee also considered that there was no practical difficulty in adjusting clocks and watches to the seasonable changes. There would be no interference with

Greenwich mean time, and for all scientific purposes, such as astronomy and navigation, Greenwich mean time would continue to be used. The Bill was reported on June 30th, and recommitted to a Committee of the whole House; but it failed to reach the final stages. In the Session of 1909, Mr. Dobson, having been lucky enough to draw the first place in the ballot, chose a Daylight Saving Bill for the exercise of his privilege. Mr. Dobson's Bill embodied the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1908, and proposed two alterations of the clock instead of four. It passed its second reading by 130 votes to 94 on March 5th, and was committed to a Select Committee. A meeting was held at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on April 20th, and a resolution in favour of the Bill was passed by a large majority. The Select Committee, however, reported (Aug. 26th) against it. The Chairman's draft report in favour of the Bill was rejected by 6 votes to 5, and a report adopted which stated that, "having regard to the great diversity of opinion existing upon the proposals of the Bill, and to the grave doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience, your Committee recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with."

A Daylight Saving Bill was introduced into the Canadian House of Commons in March by Mr. Lewis, one of the members for Ontario. The Bill proposed that from April to Oct. and local time should be observed one hour ahead of the standard time. The Bill was favourably reported on (April 26th) by a Special Committee of the House of Commons, with an amendment that clocks should be advanced one hour from the first Sunday in April until the first Sunday in November.

A National Daylight Association has been formed in the United States. In Cincinnati, in response to the request of a number of business men and thousands of working men, an ordinance was passed in July for the advance of the clock by one hour from May 1st to Oct. 1st, 1910.

# EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.  
II. THE LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
V. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

III. SCOTLAND.  
IV. IRELAND.

## I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Since April 1st, 1903, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and concerns itself with the organisation of both Primary and Secondary Education. The Board also exercises certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

A separate Welsh Department, with separate Permanent Secretary and Chief Inspector, was established in 1907, in which year also a Medical Department was established to assist the Board in regard to the medical inspection of school children, which, by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907, local education authorities are required to carry out in England and Wales. The local education authorities numbered, in July 1908, 299 in England and 29 in Wales.

By its Circular No. 709, the Board, in April 1909, advised the local authorities that drastic changes were to be made in the Code to come into force on August 1st of that year. The chief of the new requirements were that no class in an elementary school should henceforward contain more than 60 children, and that all classes shall have fully qualified teachers. Strong representations were made to the Board by the Association of Local Education Authorities to the effect that the cost of providing additional class-rooms and of staffing would press exceedingly heavily on ratepayers; and, after receiving influential deputations on the subject, the President stated that while the Circular could not be withdrawn, its provisions would be introduced more gradually.

The total net expenditure out of the Parliamentary Vote for the year ended March 31st, 1908, was £13,272,017. The apportionment may be summarised thus:

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| Administration, Inspection and Examinations | £ 423,292  |
| Public Elementary Schools                   | 11,129,653 |
| Secondary Schools, Pupil Teachers, etc.     | 679,620    |
| Training of Teachers                        | 428,851    |
| Technical and Art Institutions              | 604,218    |
| Scholarships and Prizes                     | 11,295     |

The principal officers of the Board are:

President, The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.

Welsh Department. Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies; Chief Inspector, O. Edwards, H.M.I.

Accountant-General, Sir John Bromley, C.B.

Chief Medical Officer, G. Newman, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk, E. B. Phipps.  
Architect, G. F. N. Clay.  
Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett, H.M.I.  
Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence, H.M.I.  
Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. Malcolm Fox.  
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell.

### Legal Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. M. Lindsell, C.B.

### Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, L. A. Selby Bigge, C.B.

Chief Inspector, E. G. A. Holmes, H.M.I.

### Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, H.M.I.

### Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art.

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Technology and Science, F. Pullinger, H.M.I.

Chief Inspector of Schools of Art, S. J. Cartledge, H.M.I.

### Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath.

Assistant Director, H. W. P. L. Jameson (Senior Examiner).

## 1. Primary Education.

For the year ended March 31st, 1907, the receipts of Local Education Authorities in respect of Elementary Education were:

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Parliamentary Grants            | £11,380,783 |
| Endowments                      | 21,133      |
| Fees                            | 62,025      |
| Other Receipts (not from Rates) | 206,710     |
| Local Rates                     | 9,491,702   |
| Total                           | £21,162,353 |

The total payments of such authorities were thus made up:

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Premises and Furniture            | £819,368    |
| Salaries of Teachers              | 13,835,819  |
| Other School Expenses             | 2,419,950   |
| Industrial and Special Schools    | 328,314     |
| Administration and Legal Expenses | 1,093,881   |
| Other Payments                    | 244,438     |
| Interest and Repayment of Loans   | 2,420,583   |
| Total                             | £21,162,353 |

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1908, was, in England alone, 18,766 schools, with accommodation for 6,550,087 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,908,880. Of these, 6318 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,388,031, and average attendance of 2,655,585; while 12,448 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for

3,171,056, and average attendance of 2,253,295. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 181 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 142 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1794 (1090 "Council," 704 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 511,931 (378,991 and 133,138), and an average attendance of 373,575 (285,897 and 85,678). During the year the "Council" schools increased by 24, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 10.

Attendance on the part of scholars under five years of age has been rapidly diminishing since 1905-6. In 1907-8 there was a further falling off of 27,000 in England and Wales. The number of scholars between five and twelve increased by 37,939, and of scholars over twelve by 1227. The proportion of scholars under five was 8 per cent. in England and 11·4 per cent. in Wales. The percentage of attendance of all scholars on the register in 1907-8 was in England 83·5, and in Wales 86·64. The number of **Partial Exemption scholars** for whom additional attendances are claimed is increasing, and in 1907-8 reached 84,298. Most of these are found in the administrative counties of Lancashire, the West Riding, and the county borough of Bradford.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 28,585 men and 56,931 women; uncertificated teachers, 4600 men and 35,097 women; supplementary and provisional assistants, 404 men and 17,609 women; pupil teachers, 4697 boys and 15,313 girls. In Wales: Certificated, 2519 men and 2896 women; uncertificated, 698 men and 3803 women; supplementary and provisional, 141 men and 2325 women; pupil teachers, 470 boys and 1239 girls. The returns show a steady increase in the number of certificated teachers, but, in England especially, it is mainly in the number of women teachers.

#### Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900, and since 1905 have been classified as New Type and Old Type. The total number in England and Wales on July 31st, 1908, was 39, of which 17 were New Type. The average number on the register of both type schools was 9909, and the teaching staff was 446 strong, of whom all but 62 were graduates or certificated or both. Of pupils, 796 were in a fourth-year course.

#### Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1908, 39 special schools for blind, 48 for deaf, and 187 for defective children. The accommodation was sufficient for 2218 blind, 3049 deaf, and 12,336 defective; scholars on the registers were 1642 blind, 3331 deaf, and 13,247 defective. The total number of certificated teachers in the three types of schools was 658, and of uncertificated 569. The London County Council maintained 3 **Open-air Schools**, with accommodation each for 75 children, from June to October, and similar schools were maintained at Bradford for 40 children, at Halifax for 60 children, and Norwich for 48 children. Up till July, 1908, 51 local Education Authorities had been authorised to spend money from the rates to provide food for necessitous school children. Instruction in Domestic Subjects was given at 2672 centres in England and Wales; in laundry work at 440; in gardening at 1260; in dairy work at 9; and in handicrafts at 685 centres.

#### Teachers and Training Colleges.

During 1907-8 a new method of providing for the preliminary education of elementary school teachers, known as the "Bursar" system, was brought into operation. It was introduced as an alternative to the pupil-teacher system. Under it the introduction of the intending teacher to the work of a public elementary school is deferred until his own school training is complete. Education is continued up to the age of 17 or 18 with the aid of a Bursary grant from the Board; the prospective teacher then either goes direct to a training college or enters one of selected elementary schools as a student teacher. During 1907-8 the Board recognised as Bursars: in England, 637 boys and 1408 girls; and in Wales, 83 boys and 114 girls. The number of Pupil Teacher Centres was 615 in England and 82 in Wales, and the pupil teachers under instruction were: in England, 4869 boys and 15,702 girls; in Wales, 501 boys and 1331 girls. For training teachers there existed in England 72 and in Wales 7 **Training Colleges**. For the same purposes there existed 23 **Hostels** in England and 4 in Wales. The number of recognised students at the beginning of the session was 2842 men and 6797 women in England and 384 men and 458 women in Wales. The total number of students completing their course satisfactorily was 1171 men and 2978 women in England, and 124 men and 166 women in Wales.

#### National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The fortieth annual conference was held at Morecambe, April 12th to 15th, 1909, the President being Mr. C. W. Hole. There are now 493 local associations in England and Wales, with 64,453 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society**, **Benevolent Fund**, **Orphan Fund**, and **Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Over £20,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Sec.,** Sir James H. Yoxall, M.P. **Offices,** 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

#### Societies.

**National Education Association**, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President,** Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Treasurer,** Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** Mr. J. Massie, M.P.; **Secretary,** Mr. A. J. Mundella. **Offices,** Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

**National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church**, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in



1817. The income for 1908 was £22,051. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Mr. Talbot Baines. Offices, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

**British and Foreign School Society**, instituted in 1808. The income for 1908 was £43,526. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Secretary, Mr. W. Prydderch Williams. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

## 2. Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

**Secondary Schools**, to be recognised by the Board, must offer an education of a wider scope and higher grade than that of an elementary school, with a progressive course of instruction suitable for scholars from 12 to 16 or 17. Provision made for scholars below the age of 12 must be similarly suitable, and in proper relation to the work done in the main portion of the school. The curriculum and time-table for the whole school must be approved by the Board. No catechism or distinctive religious formulæ may be taught in the school except on the written request of parents or guardians. The number of scholars taught together at one time must not exceed 35. The scale of fees must be approved by the Board, and arrangements must be made to the Board's satisfaction for making 25 per cent. of the school places open without payment of fee to scholars from public elementary schools who pass a satisfactory entrance examination. The proportion of 25 per cent. may be reduced by the Board on sufficient grounds in the case of any particular school. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year. The Board has established a list of **Secondary Schools recognised by them as efficient**, whether in receipt of grant or not, after inspection by the Board. The first issue contains the names of 52 schools, in addition to the 742 in receipt of grants.

The total number of secondary schools in England regarded as eligible for grant during 1907-8 was 742, of which 245 were controlled by local authorities, 418 were endowed schools, 31 belonged to the Girls' Public Day School Trust, and 48 were controlled by Roman Catholic Teaching Orders. Total pupils in all the "efficient" schools were 61,458 girls, and 71,391 boys. It was not found practicable to apply the revised conditions of secondary schools immediately in Wales, where of the 104 schools recognised for grant, 92 were known as Intermediate Schools, maintained under the Welsh Intermediate Act of 1889. There are 95 of these Intermediate Schools, and they gave instruction to 12,692 pupils.

## Associations and Societies.

**Head Masters' Conference** (1870), representing about 108 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

**Incorporated Association of Head Masters**—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

**Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools**—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 31, Great James Street, W.C.

**Association of Head Mistresses** (incorporated '06)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools** ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss E. Thomas, 1, Gordon Square, W.C.

**Teachers' Guild** ('85)—Gen. Sec., H. B. Garrod, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

**Private Schools Association, Incorporated**—9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

**Association of University Women Teachers**—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

**Froebel Society**—Sec., Miss Temple Orme, LL.D., 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions**—Hon. Sec., P. Abbott, B.A., 5, West View, Highgate Hill, London, N.

**Workers' Educational Association** (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 18, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

**Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre**, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, Sackville House, 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

## 3. Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

The grant for Technical Institutions and day technical classes for the year ended March 31st, 1908, was £30,270; and for Schools of Art and day art classes £64,705. There were 37 institutions, and grant was made on account of 2465 students. Day classes were recognised in 97 institutions, and grants were paid in respect of 8311 students. There were 40 art classes recognised, with 2158 students; while 41,723 students attended at 225 schools of art. Science examinations were held at 878 local centres and 43,747 students passed. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 7 ditto (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 17 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 22 National Scholarships (Science), 6 (Art), 4 Studentships in Training (Art), 25 ditto (Science), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 6 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

## Evening Schools.

The grant for evening and other classes, not included above, for further education, was £361,596. There were recognised 6,874 schools, and 445,436 male and 305,166 female scholars. About half this number were between the ages of 15 and 21 years at the time of registration as students.

## Museums, Colleges, etc.

Grants were made to the Royal College of Science of £24,843; to the Royal College of Art of £11,312; to the Victoria and Albert, Bethnal Green, and local museums of £82,553; and to the Geological Museum, the Geological Survey, and Committee on Solar Physics of £23,154. Out of these funds provision is made, among other things, for short courses of instruction at the Royal Colleges of Science and Art to a limited number of selected students and teachers, who receive sums towards their rail-

way fares and expenses. There are also similar aids to enable chosen students to visit national exhibitions and foreign towns and galleries.

## II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of their work by their own inspectors. The County Council has recently emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an Education Committee,

which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. The following are the members of the present Committee:

### Members of the Council (38).

|                                             |                        |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sir Melville Beachcroft                     | Harris, H. P.          |
| (Chairman of the Council).                  | Headlam, Rev. S.       |
| White, E. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).   | Hoare, S. J. G.        |
| Smith, E. (Deputy-Chairman of the Council). | Jackson, Cyril.        |
| Key, W. H.                                  | Jay, E. A. H.          |
| Johnstone, Hon. G.                          | Kinlock-Cooke, Sir C.  |
| Lidgett, Rev. Dr. J.                        | Scott.                 |
| Lygon, Hon. H.                              | Mullins, W. E.         |
| Reynolds, W.                                | Rowe, H. V.            |
| Russell, Arthur B.                          | Sanders, W. S.         |
| Shepherd, A. J.                             | Skinner, Major C.      |
| Taylor, A. T.                               | Thompson, W. Whitaker. |
| Webb, Sidney.                               |                        |

### Appointed by the Council (12).

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Adler, Miss N.         | Lawrence, Miss Susan. |
| Anderton, F. R.        | Leon, A. L.           |
| Bryant, Mrs. S., D.Sc. | Liversidge, H. W.     |
| Davison, W. H.         | Phipps, Mrs. Wilton.  |
| Frere, Miss M.         | St. Helier, Lady.     |
| Gilbert, J. W.         | Wallas, Graham.       |

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee has appointed 11 Sub-Committees, which are composed of from 6 to 15 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee is unable to deal with itself are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee is empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee has the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually about five and a half millions on education—£4,500,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The education rate is 10d. in the £, and a 1d. rate produces about £185,000.

**Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.**

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

|                                                                            |      |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| <b>1. Elementary Education:</b>                                            |      |      |
| (a) Elementary schools—                                                    |      |      |
| L.C.C. or provided schools .                                               | 543  |      |
| Non-provided schools .                                                     | 371  |      |
|                                                                            |      | 914  |
| (b) Special schools for physically and mentally defective children . . . . | 140  |      |
| (c) Industrial schools . . . .                                             | 8    |      |
| <b>Total for elementary education .</b>                                    | 1062 |      |
| <b>2. Higher Education:</b>                                                |      |      |
| (a) Secondary schools . . . .                                              | 19   | 1062 |
| (b) Training colleges . . . .                                              | 7    |      |
| (c) Technical institutes and schools of art . . . .                        | 16   |      |
| (d) Evening schools and centres . . . .                                    | 302  |      |
| <b>Total for higher education . .</b>                                      | 344  | 344  |
| <b>Total for elementary and higher education . . . . .</b>                 |      | 1406 |

In addition, the Council is brought into close relation with a large number of educational institutions in London, and makes grants to the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art, and other institutions. By these means the Council is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in London.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 722,736, of whom 572,323 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 160,407 on the roll of non-provided schools. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

**Physical Welfare of Children.**

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has recently decided that a **Children's Care Committee** shall be formed in connection with each public elementary school in London, and that 27 local associations shall be appointed for various districts. The duties

of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. All parents whose children are in receipt of school meals are notified of their liability under sect. 2 (1) of the Act with regard to the recovery of the cost of food supplied. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work relating to cruelty to children under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1908-9 was about 55,000, and the number of meals given during that year was about 6,000,000. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is *ad.* The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children's Act have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 68 doctors and 54 nurses at work in the schools. Steps are also being taken, by co-operation with the London hospitals, to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

**III. SCOTLAND.**

In Scotland, education is under the control of a **Committee of Council on Education** consisting of—

The Lord President of the Council.  
The Right Hon. John Sinclair, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).  
The First Lord of the Treasury.  
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
The Secretary of State for War.  
The Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).  
The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.  
Secretary, J. Struthers, Esq., C.B., LL.D.  
Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O., and G. Macdonald, LL.D. (in Edinburgh), Esqs.  
Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal, Esq., LL.D.  
Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

**1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.**

During the year ending August 31st, 1908, in the **Elementary and Higher Grade Schools** there were 812,346 scholars on the register. The number of day schools receiving grants was 3312, of which 2051 were public schools, 11 Church of Scotland, 1 Free Church, 59 Episcopal, 218 Roman Catholic, and 72 undenominational and other schools. Of the scholars on the register 13,353 were between 14 and 15, and 8283 above 15. These figures include 19,928 scholars in 169 **Higher Grade Schools** or Departments, of whom 13,340 were under 15 and 5575

between 15 and 17, while 1103 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 87.66 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 91.27. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 9634, at second year's course 6018, and at courses beyond second year 4280. For 8786 scholars higher grants were paid on account of exceptional efficiency. Instruction supplementary to the day school is now provided under the Continuation Class Code. (See below, **Secondary Education**.)

The amount of Parliamentary grants to day schools under inspection was £901,492; and the total cost of maintenance per child in average attendance was £3 11s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in public schools, and £2 15s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in voluntary schools. The total amount raised from the education rate was £4,351,845, and the total expenditure from rates on the annual maintenance of schools, apart from repayment of loans and interest, was £748,132. Voluntary subscriptions in support of day schools amounted to £43,131. Savings banks exist in 320 schools, and school libraries in 2440.

The staff employed in teaching the 712,076 children in the ordinary day schools consisted of 15,922 certificated teachers, 97 provisionally certificated, 2129 assistant teachers, 20 female assistants, and 1806 pupil teachers, making a total of all grades of 20,064.

Formerly the Training Colleges constituted the chief source of teaching supply. Changes in the Code of 1895 have made it possible for the universities to share more fully in the training. A body of King's students receive their instruction chiefly at the universities, but are otherwise under the supervision of Provincial Committees, to whom has also been transferred the control of training colleges, formerly under the management of the Church of Scotland and of the United Free Church. There are now 4 training centres, at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews (with Dundee). In the session of 1908-9 there were 2953 students in training at these centres, besides 72 at the Episcopal College at Edinburgh, and 195 at the Roman Catholic College at Glasgow. There were also in training 3208 "junior students" (708 boys and 2500 girls).

## 2. Secondary and Technical Education.

By the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909, a Central Fund, from which support will be given to Secondary Education, was established. Hitherto secondary schools in Scotland have not been eligible to share in the general Parliamentary grant, but some have received considerable sums from the Science and Art vote, and there has also been available annually £60,000 raised under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act of 1892. Under the new Act the arrangements for maintaining a sufficient number of well-equipped and staffed centres of higher instruction have been placed upon a footing which should ensure a more equitable distribution of the financial burden; and secondly ample funds have become available for a properly articulated bursary system,

For the transitional year ended March 31st, 1909, there was available for secondary education the grant of £60,000 under the Act of 1892 (of which £6000 was appropriated for inspection of higher-class schools and the cost of the Leaving Certificate Examinations); and a further £60,000, available under a Departmental Minute of Feb. 25th, 1908. From these sums, which are entrusted to Burgh and County Committees for Secondary Education, about £21,000 was assigned in subsidies to higher-class schools, and about £23,000 in subsidies to higher departments of State-aided schools. The larger portion of what remained was allocated for bursaries and travelling expenses. £3000 was specifically reserved for additional bursaries for the remoter counties. There was also available a further sum of £38,035 under a section of the Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act of 1898, for secondary or technical instruction, including agricultural education in Scotland. £29,750 of this amount went to secondary and technical schools. Grants totalling £22,277 were also made from a fund established for the provision of new buildings.

The number of secondary schools now under inspection is 108, of which 32 are Higher-class Public Schools, 24 Endowed Schools, and 52 schools under voluntary managers who have invited the inspection of the Department. In connection with the inspection of higher schools an important feature is the **Leaving Certificate Examination**, which is accepted by a large number of university and professional authorities, and also by the Army Council, in lieu of preliminary examinations held under their directions. During 1907 examinations were held in nearly 300 centres, and 904 certificates were granted. Important modifications have laid greater stress on the **Intermediate Certificate**, which is intended to mark "the successful completion of a definite well-balanced course of general education," and to serve as "the natural passport to the various specialised courses." There were granted 3540 such certificates.

The Continuation Class Code now supersedes the Code for Evening Continuation Schools and the Science and Art Directory, and takes cognisance of all forms of specialised instruction. The separate centres numbered 755, and there is still a falling off in these classes, though 135 new centres were opened during the year.

Increasing use for purpose of systematic study is made of the **Royal Scottish Museum** at Edinburgh, and suitable accommodation for the students is urgently called for. During 1908 nearly 10,000 additions were made to the Natural History Department.

## IV. IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., is Resident Commissioner, Messrs. F. E. Lemass, I.S.O., and W. J. Dilworth are Secretaries, and Mr. R. Naish is Accountant. Chief Inspectors, Messrs. A. Purser and J. J. Hynes.

For secondary education there are the **Intermediate Education Board**. Chairman, Mr. Anthony Traill, L.L.D., M.D. Secretary, Mr. S. Murphy, LL.B.; and the **Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction**.

### 1. Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 75th report, state that on Jan 1st, 1909, there were 8468 schools in operation, with an average of 708,992 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 494,662, of whom 12,292 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 69·8 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 512,755, or 74·42 per cent.; the late Established Church, 82,694, or 12·02 per cent.; Presbyterians, 77,955, or 11·31 per cent.; Methodists, 8991, or 1·30 per cent.; other denominations, 6666, or 0·95 per cent. In 1784 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5·3 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 746 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·9 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 45 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 57·7 per cent. of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 42·3 per cent. Protestants. There are 5884 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4338 schools with 373,325 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1546 schools with 118,414 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7484 under clerical management and 760 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9016 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6875. Convent and Monastery Schools number 393, with an average of 110,706 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 81,078 or 73·2 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 131 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 3814 on the rolls and an average attendance of 3213. Grants amounting to £9,223 were made to 385 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 14,941, of whom 8026 were principals, 4705 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work-mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 64·7. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,591,214 1s. 4d., giving an average of £3 5s. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £140,074 5s. 3d. was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £65,006.

### 2. Secondary Education.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1908 a total revenue of £7021. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8505. The fund is variously apportioned to 11 secondary schools, with a total accommodation of 1376 and a total number on the rolls of 772.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The Assistant Commissioners are T. J. Bellingham Brady, M.A., LL.D., and Swift Paine Johnston, M.A. Offices, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1908, 7736 boys and 3647 girls—total 11,383—presented themselves for examination held at 296 centres. There passed 4540 boys and 2332 girls—total 6972: a percentage of 59·9 boys, 61·9 girls, 61·2 boys and girls. The cost of administration was £5465, of examinations £16,438, rewards £5074, and school grant £49,922.

### V. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

#### Great Britain.

There are, according to the 52nd annual report, for 1908, of H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain, 208 such schools—viz., 43 reformatory, 132 industrial, 12 truant, and 21 day industrial schools. There were 26,254 (21,244 boys and 5010 girls) under sentence of detention in reformatories and industrial schools at the close of 1908, or an increase of 62 boys and 26 girls as compared with 1907. In addition there were 3365 children (182 more than in 1907) attending day industrial schools, and 222 children on licence from those schools. The admissions to residential schools in 1908 numbered 6489—5460 boys and 1029 girls, a net decrease of 45 compared with 1907. The admissions to day industrial schools were 2118—1339 boys and 779 girls, a net decrease of 46 from 1907.

The amount expended on day industrial schools in 1908 was £39,023, as compared with £37,451 in 1907; on reformatory schools £139,058, as against £128,078 in 1907; and on industrial schools (including truant schools) £451,433, as against £439,086 in 1907. The amount recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year, for reformatory schools was £7368, a decrease of £697 on the previous year; and for industrial schools £19,383, a decrease of £2279.

#### Ireland.

In Ireland there are 2 reformatory schools for Roman Catholic boys, 2 for Roman Catholic girls, and 1 for Protestant boys (none for girls). There were under detention in these schools at the end of 1908, 585, showing a decrease of 6 boys and 8 girls as compared with 1907. Of these 430 were Roman Catholic boys, 46 Roman Catholic girls, and 119 Protestant boys. The number committed to reformatory schools during the year was 147, a decrease of 9 from the previous year. The total receipts for Reformatory schools covered by Treasury grants, local rates, other sources and industrial profits were £16,426, an increase of £982. There are 66 industrial schools with a total of children in detention of 8124, of whom 3119 were Roman Catholic boys, 3999 Roman Catholic girls, 614 Protestant boys, and 392 Protestant girls. The cost of these industrial schools during 1908 was £165,861, an increase of £2542 over the cost in the preceding year. The income was derived from Treasury grants of £98,681; local rates, £42,978; profit on industries, £8,056; sale of old school premises, £8500; and other sources £9418.

## WORK AND WAGES.

THE TRADE UNIONS.—WAGES AND STRIKES.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.—EARNINGS AND HOURS.

### THE TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1907 there were 1173 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 2,406,746. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. The figures 1897–1907 are as follows:—

| No. of Unions. Membership. |      |           |
|----------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1897                       | 1292 | 1,622,713 |
| 1898                       | 1261 | 1,659,480 |
| 1899                       | 1255 | 1,820,755 |
| 1900                       | 1244 | 1,928,035 |
| 1901                       | 1238 | 1,939,585 |
| 1902                       | 1203 | 1,925,800 |
| 1903                       | 1187 | 1,903,596 |
| 1904                       | 1153 | 1,864,374 |
| 1905                       | 1136 | 1,887,823 |
| 1906                       | 1161 | 2,106,283 |
| 1907                       | 1173 | 2,406,746 |

Financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, are as follows:—

|                   | 1898.      | 1907.      |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Membership        | 1,090,872  | 1,457,856  |
| Income            | £1,902,130 | £2,493,282 |
| " per member      | 34s. 10½d. | 34s. 2½d.  |
| Expenditure       | £1,476,337 | £2,054,157 |
| " per member      | 37s. 0½d.  | 38s. 2½d.  |
| Accumulated funds | £2,656,800 | £5,637,661 |
| " " per member    | 67s. 2d.   | 104s. 9½d. |

The expenditure for the ten years 1898–1907 amounted to £17,674,861, of which 10·3 per cent. was spent on dispute pay, 22·7 per cent. on unemployed benefits, 20 per cent. on sick and accident benefits, 24·3 per cent. on superannuation and other benefits, and 22·7 per cent. on working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1907 there were 250 Trades Councils, representing 980,299 members, compared with 172 representing 713,335 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

### Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

Chairman Parliamentary Committee, D. J. Shackleton, M.P.; Secretary, W. C. Steadman, M.P.; Office, 42-44, Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.

The 42nd annual Congress was held at Ipswich

in 1909, under the presidency of Mr. Shackleton, M.P. Among the subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for workpeople generally; old-age pensions; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshop Acts, and the Compensation to Workmen Act; the wages and general conditions of labour of workers employed by contractors for the Government; compulsory State insurance; trade boards; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; abolition of the premium bonus system; and secular education. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a large majority.

### WAGES AND STRIKES.

#### Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Board of Trade Report for 1908 showed that the upward movement in wages which began in the second half of 1905, and continued in 1906 and 1907, was not maintained during 1908. The following table shows the number of persons affected by changes in rates of wages in the last ten years, and the amount of such changes:—

| Year. | Number Affected. | Net Weekly Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Wages. |             |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
|       |                  | All Trades.                               | All Trades. |
|       | Number.          | £                                         |             |
| 1898  | 1,012,119        | +                                         | 80,713      |
| 1899  | 1,172,069        | +                                         | 90,314      |
| 1900  | 1,132,386        | +                                         | 208,590     |
| 1901  | 928,926          | –                                         | 76,587      |
| 1902  | 887,206          | –                                         | 72,593      |
| 1903  | 806,598          | –                                         | 38,327      |
| 1904  | 800,658          | –                                         | 39,230      |
| 1905  | 688,889          | –                                         | 2,169       |
| 1906  | 1,115,160        | +                                         | 57,897      |
| 1907  | 1,246,464        | +                                         | 200,912     |
| 1908  | 663,000          | –                                         | 59,200      |

Of these 963,000 workpeople, 119,000 received increases and 464,000 sustained decreases.

### Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1895–1908:—

| Year.   | No. of disputes beginning in each year. | No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year. | Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895-9* | 793                                     | 225,000                                                        | 7,524,000                                                        |
| 1901    | 642                                     | 179,546                                                        | 4,142,287                                                        |
| 1902    | 442                                     | 256,667                                                        | 3,479,255                                                        |
| 1903    | 387                                     | 116,901                                                        | 2,338,668                                                        |
| 1904    | 355                                     | 87,208                                                         | 1,484,220                                                        |
| 1905    | 358                                     | 93,503                                                         | 2,470,189                                                        |
| 1906    | 486                                     | 217,773                                                        | 3,028,816                                                        |
| 1907    | 621                                     | 147,498                                                        | 2,162,151                                                        |
| 1908    | 399                                     | 295,507                                                        | 10,834,189                                                       |

\* Average for the period of five years.

In his report to the Board of Trade Mr. Askwith points out that the amount of industrial disturbance caused by trade disputes was greater in 1908 than in any year since 1898. This result is entirely accounted for by the disputes in the engineering and ship-building industries of the north-east coast, and in the cotton spinning industry of Lancashire. These three disputes laid idle 166,000 workpeople, and caused a loss in working time of 8,250,000 working days—the number of workpeople involved in all the other 396 disputes being 129,000, and the days lost thereby 2,500,000 only.

### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Remarkable progress was made in 1908 and 1909 in the extension of machinery designed for the amicable settlement of labour disputes. The Conciliation Act was much more freely used in 1908 than in any year since it was passed in 1896, both in cases involving a stoppage of work and in those in which no stoppage occurred. There was also a considerable increase over other recent years in the number of cases settled by permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The machinery for conciliation and arbitration was considerably developed in 1908 by the formation of Boards of Conciliation for the principal railways of the United Kingdom, and by the formation, under the Act of 1896, of Courts of Arbitration. The first report to the Board of Trade upon matters connected with the establishment and working of the **Railway Conciliation Boards** was issued in March 1909 [Cd. 4534]. It recorded that the scheme "has already borne fruit in the amicable settlement of important questions which might otherwise have led to prolonged disputes." At the date of the report, elections had been completed on all but two railways, neither of which were large. At the 416 completed elections 850 representatives were chosen, and, out of the 270,000 men who were eligible to vote, no fewer than 77 per cent. availed themselves of their privilege.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1908, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 110,691 factories and 149,308 workshops, including laundries, but not men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. The number of entries of men's workshops was 25,110. The number of persons employed in factories in the United Kingdom was in 1908 (approximately) 4,150,000, in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 700,000, and in laundries 100,000.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 300 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 18 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years

and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories, and in certain classes of workshops, and give certificates of fitness for employment.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

The **Truck Acts** of '31, '87, and '96, the main objects of which are (1) to insure the payment of wages to workpeople in current coin of the realm, without imposing upon them any obligation to spend any part of such wages in any particular way or at any particular shop; and (2) to prevent fines or deductions being imposed unreasonably or without due notice to the worker, are, so far as factories and workshops are concerned, administered by the Factory Inspectors, who for this purpose have the same powers as under the Factory Acts. A Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Truck Acts was appointed by the Home Secretary in April 1906. The Committee's Report, published in Dec. 1908 [Cd. 4442, price 1s. 3d.], recommended consolidation of the law as to truck, fines, and deductions; extension to out-workers; enforcement by factory inspectors in docks and warehouses as well as factories and workshops; abolition of fines in the case of persons under 16; limitation of fines in any week to 5 per cent. of the worker's wages; and abolition of deductions for use of tools, machinery, standing room, light, heat, meal-rooms.

**Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops,** Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

**Deputy Chief Inspectors,** Mr. S. H. Knyvett, I.S.O., and Mr. H. M. Robinson, Home Office.

**Medical Inspectors,** Dr. T. M. Legge and Dr. E. L. Collis, Home Office.

**Principal Lady Inspector,** Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office.

### THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.

The object of this measure, which comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of



these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as centres of information, and be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment.

**Trades affected by the Act.**—The trades to which the Act will at once apply are as follows: (1) Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, and any other branch of tailoring in which the Board of Trade consider that the system of manufacture is generally similar to that prevailing in the wholesale trade; (2) the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material; (3) machine-made lace and net finishing, and mending or darning operations of lace-curtain finishing; (4) hammered and doliied or tumbled chain-making.

These trades are scheduled as a beginning, but the Board of Trade may make a Provisional Order applying this Act to any specified trade to which it does not already apply.

**Establishment of Trade Boards.**—In this matter the principle of devolution has been adopted. A central Trade Board is to be formed for each trade affected by the Act, and is to establish District Trade Committees. The Trade Board is to consist of representatives of both employers and workers in equal proportions, and is to have three expert paid official members; and in any trade where women are largely employed, at least one of these members is to be a woman. The representation of home-workers is to be provided for in all trades in which a considerable proportion of home-workers are engaged. The representative members are to be elected or nominated or partly elected and partly nominated as may be decided later. The District Trade Committees are to comprise representatives of employers and workers, and a proportion of the members of the Trade Board. One at least of the official members of the Trade Board is to be a member of the District Committee.

Referring to the constitution of the boards and committees in introducing the Bill, Mr. Churchill said that it was upon these official members that the Government relied strongly to couple together the central and local organisations, and to maintain that harmony of action which was essential if the provisions of the Bill were to be useful and effectual. A great flexibility of procedure, a treatment which would vary with the complexities of the particular trade, a wide discretion accorded to persons whose whole fortunes and interests were embarked in the trade affected, and the district, and the guidance at every stage of expert, impartial, and devoted officials would be the essential features of any useful machinery that was devised.

**Duties and Powers of Trade Boards.**—Trade Boards will fix minimum rates of wages for time-work and general minimum rates of wages for piece-work, and these rates of wages may be fixed so as to apply universally to the trade, or to any special process of the trade, or to any special class of workers in the trade, or to any special area. A minimum time rate will be applied in any district, and to that minimum all piece rates will be referred, and it will be open to the Trade Board to fix a general minimum piece rate for all articles which are more or less standard in their character. Different piece rates and, in some cases, different time rates, may be fixed for home and factory workers in every particular district,

and all piece rates and time rates alike will be co-ordinated as between district and district by the general decision of the Trade Board for that trade.

If a Trade Board report to the Board of Trade that it is impracticable in any case to fix a minimum time rate, the Board of Trade may, so far as that case is concerned, fix the rate.

Before fixing any minimum rates the Trade Board shall give notice of the rate they propose to fix, and shall consider any objections lodged within three months. Minimum rates may be varied or cancelled by a Trade Board, subject to one month's notice.

It will be open to an employer to go to the Trade Board and ask for a special rate for any special class of work he may have in hand.

**Procedure and Application.**—The method of procedure in regard to the application of minimum wages will be as follows: A District Trade Committee will recommend a minimum rate for time- and piece-work, and this will be considered by the Trade Board. After an interval in which to hear objections, the Trade Board may approve and officially prescribe it. The moment the minimum rates are prescribed, they become obligatory upon Government and municipal contractors, and in all cases the wages specified are recoverable as a civil debt in the absence of any written contract to the contrary. The rates will be posted in a manner similar to notices under the Factory Acts. At any time not less than six months after the minimum rate has been prescribed the Trade Board may, on application to the Board of Trade, make the rate obligatory by law.

When a minimum rate has been prescribed by a Trade Board, but has not, for the time being, been made obligatory by the Board of Trade, an employer may voluntarily agree to be bound over under a penalty to observe the minimum rates. A list of all employers who do this will be made, and will be accessible to the public, and no one who does not appear on that list will be eligible for any Government contract.

**Enforcement of Provisions.**—Full powers of enforcement are given by the Act, not only on complaints being lodged, but by inspection and investigation; and provision is made for an efficient system of inspection by officers appointed by the Board of Trade, who will devote their whole time to the work, and who will work under the Trade Boards and Committees in each particular district. Arrangements will also be made to utilise the services of the factory inspectors of the Home Office, who are engaged in covering ground not far removed from the subject of this measure.

In order to place in the hands of authorities who are going to enforce this Act the option of choosing from a variety of methods that which they think most likely to attain a favourable result, the powers of the Board of Trade may, by Order in Council, be transferred in whole or in part, in any particular district, to some other Government Department.

**Penalties.**—Any employer who pays less than the minimum rate of wages after it has been made obligatory by the Board of Trade shall be liable to a penalty of £20, and £5 for each day on which the offence is repeated after conviction. The Court may in addition order the employer to pay the sum due to the employee in wages, based on the minimum rate.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS.

The first report of the **Earnings and Hours Inquiry**—an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom—was published in March 1909 [Cd. 4545, price 2s. 7d.]. It deals with the textile trades in the year 1906. The numbers employed in the textile trades are about 1,171,000, of whom 482,000 are males and 689,000 females. In response to the inquiry, returns covering over 500,000 workpeople, or about 44 per cent. of the total, were received. On the basis of the returns received it would appear that in the textile trades the average earnings for the year 1906 were about £43 10s. a head, an amount which would yield a total wages bill for all the workpeople employed in the textile trades in the United Kingdom of over £50,000,000 in that year. For those persons who worked full time in the week for which particulars were obtained, the average earnings a head were about 17s. 6d. For men the average was 28s. 1d.; for women, 15s. 5d.; for lads and boys, 10s. 5d.; for girls, 8s. 11d. A comparison with the results of a similar inquiry in 1886 shows an average rise of about 20 per cent. for men and 22 per cent. for women. It is, however, to be observed that 1886 was a year of depression and 1906 a year of comparatively good employment in the textile trades. If the comparison had related to the quinquennial periods '84-8 and 1904-8, and not only to the single years '85 and 1906, the increase in wages would have been about 16 per cent. for men and 18 per cent. for women.

A second report [Cd. 4844, price 2s. 5d.] dealt with the clothing trades. The total number of workpeople employed in the United Kingdom in these trades is about 1,500,000, of whom 400,000 are males and 1,100,000 females. A large number of these persons are working on their own account or for employers in their own homes; the number employed in factories and workshops is about 789,000, males numbering 205,000 and females 584,000. The schedules for the trades dealt with in the report were issued only to employers of factory or workshop operatives, and in response to the inquiry returns were received covering 226,000 wage-earners employed on the employers' premises or nearly 20 per cent. of the factory and workshop operatives in these trades. In his prefatory summary of the report Mr. Askwith states that "the average net weekly earnings per head of all the workpeople paid cash wages included in the returns were 14s. 10d. For men the average was 28s. 3d., for women 13s., for lads and boys 9s. 7d., and for girls 5s. 8d. For those persons who worked full time only the averages were 15s. 1d. for all workpeople together, 30s. 2d. for men, 13s. 6d. for women, 9s. 8d. for lads and boys, and 5s. 9d. for girls. In computing these averages unpaid learners and workpeople who received board and lodging or partial board in addition to cash wages (many of whom are employed in the dressmaking trades) have been excluded. The average earnings for the year 1906 in these trades cannot be stated with the same degree of accuracy owing to the irregularity of employment and fluctuations in the number of workpeople employed, but if computed on the basis of the average number paid wages in twelve specified weeks the average would be approximately £37 per head."

## THE LAW AS TO MASTER AND SERVANT.

In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) absence without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bona fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to other persons or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. The **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906**, makes an employer liable to compensate any person who has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether by way of manual labour or clerical work or otherwise (unless the remuneration exceeds £50) for injury by "accident arising out of and in the course of the employment," that causes disablement for at least one week; unless it can be proved that the accident was caused by the employee's "serious and wilful misconduct"; and even in that case the employer will still be liable if the injury result in death or in serious and permanent disablement. "Workman" does not include "a person whose employment is of a casual nature"; but, seemingly, this does not definitely exclude such persons as jobbing gardeners and others, if there is a contract made direct with them for a regular period. Therefore the only safe plan for an employer is to insure casual as well as ordinary servants. The Act also applies to industrial diseases due to the nature of the employment. Compensation payable during partial or total incapacity is half the weekly earnings—weekly payments not exceeding £1. If the servant is under 21 when totally incapacitated, and the weekly earnings less than £1, the full amount is payable up to a limit of 10s. weekly. There is no compensation for the first week if the incapacity lasts less than two weeks. In the event of the death of an injured employee leaving "dependants," the sum payable may be as much as £300; and, if the dependants were wholly dependent, it will be at least 3 years' earnings or £150 (whichever is the larger). If there are no dependants at all, the employer would have to pay medical and funeral expenses up to £10. No contracting out of the Act is allowed except under some special scheme certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Independently of the Workmen's Compensation Act, an employee, as an alternative remedy, can claim damages for injury arising from the negligence of his employer or of some other person for whom the employer is responsible.

## LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. Mr. Balfour, as president of the Association for the year, delivered an address to the annual meeting on Dec. 1st, 1908, and paid an eloquent tribute to "the man who has done most for this system in this country, the late Sir George Livesey, a man who has deserved well of the whole community, and whose name can never be mentioned in any co-partnership meeting or meeting of those interested in co-partnership without feelings of reverence, affection, and regret."

Secretary, Henry Vivian. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

|                             | 1883.   | 1907.     | 1908.     |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Societies at work . . . .   | 15      | 112       | 112       |
| Capital . . . . .           | 103,436 | 1,865,610 | 1,941,112 |
| Trade . . . . .             | 160,751 | 4,108,807 | 4,214,542 |
| Profits . . . . .           | 9,031   | 203,445   | 182,663   |
| Losses . . . . .            | 114     | 4,321     | 7,607     |
| Dividend on wages Not known |         | 25,017    | 24,262    |

\* Shares, loans, and reserves.

Those figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 20,000; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending June 1908, £44,926. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £496,879. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £437,713. In one company there are three employee directors, and in another two.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are

in Great Britain 17 clothing and textile, 18 agricultural, 16 boot and leather, 11 metal, 15 building and woodworking, 13 printing, and 22 various trades—112 in all.

On Oct. 7th, 1908, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., invited a number of representatives of the shipbuilding and allied trades unions to meet him at West Hartlepool, and in an address to them on "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency," made two proposals whereby he hoped the relations between capital and labour might be made more harmonious. First he offered to hand over to the trade unions his firm's shipyards at West Hartlepool as going concerns "for such sum or sums as may be determined by a recognised firm of assessors, appointed by joint nomination." Failing the acceptance of that offer, he made another proposal. He invited the employees to become limited co-partners in the shipbuilding yards of Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., which owns the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard at Hartlepool and the Harbour Dockyard at West Hartlepool. The conditions were that the men should take up ten £1 shares in the Company, to be called employees' shares, paying for them, if they so desired, by a deduction of 5 per cent. from their weekly earnings till the amount should be covered. On these shares 4 per cent. interest would be guaranteed. The existing shareholders would have 5 per cent. reserved to them out of the Company's profits, and any additional profit after payment of the 5 per cent. would be divided between the ordinary shareholders and the men on the basis of their individual holdings. The works would continue to be under the control of a Board of Directors, as at present, but he proposed to set up a Works Council, composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the firm, to settle disputes, to promote friendly communication between the firm and the men. To this Council he would invite the secretaries or local representatives of the trade unions which had members engaged in the works. It would be an imperative condition that under no circumstances should the employee co-partners go on strike, and that the firm should not lock the men out. This was necessary, because it would enable the firm to guarantee delivery of ships by a certain date, which they could not do at present. The Trade Union delegates approved the co-partnership scheme, recommending the local branches of the unions to accept it on trial for 12 months, and the men adopted it by a majority of ten to one.

Several co-partnership schemes were adopted in 1909, the most notable, perhaps, being that of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight. This scheme contemplates the annual distribution of partnership certificates to all employees of the company who have reached the age of 25 years, and can show a clear record of at least 5 years' faithful and loyal service. No cash is paid or financial liability incurred by the employee, and the only obligation devolving on the partner employees is that they sign a form of application for the certificates which embodies an undertaking not to waste time, labour, materials, or money in the discharge of their duties, but loyally and faithfully to further the interests of Lever Brothers, its associated companies, and their co-partners, to the best of their skill and ability.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

### Distributive Societies.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the *rebate*, or *dividend* as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1908 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report**, 1438 distributive societies, with 2,404,595 members, £30,037,352 share capital, £69,783,278 sales, and £10,773,005 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various *productive departments*, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £7,750,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1908 it had 1139 members, £4,328,109 share and loan capital, £24,902,842 sales, and £448,128 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £2,365,511, its output of manufactures £5,749,046, profit thereon £134,703, and the number of persons employed 14,778. It owns 3 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £122,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1908 it had 275 society members and 544 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,760,768, its sales £7,531,126, and profits £283,296. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1908 its productive capital was £751,096, output of manufactures £2,270,103, profit thereon £53,274, and productive employees 5412. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 6 **Corn Mills** owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1908 had a capital of £256,371 (in shares and loans), sales £1,048,062, and profit £16,868; and 18 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £442,271, sales £731,586, and profits £74,764.

### Productive Societies.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See **LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION**.

The **Co-operative Productive Federation** is a business organisation to assist such societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1908, 96 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £794,823 capital (in shares and loans), £1,313,423 sales, and £72,789 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are **Hebden Bridge Fustian**, **Burnley Self-Help**, **Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe**, **W. Thomson & Sons**, **Kettering Clothing**, and **Kettering Boot**. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the **South Metropolitan Gas Company**. **House Building**: 413 Distributive Co-operative Societies have up to the present built 8530 houses at a cost of £1,839,069, which are let to members at a rental; have also built 5577 houses costing £1,232,073, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,532,296 on 32,600 houses built by members themselves, making a total of £9,603,438.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, 2, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, international, and the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, anti-credit, and minimum wage, being those for 1908. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to

educational purposes, the amount voted in 1908 being £91,041. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1909 Congress was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne and was attended by 1556 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were in 1908, 1249 societies members of the Union, contributing an income of £12,302.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 26,000 members in 522 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 113 branches and a membership of 10,834. A Women's Guild has also been formed in Ireland.

**Co-operation in Agriculture.**—Eighty-six distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1908 farmed 10,119 acres, with a capital of £216,908, and made a net aggregate profit of £6238 and a loss of £5987. Two farming societies with a capital of £2000 farmed 474 acres with a net aggregate profit of £181. The Index should be consulted for particulars as to the operations of the Agricultural Organisation Society.

The Co-operative Insurance Society does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1908 being £27,047,094; it had also £773,562 fidelity assurance policies, and £657,843 life. It makes a speciality of small policies for monthly and quarterly payments. See also INSURANCE. The Society has also a Collective Branch, in which the lives of members of co-operative societies are assured collectively, up to the end of 1908 the sums assured under the Collective scheme being £26,000. A new feature is the introduction of a scheme for Collective Fire Insurance.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Co-operative Alliance for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, United States, etc. The Alliance includes 653 societies, 18 individual members, and 18 donors who contributed to its funds more than £1000 in the year ending June 30th, 1909. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), '96 (Paris), '97 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), and 1907 (Cremona). The next Congress is to be held at Hamburg in 1910. The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Correspondence Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual is to be published at the beginning of 1910 showing the development of co-operation throughout the world. Offices: 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., and 6 Napfstrasse, Zurich (Switzerland).

In Austria the agricultural co-operative movement and the credit banks are organised and based on the Schulze-Delitzsch and on the Raiffaisen principles. The distributive societies are united in the "Zentralverband österr. Consumvereine" in Vienna for propaganda purposes, and in the "Grosselinkaufsgesellschaft" in Vienna.

In Belgium at the end of 1906 there were 1,302 agricultural, 630 distributive, 209 productive, and 441 other societies.

**Denmark** is the land for agricultural societies as dairies, slaughteries, and credit banks, but distributive societies number more than 1,200. The retail societies are united in the "Fallesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger," with which 1,183 societies were affiliated at the end of 1907, showing a turnover of £2,700,000. The propagandist body is the "Andels-Udvalget" in Copenhagen, a federation of the different unions.

Finland possessed at the end of 1907, 389 distributive societies, 308 dairies, 206 credit banks, 192 other societies, altogether 1,095 societies.

In France at the end of 1906 there were 2,262 distributive, 362 productive, 1,638 credit banks, 2,500 agricultural productive, and 4,000 agricultural supply societies. The agricultural societies are organised in the "Union Centrale des syndicats des agriculteurs de France," Paris; the neutral distributive societies in the "Union Centrale des sociétés de consommation," Paris; and the Socialistic societies in the "Magasin de Gros," also in Paris. These 2 organisations act also as wholesale societies, having respectively a turnover of £40,322 and £154,920 in 1907, and 330 and 160 affiliated societies.

In Germany there are more than 13,000 rural credit banks, 1,700 rural supply associations, 3,300 rural productive societies, mostly dairies. These rural societies are united in the "Reichsverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften" in Darmstadt, and in the "Generalverband ländlicher Genossenschaften für Deutschland" in Neuwied on the Rhine. Credit banks, based on the Schulze-Delitzsch principles, number nearly 2,000. There are also 230 supply and 130 productive societies, which mostly belong to the "Allgemeinen Verbands deutscher Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften" in Berlin and to the "Hauptverband deutscher gewerblicher Genossenschaften" in Berlin. Further, there are 642 housing societies and 2,000 distributive societies, of which 499 are members of the German wholesale society in Hamburg, with a turnover of £2,993,311 in 1907, while 918 distributive societies form the "Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine" in Hamburg. Altogether there are more than 24,000 societies.

In Hungary co-operation gains more and more headway. Agricultural societies are increasing, and distributive societies number 900, 800 of which are united in the "Hangya" of Budapest, a wholesale society with a turnover of £506,538 in 1907. The rural societies mostly consist of credit banks, which number 1,600.

In Italy there are more than 1,600 rural credit banks, and 870 productive and 790 supply societies. Distributive societies number 1,450, but their efforts at forming a wholesale society did not succeed.

In Norway some progress has been made in the last few years. There are 31 distributive societies and a wholesale society with a turnover of £10,045 in 1907, after a run of six months. The Union acts also as a propaganda body under the name "Norges Kooperativa Landsforening," Christiania.

Sweden is the land of the housing and building societies, of which there are 1,147. Distributive societies number 1,150, of which 302 are united in the "Kooperativa Förbundet," Stockholm, a

wholesale and also propaganda society. The turnover in 1907 was £40,332.

In Switzerland the agricultural supply and retail societies, which number 300, are chiefly organised in the "Verband ostschweizerischer landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften" in Winterthur. The productive societies (about 2,000) are mostly dairies. The majority of the distributive societies (530) belong to the

"Verband schweiz. Konsumvereine" in Basle, which also acts as a wholesale society, showing in 1907 a turnover of £574,182.

In the United States the movement is advancing year by year, and the "Right Relationship League," at Minneapolis, Minn., does everything to promote the development of true co-operation on the basis of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers."

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Friendly Societies Acts, 1896 and 1900, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, '96, consolidate all the law upon the subject. An annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is published. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from

rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. Below is given a summary of Registered Provident Societies and Certified and Post Office Savings Banks in Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1907.

Central Office, 28-30, Abingdon St., S.W. Chief Registrar, Jas. Duncan Stuart Sim (salary £1,500); Assistant Registrar, T. Hall Hall (£800), and G. Dudley-Barlow (£700); Chief Clerk, G. Brown (£500); Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer (£400); Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Leveaux (£400).

There is a National Conference of Friendly Societies, to which all the chief Societies belong. Secretary, John McNicol, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.

|                                                                                                          | No. of Returns. | No. of Members.    | Funds.              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Building Societies:—</b>                                                                              |                 |                    | £                   |
| Incorporated Societies . . . . .                                                                         | 1,852           | 565,047            | 57,300,118          |
| Unincorporated Societies . . . . .                                                                       | 58              | 58,000             | 15,989,111          |
|                                                                                                          | 1,910           | 623,047            | 73,289,229          |
| <b>Friendly Societies, etc.:—</b>                                                                        |                 |                    |                     |
| Ordinary Friendly Societies . . . . .                                                                    | 6,563           | 3,416,869          | 19,346,567          |
| Societies having Branches . . . . .                                                                      | 20,640          | 2,710,437          | 25,610,365          |
| Collecting Friendly Societies . . . . .                                                                  | 55              | 9,010,574          | 9,946,447           |
| Benevolent Societies . . . . .                                                                           | 73              | 29,716             | 337,393             |
| Working Men's Clubs . . . . .                                                                            | 1,036           | 272,847            | 381,463             |
| Specially Authorised Societies . . . . .                                                                 | 162             | 70,982             | 532,717             |
| Specially Authorised Loan Societies . . . . .                                                            | 618             | 141,850            | 897,784             |
| Medical Societies . . . . .                                                                              | 96              | 313,755            | 65,513              |
| Cattle Insurance Societies . . . . .                                                                     | 60              | 4,029              | 8,570               |
| Shop Clubs . . . . .                                                                                     | 7               | 12,207             | 1,349               |
|                                                                                                          | 29,310          | 15,983,264         | 57,128,168          |
| <b>Co-operative Societies—</b>                                                                           |                 |                    |                     |
| Industries and Trades . . . . .                                                                          | 2,267           | 2,461,028          | 53,788,917          |
| Businesses . . . . .                                                                                     | 399             | 108,550            | 984,680             |
| Land Societies . . . . .                                                                                 | 146             | 18,631             | 1,619,716           |
|                                                                                                          | 2,812           | 2,588,209          | 56,393,313          |
| <b>Trade Unions . . . . .</b>                                                                            | 652             | 1,973,560          | 6,424,176           |
| <b>Workmen's Compensation Schemes . . . . .</b>                                                          | 59              | 99,371             | 164,560             |
| <b>Friends of Labour Loan Societies . . . . .</b>                                                        | 248             | 33,576             | 260,905             |
| <b>Total Registered Provident Societies . . . . .</b>                                                    | 34,991          | 21,301,027         | 193,660,351         |
| <b>Railway Savings Banks . . . . .</b>                                                                   | Banks, 18       | Depositors, 64,126 | Deposits, 5,865,072 |
| <b>Trustee Savings Banks (including Investments in Stock, and Special Investment Accounts) . . . . .</b> | 222             | 1,780,214          | 61,729,583          |
| <b>Post Office Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock) . . . . .</b>                               | 15,166          | 10,692,555         | 178,033,974         |
| <b>Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .</b>                                           | 15,406          | 12,536,895         | 245,628,634         |
| <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>                                                                             | 50,897          | 33,837,922         | 439,288,985         |

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Most large towns in Great Britain are still burdened with a slum problem, and village slums differ from town slums only in degree and not in kind. In town and country alike the evil effects—physical and moral—arising from the persistence of these "survivals of the unfit" have been for many years recognised, and as far back as 1890 all the Local Authorities of the Kingdom had the duty of inspecting and condemning unfit dwellings placed upon them by Sect. 32 of the Act of 1890.

"It shall be the duty of every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and, if on the representation of the medical officer, or of any officer of such authority, or information given, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such state, to forthwith take proceedings against the owner."

Although Parliament placed this duty upon Local Authorities, no adequate provision was made for the proper performance of the duty, and as a result the work of actual slum condemnation has been quite out of relation to the need for improvement. In 1906 an inquiry made by the National Housing Reform Council revealed the fact that in the areas controlled by 112 small Local Authorities there had been made in 16 districts a house-to-house inspection of the whole of the district. In 9 districts only part of each district had been under house-to-house inspection. In 53 districts the inspection was only occasional and partial, and in 34 districts there had been no definite inspection. The City of Liverpool heads the small list of municipalities actually fulfilling this duty, and the case of Liverpool illustrates in a remarkable way the need for action. In 1902 a survey revealed the fact that upwards of 9,000 houses were hopelessly bad, as being structurally unfit for human habitation, and the Liverpool City Council thereupon approved a housing policy involving the destruction of 500 of these houses per year.

Previously to 1875 chaos reigned supreme in regard to the methods of growth of our towns and villages. In some towns, such as Birmingham, back-to-back houses were built in narrow courts approached by small passageways from the main street. The gardens of older houses were thus covered with mean houses in many English towns. In Scottish towns, such as Glasgow, dismal-looking tenements were erected on the "back lands." Streets in a great number of English industrial towns were laid out without road space for two carts to pass abreast, and were often of the *cul-de-sac* type. The harm thus done to industrial England and Scotland can hardly be estimated. Already Local Authorities have expended upwards of £10,000,000 on clearance schemes rendered necessary by the neglect of Local Authorities in this earlier period, and even greater sums must be sacrificed before the mischief can be remedied.

The Public Health Act 1875 empowered all Local Authorities to frame and administer bye-laws to check this evil, and although nearly half the Local Authorities for Rural Districts are still without Bye-Laws, yet practically all Urban Districts in the United

Kingdom now possess and administer Bye-Laws which approximate in their main provisions to the Model Bye-Laws recommended for adoption by the Local Government Board. Under these Bye-Laws the width of road is prescribed—usually from 36 to 40 feet (including footpaths)—and a space at the rear of the dwelling (usually 150 feet square) is demanded. The erection of court houses is forbidden, the height of rooms is prescribed, and some of the worst features of jerry building are dealt with by regulations relating to the thickness of walls, the proper construction of drains and sewers, etc. In many cases the erection of back-to-back houses has also been forbidden.

The demand for better planning is very largely due to such practical pioneers of better housing as George Cadbury of Bournville, W. H. Lever of Port Sunlight and Joseph Rowntree of York. In the best spirit of public service these gentlemen have developed housing estates which are in marked contrast with the ordinary methods of planning. Under Model Bye-Laws it is possible to crowd 45 houses on an acre of land. But at Bournville, Port Sunlight, and Earswick (York) the number is limited to six to eight an acre.

A further force making for town-planning development has been the example of Germany. Mr. T. C. Horsfall of Manchester has done good work by familiarising public men with the best German examples of planning. For nearly 30 years the municipalities of Germany have possessed the power to prepare town plans providing for the "foreseen needs of the near future" (a period interpreted in Germany as covering 30 years). In these Town Plans German Local Authorities have laid down lines of development comprising the provision of open spaces, public parks, the massing of industrial works in special quarters of the town, the making of broad tree-planted boulevards, etc., etc.

The development of the Garden City movement and many experiments, such as those of the Co-partnership Housing Associations at Ealing, Hampstead, Wolverhampton, Sevenoaks, Birmingham, etc., have further stimulated an enlightened public demand for better planning, and the Corporations of Liverpool and Manchester have shown their readiness for new powers by submitting new regulations and asking for new powers under special Acts of Parliament.

### **The Housing and Town Planning Bill, 1909.**

This measure is practically identical with that introduced in the Session of 1908 (see 1909 Edition), and withdrawn on Dec. 10th, 1908. It provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers.

**Housing of the Working Classes.** Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, is made universally applicable without adoption, so that urban or rural areas may be able to build new houses and cottages without having to go to the County Council or elsewhere for consent.

**Compulsory Acquisition of Land.** Local authorities are given power to purchase land compulsorily by means of an order submitted to the Local Government Board. When the Bill was introduced this clause read "submitted to the Local Government Board and con-



firmed by the Board." The words "confirmed by the Board" were, however, struck out during the Committee stage in the House of Lords, and new subsections were added providing that if an objection was raised by any person interested in the land, the Board should appoint an impartial person to hold a local inquiry. This amendment was rejected by the House of Commons.

No additional allowance is to be made on account of a purchase being compulsory.

**Commons and Open Spaces.** Where a scheme involves the appropriation of a common, open space or allotment, the scheme shall be provisional only, and shall not have effect until confirmed by Parliament, except where the scheme provides for giving in exchange an equal area, certified by the Local Government Board, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to be equally advantageous. Due notice must be given of any such exchange, and if necessary, a local enquiry shall be held.

**Land which may not be Acquired.**—No land may be acquired for the purposes of this Act which is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest, or which has been acquired for the purposes of a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking, or which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house.

**Loans by the Public Works Commissioners.**—The Public Works Loan Commissioners may lend money for housing purposes for 80 years, at the minimum rate of interest allowed for the time being for loans out of the Local Loans Fund, the rate of interest not to vary with the duration of the loan. A local authority may also accept a donation of land or money for the purposes of this Act.

**Enforcement of Housing Schemes.**—If, on a complaint being lodged, the Local Government Board is satisfied that a local authority has failed to exercise its powers, the Board may make an order requiring the local authority to remedy the default. In rural areas, if a Rural District Council fails to exercise its powers, the County Council may take those powers on itself. Two important amendments were made to this section by the House of Lords. The first was that an enforcement order must lie upon the tables of both Houses for 30 days. The second amendment was that the term "local authority" should not include the London County Council or the council of any county borough. Both amendments were rejected on the Bill being returned to the House of Commons.

**Powers of Local Authorities.**—For the purpose of this Act, the term "let for habitation by persons of the working classes" embraces houses or parts of houses let at the following rents: In London, not exceeding £40 a year; in boroughs or urban districts with populations of 50,000 or more, £26; elsewhere, £16. Houses let to the working classes must be kept by the landlord in a condition reasonably fit for habitation during the period of occupation, and local authorities have power to order such repairs as they think necessary, and if, on due notice being given, the work is not done, it may be carried out by the authority, and the expenses recovered from the landlord. As an alternative to executing repairs de-

manded by the local authority, the landlord may close a house for human habitation. A proviso was added to this section by the House of Lords that the condition (reasonably fit for habitation) should not be implied when a house, or part of a house, was let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation. This amendment was accepted by the House of Commons with the addition of the words "and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term."

Powers are given for closing houses which are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation. When a closing order has been in operation for three months, and steps have not been taken to render the dwelling fit for habitation, the local authority may order the house to be pulled down. Back-to-back houses were prohibited in the original Bill, with the exception of houses containing several back-to-back tenements, which might be permitted if the district medical officer certified that they were so constructed as to secure the effective ventilation of all habitable rooms. This was amended in the Lords by omitting the reference to tenements, the effect being to permit any back-to-back houses which were passed by the medical officer. The amendment was rejected.

#### The Town Planning Clauses.

The Town Planning portion of the Act enables local authorities to make a scheme regarding any land likely to be used for building purposes, and in any scheme regard will be paid to sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in laying out land, and the provision of parks, spaces, recreation grounds, and housing. The Local Government Board may authorise local authorities to prepare a town planning scheme in or about the neighbourhood of their area. The authorities may act on their own initiative, or the Local Government Board may call upon them to prepare a scheme, enforcing the order by mandamus. When a local authority submits a scheme to the Local Government Board, a local inquiry will be held, after which the Local Government Board may sanction the scheme. If objections are raised to the scheme, or if the scheme contains a provision suspending any statutory enactments, the order of the Local Government Board sanctioning the scheme must be confirmed by Parliament.

**Enforcement of Schemes.**—The responsible authority may, after giving notice, remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme, which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with. The authority itself may execute any work which ought to be carried out under the scheme, where it appears that delay would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme, and expenses so incurred may be recovered from the persons in default.

**Compensation.**—In the case of property being injuriously affected by a scheme, compensation will be paid. The Bill originally provided, on the other hand, that when property was enhanced in value through the operation of a scheme, the local authority should be entitled to recover the amount by which the property

was enhanced in value. This was amended by the Lords so that the local authority obtained only that proportion of its expenditure as increased the value of the property, instead of the whole. The amendment was rejected.

Land may be acquired compulsorily, as in the case of provision of houses for the working classes.

#### County Medical Officers, etc.

The Act compels every County Council to appoint a medical officer with full powers over housing and inspection, and it will be the duty of the clerk and the medical officers of health of the district councils to furnish information to the county medical officer.

In addition every County Council shall establish a Public Health and Housing Committee, which shall deal with all matters relating to public health and the housing of the working classes, with the exception of raising or borrowing money.

The provisions as to county medical officers and public health and housing committees shall not apply to Scotland or the Administrative County of London.

**Building Societies.**—The County Council may assist the formation and extension of building societies by grants or advances, or they may guarantee advances made to a society, provided that any advance made on the security of property shall not exceed two-thirds its value.

The measure does not apply to Ireland.

It was returned to the Lords with all its essential provisions restored; was reconsidered by the Lords on Nov. 19th, when it was decided that the original amendments should not be insisted on. Two new amendments were, however, agreed to by the Government. See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING for details.

#### Exhibitions.

A valuable series of object lessons in good planning has been undertaken by the National Housing Reform Council in the organisation of Annual Cottage Exhibitions on municipal land planned with 12 houses to the acre. The first was held on municipal land at Sheffield in 1907.

#### Housing Reform Associations.

**Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor.** The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. Hon. Sec., W. F. Craies. Office, 31, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

**The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association.** Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Workmen's National Housing Council.** Supported by a number of Trade Union bodies and Trade Councils. Sec., F. Kneec, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

**The National Housing Reform Council,** founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing Reform, supplies information, arranges conferences, organises cottage exhibitions, etc. The Council has a Parliamentary Committee of more than 130 M.P.'s. Sec., H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

**Co-partnership Tenants Housing Council.** Established under the auspices of the Labour Co-partnership Association (q.v.). Sec., Cross-

ley Greenwood. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London.

**Garden Cities.** The scheme for founding garden cities was introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in 1898. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £175,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. The water, gas, electricity, and sewerage works were completed, a railway station was made at the centre of the property, with 13 acres of goods sidings, and a factory area has been laid out so that every factory has its own siding in direct communication with the Great Northern Railway, which traverses the estate for 2 miles. Twenty factories are at work; 60 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1909 over 1180 houses and other buildings had been erected, and most of them were occupied, the population being between 6000 and 7000. A post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, 3 banks, clubs, and hotels are established. First Garden City, Ltd., Halton House, 20-23, Holborn, E.C., and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire; Secretary, Harold Craske, F.S.S.

**Liverpool Housing Association.** Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

**Oldham Housing Reform Council.** Sec., Reginald Hewitt, 8, Minton Street, Oldham.

**Rochdale Housing Reform Council.** Hon. Sec., John E. Brearley, Ellenrod, Healey, Rochdale.

**Three Towns Housing Association.** Sec., A. T. Grindley, 27, Gifford Place, Plymouth.

**York Lasker and Housing Reform Association.** Sec., B. Lasker, 6, Blake Street, York.

#### Housing Companies and Trusts.

**Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co.** Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, S.W.

**Bournville Village Trust.** Sec., John H. Barlow, Estate Office, Bournville, near Birmingham.

**East End Dwellings Co.** Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Four Per Cent. Dwellings Co.** Sec., P. Ornstein, 36, Hallam Street, Portland Street, London, W.

**Guinness Trust.** Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes.** Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

**Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co.** Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 34, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Peabody Donation Fund.** Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

**The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust.** Sec., Miss Harlock, Earswick Village, near York.

**Rowton Houses, Ltd.** Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Estate of the late Mr R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings).** Sec., W. Balmain, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.

**Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd.** Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 37, Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

**Wharfedale Dwellings Co.** Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

## COST OF LIVING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The 1909 edition contained summaries of two reports giving the results of inquiries by the Board of Trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the chief industrial towns (1) of the United Kingdom—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland [Cd. 3864]; (2) of the German Empire—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Germany [Cd. 4032]. The most prominent features of the last-named report are retained here for comparison with particulars concerning the conditions of living in France which were published by the Board of Trade in 1909 [Cd. 4512], 48. 1d.

To obtain an exact comparison is impossible owing to the different habits of life and different methods of organisation in the three countries. It must also be borne in mind that (a) the data as to wages and hours of labour are limited to the building, engineering, and printing trades; (b) the cost of living is based on the English standard of food, fuel, and housing accommodation—that is, it covers about three-quarters of the total expenditure.

**Rents and Housing.**—While in England and Wales dwellings of four and five rooms are the most usual amongst the working classes, and in Germany dwellings of three rooms, in France tenements of two and of three rooms are equally frequent, and tenements of a single room, which were not of sufficient importance to tabulate either in England (except for London) or in Germany, are characteristic of working-class housing in more than half the French towns which were visited. The size of rooms in the industrial towns of France, on the other hand, appears to be distinctly greater than in England or in Germany. It is estimated from the data collected by the Board's investigators that the most typical sizes of rooms occupied by working class families in England and Wales lie between 100 and 150 square feet in area, in Germany between 100 and 170 square feet, and in France between 120 and 200 square feet. The German working-class dwelling is generally a flat of two or three rooms in a large building containing six or seven tenements.

of calculation the mean level of France is 80. But there remain important differences between the rents in the three countries. In England the rent includes all local rates; in Germany, though it frequently includes the municipal water rate, it does not include the municipal income-tax—an addition to the State Income tax, which is levied on all incomes over £45 a year. When net and not gross rents are compared, i.e. rents paid for house room and conveniences apart from payments to the local authority for other services, the relative levels of rents in the three countries are represented (at an approximate estimate) by the ratios: France, 95; England and Wales, 100; Germany, 123.

**Prices and Budgets.**—Prices for food and fuel in Germany are from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than in England, excepting for milk and potatoes. In France the prices are higher than in England except for milk and butter.

| Com-modities.   | Predominant Prices<br>(Oct. 1905). |                                  |                                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                 | England.                           | Germany.                         | France.                          |
| Sugar           | per lb.<br>2d.                     | per lb.<br>2½d.-2½d.             | per lb.<br>2½d.-3d.              |
| Butter          | 18. 1½d.<br>per 7 lb.              | 18. 1d.-18. 2½d.<br>per 7 lb.    | 11d.-18. 2d.<br>per 7 lb.        |
| Potatoes.       | 2½d.-3½d.<br>per 7 lb.             | 2½d.-3½d.<br>per 7 lb.           | 3d.<br>per 7 lb.                 |
| Flour           | 8d.-10d.<br>(wheaten)              | 11½d.-18. 1½d.<br>per 7 lb.      | 15. 0½d.-18. 3½d.<br>per 7 lb.   |
| Milk            | per qrt.<br>3d.-4d.<br>per lb.     | per qrt.<br>2½d.-2½d.<br>per lb. | per qrt.<br>2½d.-2½d.<br>per lb. |
| Beef            | 6½d.*<br>per lb.                   | 7½d.-8½d.<br>per lb.             | 6½d.-8½d.<br>per lb.             |
| Mutton          | 6½d.*<br>per lb.                   | 7½d.-9½d.<br>per lb.             | 7d.-9½d.<br>per lb.              |
| Pork            | 7½d.-8½d.<br>per cwt               | 8½d.-11d.<br>per cwt.            | —<br>per cwt.                    |
| Bacon.          | 7d.-9d.<br>per cwt                 | 8½d.-11d.<br>per cwt.            | 7½d.-10½d.<br>per cwt.           |
| Coal            | 9½d.-18.<br>per gall.              | 10½d.-18. 4d.<br>per gall.       | 18. 4½d.-18. 8d.<br>per gall.    |
| Paraffin<br>oil | 7d.-8d.<br>per gall.               | 9½d.-11d.<br>per gall.           | 18. 1d.-18. 3½d.<br>per gall.    |

\* Mean of different qualities—home, colonial, and foreign meat; and colonial or foreign butter. **Grey bread** (made from a mixture of wheat and rye) is the sort generally eaten in Germany; and its cost (4½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb.) is higher than that of white wheaten bread (4½d. to 5½d. per 4 lb.) in England.

Another and perhaps better way of comparing prices is pointed out, which shows that if an English workman with an average family were to emigrate to France or Germany and follow his usual mode of living, his expenditure on food and fuel would be increased in the ratio of 100 to 113, or about 28. 6d. a week; and yet, if a French or German workman adopted the same plan in England, his outlay would not be reduced in a like proportion, for, to give two examples, he uses more potatoes and milk, and these are dearer in England. His decrease would only be in the ratio of 103 to 100. The French working-class household buys no flour and little sugar. Its consumption of milk is absolutely lower than that of the English household, but high relatively to the consumption of meat. Beef and pork are much eaten by the German workmen; mutton very little. The amount of potatoes and milk

| Number of<br>Rooms. | Predominant Range<br>of Weekly Rents. |             |             |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                     | England.                              | Germany.    | France.     |
|                     | s. d. s. d.                           | s. d. s. d. | s. d. s. d. |
| Two                 | 3 0-3 6                               | 2 8-3 6     | 2 4-2 10    |
| Three               | 3 9-4 6                               | 3 6-4 9     | 2 11-4 2    |
| Four                | 4 6-5 6                               | 4 3-6 0     | 3 6-4 4     |

This method makes the German rent-level slightly lower than the English—95 to 100; but it is "liable to be somewhat misleading for the reason that rents of two, three, and four-roomed tenements were not obtained from all the towns investigated in each case." A more trustworthy comparison is to take the index numbers of German towns estimated on the same basis as those in the United Kingdom—the mean predominant rents in the middle zone of London. From this it appears that the mean level of Germany compared to that in England is as 101 to 100. By the same method

consumed is almost double that in England; while the amount of sugar used is less than half. The consumption of bread and flour in Germany is 10 per cent. less than in England for weekly incomes of 25s. to 35s., but for incomes of 35s. to 40s. it is about the same. The weight of meat, bacon, and fish consumed is somewhat less than in England, though, as the meat is sold without bone or fat in the former country, the net amount would be practically the same. In England a larger proportion of the family income is spent on food than in France or Germany; but in the latter countries the families are smaller, and therefore the Continental standard of dietary is probably equal to the English in its degree of nutrition. The dietary of the French working-class family would seem to be much more varied than that of the British family possessing the same income, and when allowance is made for the smaller number of children in France it would seem to be also relatively greater in quantity. The *per capita* consumption of bread, of meat and fish, of eggs, of butter and other fats, and of potatoes is distinctly larger, and of vegetables and fruit very much larger than that shown by the British budgets, while that of milk is slightly larger. Sugar is the only item of which the consumption is much less in France than in England. On the whole, this result would seem to be rendered possible only by the smaller numbers to be maintained. The size of the family being 28 to 24 per cent. lower than in this country, and the percentage of the family income allocated to the purchase of food but slightly less, the weekly French expenditure on food per head is 27 to 21 per cent. higher than in Great Britain for families with the same income, a difference of 10d. to 11d. per head per week. The following table shows the comparative family expenditure:

| Limits of Weekly Income. | Percentage spent on Food. |          |         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|
|                          | United Kingdom.           | Germany. | France. |
| 25s. and under 30s.      | 66                        | 62       | 59      |
| 30s. " " 35s.            | 65                        | 59       | 58      |
| 35s. " " 40s.            | 61                        | 58       | 56      |

The following table compares expenditure per head:

| Limits of Weekly Income. | Weekly Expenditure per Head on Food. |          |         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|
|                          | United Kingdom.                      | Germany. | France. |
|                          | s. d.                                | s. d.    | s. d.   |
| 25s. and under 30s.      | 3 4                                  | 3 9      | 4 3     |
| 30s. " " 35s.            | 4 0                                  | 4 2      | 4 10    |
| 35s. " " 40s.            | 4 2                                  | 4 5      | 5 1     |

**Wages and Hours of Labour.**—On the whole, wages in Germany—in the trades selected—are lower than in England, only the engineering labourers having wages as high as the English. And yet, excepting in the printing trade, where the hours are 54 a week compared with the English 52½, the hours of labour are from 8 to 12 per cent. longer. For most trades they are 59 to 60 a week, compared with the 49 to 57 hours

a week in England. On the whole, the wages of the French workman are to those of the English workman as 75 to 100, the corresponding ratio for Germany being 83 to 100.

The following figures relate to Oct. 1905.

| Trade.                     | Predominant Range of Weekly Wages. |             |             |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                            | England.                           | Germany.    | France.     |
| <b>Building Trades:</b>    | s. d. s. d.                        | s. d. s. d. | s. d. s. d. |
| Bricklayers                | 37 6-40 6                          | 26 11-31 3  | 21 7-28 10  |
| Masons                     | 37 2-39 4                          |             |             |
| Carpenters                 | 36 2-39 4                          | 25 11-31 3  | 24 0-30 3   |
| Plumbers                   | 35 4-39 9                          | 24 0-28 6   | 24 0-28 10  |
| Painters                   | 31 6-37 6                          | 24 0-29 8   | 21 5-26 5   |
| Labourers                  | 23 6-27 0                          | 19 6-24 0   | 15 10-19 10 |
| <b>Engineering Trades:</b> |                                    |             |             |
| Fitters                    | 32 0-36 0                          | 26 0-32 0   | 24 0-28 10  |
| Turners                    | 32 0-36 0                          | 27 0-33 0   | 24 0-30 6   |
| Smiths                     | 32 0-36 0                          | 28 6-33 0   | 25 2-31 9   |
| Pattern-makers             | 34 0-38 0                          | 25 6-30 0   | 25 6-29 9   |
| Labourers                  | 18 0-22 0                          | 18 0-22 0   | 15 7-19 2   |
| <b>Printing Trade:</b>     |                                    |             |             |
| Compositors                | 28 0-33 0                          | 24 9-25 11  | 12 10-28 10 |

The conclusion reached is that in France and in Germany the workman gets lower wages than in England, though the hours of work are longer and the cost of living higher. The German rate of money wages per hour is about three-quarters of the English rate, and the cost of rent, food, and fuel nearly one-fifth greater than in England. In France the weekly money wages of the working classes in towns, in certain widely distributed trades selected for comparison, are 75 per cent. of the same classes in England. The average usual working hours per week are 117 per cent. of those in England. Hence the hourly rates of money wages are approximately only 64 per cent. of those of the same classes in English towns. An English workman, with an average family, who should go to France and endeavour to maintain there his accustomed mode of living, would find his expenditure on rent, food, and fuel substantially increased—though not to so large an extent as if he had gone to Germany. On the other hand, he would find his wages to be lower than in the latter country and much below the English level, in spite of longer hours.

#### England, Scotland, and Ireland Compared.

A comparison of the relative cost of living in different parts of the three kingdoms gives some interesting results. In England the workman's budget for rent and food is highest in London. Taking the figure for London at 100, Croydon (99), Dover (96), and Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Southampton (each 95) are not far behind. More than half the towns are within the range of 85-90. In Scotland the highest mean level is reached at Dundee (101), Edinburgh being 100, and Glasgow is 98. In Galashiels and Perth, where rents are lowest, prices are highest; the combined index number being 93. In Ireland the combined expenditure in the towns outside Dublin is from 7 to 15 per cent. less than in that city.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Under the **Old Age Pension Act, 1908**, and the Rules and Regulations issued by the Treasury and the Local Government Board, State pensions were payable as from Jan. 1st, 1909, to persons over the age of 70 who fulfil certain conditions. The system applies to women, whether married or single, as well as to men. Full details of that Act and Regulations were given in the 1969 edition, but it may be convenient to refer here briefly to the more important points.

To be qualified for an Old Age Pension a person must be 70 years of age, must not have an income exceeding £31 *ras.* per annum, and must for the last 20 years before receiving the pension have been a British subject and a resident in the United Kingdom. "**British Subject**" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate.

A person is disqualified for a pension while in receipt of Poor Law relief, and is disqualified until Dec. 31st, 1910, if he has received such relief since Jan. 1st, 1908. Medical relief and certain other forms of relief (*e.g.* free vaccination, elementary education, treatment in an infectious hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board or in an isolation hospital outside London) do not disqualify. In the case of a married couple, the grant of poor relief to husband and wife for their joint support, or to the husband on account of the wife, or directly to the wife on her own account, disqualifies for a pension not only the wife, but also the husband; but the grant of relief to the husband solely for his own support disqualifies the husband only. Repayment of relief does not remove the disqualification. A person is disqualified while detained in any asylum as a lunatic, and if convicted of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, during imprisonment and for 10 years after. He is also disqualified if he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance of himself and those legally dependent upon him, unless he has made certain provision against sickness or unemployment.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale:

5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £31 per annum.

4s. a week where his means exceed £31 but do not exceed £32 *ras.* 6d.

3s. where they exceed £32 *ras.* 6d. but do not exceed £36 5s.

2s. where they exceed £36 5s. but do not exceed £38 *ras.* 6d.

1s. where they exceed £38 *ras.* 6d. but do not exceed £31 *ras.*

To arrive at the amount of a person's "**means**" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house the means of either is to be taken as at least one-half of the total means of the couple, and not less than the actual means of that one. Thus in the case of a husband with £30 and a wife with £10, the means of the husband would be taken as £30 and that of the wife as £20.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained

at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the Pension Officer. This Officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to the Pension Committee. This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim.

Where a claim is allowed, the Committee fix the weekly rate of pension payable. The pension accrues on the first Friday after allowance, and then is payable weekly in advance. The pension officer issues to the pensioner a book of pension orders, with which he obtains payment at a specified post-office. If a person through infirmity or illness is unable to attend at a post-office to obtain the payment of his pension, he may authorise some other person to attend on his behalf. When the book of orders is exhausted, the pension officer issues a fresh book to the pensioner on being satisfied that he is still entitled to a pension at the same rate. A claim may be made and provisionally allowed before a person reaches the age of 70.

The Pension Committees are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act for specified districts; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years. They are not paid.

The expenses of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The cost of old age pensions are paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority. At the end of 1908 the number of persons over 70 years of age in the United Kingdom was 1,262,632.

### The Act at Work.

The first pensions were payable on Jan. 1st, 1909, and by March 31st, 1909, the following claims had been made and pensions granted:

|                           | Claims. | Pensions. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| England and Wales . . . . | 490,755 | 393,700   |
| Scotland . . . .          | 85,408  | 70,294    |
| Ireland . . . .           | 261,668 | 183,500   |
| Total . . . .             | 837,831 | 647,494   |

Of the above claims 102,100 had been rejected by the pension committees or on appeal by the three Local Government Boards. The reasons for the rejection were as follows:

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| As being obviously invalid . . . . | 11,056 |
| On account of age . . . .          | 29,092 |
| " " receipt of poor relief . . . . | 27,056 |
| " " means . . . .                  | 27,228 |
| " " other causes . . . .           | 7,668  |

The pensions in force on March 31st, 1909, were distributed as follows:

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Pensions of 5s. . . . . | 582,565 |
| " 4s. . . . .           | 23,616  |
| " 3s. . . . .           | 23,275  |
| " 2s. . . . .           | 11,429  |
| " 1s. . . . .           | 6,609   |

During the quarter ended March 31st, 1909, the deaths of 18,231 pensioners were reported.

The following are the figures of the number of pensions in force on Sept. 30th, 1909, and the total amount paid as pensions from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1909:

|                             | Number of pensioners. | Cost.      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| England and Wales . . . . . | 421,432               | £3,672,747 |
| Scotland . . . . .          | 75,134                | 667,007    |
| Ireland . . . . .           | 186,202               | 1,723,904  |
| Total . . . . .             | 682,768               | £6,063,658 |

The estimated population of the three countries at the middle of 1909 was as follows:

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| England and Wales . . . . . | 35,756,615 |
| Scotland . . . . .          | 4,877,613  |
| Ireland . . . . .           | 4,374,158  |

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much less than that in Ireland compared with population.

Judging from the cost of pensions for the first three quarters of 1909, it would seem that the total cost for the year would be between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000. The removal of the poor-relief disqualification would of course greatly increase the cost. On March 31st, 1906, the number of persons over the age of 70 in receipt of poor relief was 229,474.

#### Old Age Pensions in Other Countries.

There are at present State pensions in force in Denmark, France, Belgium, Germany, New Zealand, and Australia. The German scheme is contributory, and the Belgian one is partly so; in the other countries the schemes are as in this country, non-contributory.

**Denmark.** Persons of 60, who are unable to maintain themselves, are entitled to a pension which is really an old age relief. This relief entails no loss of civil rights. It is settled and distributed by the poor relief authorities, and about one-half of the cost is repaid by the State. The number of pensioners increased from 43,826 on Jan. 1st, 1893, to 66,878 on Jan. 1st, 1905, while the annual cost rose from £125,831 in 1892 to £376,814 in 1905. The relief is given in cash, or in kind, or by free board-residence.

**France.** A scheme adopted in 1905 provides for the assistance of the aged, infirm, and incurable who are without resources. Relief is given either at the person's home or in institutions. The cash allowance varies from 5 francs to 20 francs per month. The cost is met by the Communes and Departments, with a subvention from the State. The number assisted in 1907 was 340,610, and the estimated number for 1909 is 495,000. The cost for 1907 was £1,961,980, and for 1909 it is estimated at £3,760,000.

**Belgium.** Two systems of pensions are in force. One is a contributory system, under which the working classes are encouraged to

pay money into a fund which, assisted by State contributions, provides an annuity at the age of 65. The maximum annuity is 1,200 francs (£48), but the amount depends on the sums paid into the fund by the contributor. A person invalided earlier than 65 may draw his annuity at a reduced rate; but persons who are permanently incapacitated by injury arising out of their employment may draw the full annuity. Friendly Societies are affiliated to the fund. The other scheme provides a free pension of 65 francs (£2 12s.) per annum for indigent workers on reaching the age of 65.

**Germany.** In Germany there are 3 methods of State assurance, viz. Accident Insurance, Sick Insurance, and Invalidity and Old Age Insurance.

(1) **ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**—This system provides compensation, in the case of workmen, for injury or death resulting from their employment. In case of death, burial expenses and allowances to dependent relatives are paid. The contributions are assessed on the employers.

(2) **SICK INSURANCE** for workmen and employees with salaries up to £100. The funds are derived, two-thirds from the employees and one-third from the employers. Under this system medical treatment, sick pay, and burial are provided for.

(3) **INVALIDITY AND OLD AGE INSURANCE.**—This is compulsory on all wage earners with a salary under £100. Employers and employed each contribute half of the necessary funds, and the State contributes 50 marks (£2 10s.) for each annuity. To receive an old age pension a person must be 70 years old. The amount paid to the insured under the Accident Insurance has increased from £1,015,766 in 1890 to £7,221,843 in 1906; and the amount paid under the other two forms of insurance has increased from £2,994,691 in 1897 to £8,301,957 in 1906. Of this last sum, £5,864,076 was contributed by insurers and employers, and £2,437,880 by the State. The total sum paid in 1906 as compensation and pensions was thus £15,523,800.

**New Zealand.** Old age pensions of £18 per annum were provided by the Act of 1898, the amount being increased to £26 per annum in 1905. To be qualified for a pension a person must be 65, and have resided continuously in the colony for 25 years; he must not have been imprisoned or have deserted his wife, and must have lived a sober life for the last 5 years. A deduction of £1 from the full pension of £26 is made: (1) for every £1 of income over £34, and (2) for every £10 of accumulated property. In 1906 there were 12,582 pensioners, of whom 11,915 were Europeans and 667 Maoris. The cost of the pensions is defrayed by the Government.

**Australia.** Old age pensions are provided by the States of New South Wales and Victoria. In the former State, the system is similar to that in force in New Zealand, the main difference being that persons under 65 but over 60 are entitled to a pension if incapacitated by sickness or injury from earning their livelihood. In Victoria the pension is 8s. a week only, and a person of 65 may receive a lower pension, or be refused a pension altogether, if he appears capable of wholly or partially earning his living. In 1905 there were 11,055 pensioners in Victoria, as against 20,737 in New South Wales.

# POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—THE LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT.—UNEMPLOYMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD.—POOR LAW STATISTICS.

## THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The **Majority Report** was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Bentham, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations.

### I. The Poor Law.

In the preliminary Statistical Survey it is shown that, for the year ending Sept. 1907, the number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and casual paupers) under the care of the Guardians for some time during that period was 1,709,436. Those in receipt of outdoor relief are more than twice as numerous as those in receipt of indoor relief. But of the men relieved the numbers are about equal. There are **cycles of pauperism**; and though the ratio of pauperism to population has declined from 31 per 1000 in 1871-9 to 22 per 1000 in 1896-1905, yet this is due more to increase of population than to any considerable reduction in paupers. The urban ratio has not decreased to the same extent as the rural. In fact, the ratio of London increased by 2·6 per 1000 between 1895-6 and 1905-6. Again, the ratio of men paupers shows an increase of 18 per cent. in the cycle of 1896-7 to 1905-6, compared with the cycle of 1871-2 to 1879-80. And as regards expenditure, taking the years of highest pauperism since 1871-2 we find:

| Years.    | Poor Relief.                | Amount per head of population. |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
|           | £                           | s. d.                          |
| 1871-2 .  | 8,007,403                   | 7 0                            |
| 1879-80 . | 8,015,010                   | 6 3                            |
| 1887-8 .  | 8,440,821                   | 6 0                            |
| 1895-6 .  | 10,215,974                  | 6 8                            |
| 1905 6 .  | { 14,685,983<br>14,035,888* | { 8 7<br>8 2                   |

\* The expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is omitted from this figure, and not from the others.

And even then the reduction of outdoor pauperism has been more than counterbalanced by the increase of indoor pauperism:

|                            | Decrease in mean number of outdoor paupers. | Increase in mean number of indoor paupers. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Between 1871-9 and '80-7 . | 64,591                                      | 28,124                                     |
| 1880-7 " '88-95 .          | 26,883                                      | 9,188                                      |
| 1888-95 " '96-1905 .       | 3,035                                       | 27,585                                     |

This retrogression has chiefly occurred among the able-bodied in large towns; the position of London, with an increase of 29 per cent. since the cycle 1880-1 to 1887-8, being particularly serious. Altogether, there are about 10,000 healthy able-bodied men in the various workhouses; though in rural districts old age is the more usual kind of pauperism. Similarly, there has followed a great growth of expendi-

ture—the cost of in-maintenance having risen by 113 per cent. between 1871-2 and 1905-6. Among the chief causes of pauperism are: (1) Drink; (2) Gambling and thriftlessness; (3) Casual employment; (4) Improvident early marriages; (5) Chronic sickness; (6) Old age (often associated with some other cause); (7) Lax administration of the Poor Law, and indiscriminate charity.

### Principal Defects of the Poor Law and Proposed Remedies.

The administration of the Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) varies considerably in different districts. Though the work of many is satisfactory, yet, on the whole, popular election (especially in the towns) has failed to secure the right sort of men. "The root of the evil is the absence of any sufficient qualification in those who elect the Boards of Guardians, and in the Guardians themselves." The administrative areas should be enlarged so as to ensure more uniformity of treatment, and afford more opportunity of finding better administrators. Therefore the unit of administration should be the County or County Borough. And in each of these areas there should be a "Public Assistance Authority" nominated, as a Statutory Committee of the County or County Borough Council, as follows: (a) One-half by the Council from its own members, or otherwise; (b) the other half by the Council from outside, and to be experienced in such work. These Public Assistance Authorities would then appoint Public Assistance Committees in rural and urban districts, who would deal with applications subject to their supervision and dependent on them for funds. In London, the Public Assistance Authority should be a Statutory Committee of the London County Council—one-half nominated by the Council from its own members, or otherwise; one-quarter appointed by the Council from outside, and to be experienced in such work; and one-quarter nominated by the Local Government Board. Their subordinate Public Assistance Committees would include a proportion of persons nominated by the Metropolitan Borough Councils and by Voluntary Aid Committees.

"It is desirable for the Central Authority (the Local Government Board) to assume a more direct position of guidance and initiative in regard to the Local Authorities." And a stricter supervision of expenditure is necessary—especially for buildings erected by loan. On the other hand, the Central Authority ought to have power to compel the Local Authorities to provide sufficient institutions for their work. The head of the Department should be made a Secretary of State, while its general inspectors and auditors ought to have special and more definite qualifications for their duties.

Public Assistance, in co-operation with Voluntary Aid, should aim at becoming both preventive and curative, by careful adaptation to individual needs. Instead of this, the general mixed workhouse is "too bad for the good and too good for the bad," because all sorts and conditions of paupers are aggregated there without any proper discrimination. What is requisite is a classification by institutions for



the different kinds of inmates, with a periodic revision of all indoor cases. In this way, **Indoor Relief** would deter the "work-shy" without repelling the respectable poor. The aged should have separate accommodation and treatment—preferably in **Small Homes**. The able-bodied should have suitable work in special institutions; with **restorative help** for deserving cases, and with **compulsory detention** for habitual vagrants (known as "ins and outs"). The worst cases should be committed to **Detention Colonies** (under the Home Office).

Children should never be kept in workhouses. They should, instead, be sent to district schools or cottage homes, or else be boarded out. The latter seems the best method, provided there is careful inspection by women officers. There should also follow a system of supervision and record of children after leaving. The **Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906**, requires reconsideration; for, if **Public Assistance**—as distinct from **Voluntary Aid**—is needed, it should come within the province of the **Public Assistance Authorities**.

**Outdoor Relief** is generally indiscriminate and unconditional; and then "inadequacy of relief tries to compensate inadequacy of knowledge." It is often a contributory cause of lowering wages, and in many respects becomes actually demoralising. Therefore, except in cases of urgency, it ought only to be given subject to strict inquiry and supervision—particularly with reference to home conditions, where children are concerned. But, when the need is real, the relief should be adequate.

**Medical Relief.**—Co-operation is required between the various institutions (Public and Voluntary), based upon a clear recognition of their respective functions. Poor Law Infirmarys have now become, in many instances, useful adjuncts to the **Voluntary Hospitals**; and the number of able-bodied persons using them has doubled in the last 16 years. At present, however, no definite line is drawn between these institutions; and hence arises constant conflict. The **Public Assistance Authorities** should appoint **Medical Assistance Committees** (with representatives of all the institutions). And medical assistance should be organised as much as possible on a **provident basis**, including a general system of provident dispensaries. But all necessitous persons ought to receive medical relief more easily than now, and without any disfranchisement.

**Charities.**—The **Charity Commissioners**, with an increased staff, should be under the **Local Government Board**, and have two divisions, for the supervision of (1) **Endowed Charities**, without any limitation of income; and (2) **Voluntary Charities**, to be compulsorily registered if holding any property in land or houses. There should be, also, **Voluntary Aid Councils** (composed of Trustees of Endowed Charities, and members of registered Voluntary Charities, as well as others specially nominated), who would appoint **Voluntary Aid Committees** to act under their superintendence. And so "the great majority of cases will, it is hoped, pass, as it were, through the sieve of Voluntary Aid before they reach Public Assistance."

## II. Relief of Distress due to Unemployment.

Although since 1834 there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the wage-earning classes as a whole, owing to higher

wages and reduced cost of living, yet it appears that the position of the lower grades of unskilled labour in the large towns has become worse. Trade moves in cycles of good or bad times; but far more serious than the reduction of the general demand for labour due to this temporary cause is the problem of **chronic under-employment**, resulting from a constant surplus of casual labourers, which grows acute during any depression of trade. This huge mass of labourers, never regularly employed, "intensifies the evil of unemployment and renders nugatory all kinds of relief works." Present statistics are not sufficient to afford any accurate measure of the extent or duration of unemployment. It is evident, however, that the number of able-bodied persons, in urban districts, who apply for relief outside the **Poor Law** is much greater than the number of those applying to the **Guardians**; and that the chronically under-employed (or unemployed) consist of (a) casual labourers, (b) seasonal workers, and (c) the more or less unemployable. Out of a total of 54,600 applicants relieved by **Distress Committees** in 1907-8, 53 per cent. were casual labourers and 19 per cent. belonged to the building trades (seasonal or unskilled). The registers of **Distress Committees** are, as a rule, avoided by the skilled workmen; and only about 20 per cent. of the applicants are of that class. Apart from trade depression, the latter are thrown out of work through various causes—including the **Workmen's Compensation Act**, which has increased the difficulty of getting new employment for men past a certain age or below a certain standard of efficiency. But, apparently, there is no foundation for the generalisation that women are displacing men in the general labour market. It is more often that the unemployment of men first drives women out to work; and, after that, these men are apt to give up looking for employment for themselves.

The **Workhouse Labour Yard "test"** fails to give any real help to the deserving workmen; while, through lax administration, it even encourages the kind of men who prefer short spells of work in return for the barest subsistence. And, when **Charity** comes to supplement the inadequate machinery of the **Poor Law**, the money subscribed impulsively, and distributed hurriedly, does more harm than good.

**Municipal Relief Works** were meant to assist regular workmen to "tide over" a period of unemployment; but men have been taken on more with regard to their necessities than to their fitness for the work, the regularity of their normal employment, or the prospect of the benefit being permanent. Consequently the lowest class of casual labourers have been attracted in crowds by the doles of work which tend to become chronic. And such work, besides being inefficient and costly, is always likely to displace the municipal employees. So, referring to this method of assistance, it has to be pointed out that "destitution is a very good reason for giving relief, but not for giving work."

The **Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906**, by systematising relief works, has intensified their evils. Most of the applicants are, as before, the chronically under-employed (or unemployed) for whom the Act was not intended. For these reasons it should be discontinued. Still, the work of the **Distress Committees** "has been of great benefit educationally." Not only

have some deserving men received timely help; but it has brought about valuable experiments in (1) Labour Colonies, (2) Labour Exchanges, and (3) Migration and Emigration. Such of their methods as are likely to be successful might in future be carried on more appropriately by other authorities.

**Proposed Remedies for Unemployment.**—In every district there should be four separate but co-operative organisations—two voluntary (Insurance and Aid Committees); two official (Labour Exchanges and the Public Assistance Authority). **Insurance against unemployment** should be effected through Trade Unions, or similar organisations, their funds being supplemented for this purpose by fixed grants from the State or Municipality. **The Voluntary Aid Committees**, whose object is to be essentially preventive, would give aid and advice, especially to the better class of workmen temporarily out of work. **The National Labour Exchanges** (worked by the Board of Trade, with a committee of employers, workmen, and representatives of the Local Authorities) would collect complete statistics as to unemployment; and, in particular, **will improve the mobility of labour** by a system based on supply and demand. **The Public Assistance Authority** would be the sole body responsible for the public relief of the able-bodied; any such assistance not to cause disfranchisement, unless lasting for three months or more in the qualifying year. Their guiding principles should be co-operation, discrimination, and restoration. According to the particular cases, the following methods of treatment will be applicable: (1) Home Assistance, or Partial Home Assistance; (2) Assistance in an Industrial or Agricultural Institution, or in a Labour Colony; with good-conduct pay on leaving; (3) Emigration; (4) Detention Colony (under the Home Office) for the worst cases. During a limited **transitional period**, before the above reforms can be arranged, the Local Authorities might submit to the Local Government Board schemes of works of public utility ready to be put into operation in times of exceptional distress; any necessary loans being obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. And all such works are to be carried out on commercial lines, as regards the fitness of the men, the rates of wages, and otherwise.

**To Diminish Intermittent Employment** it must be borne in mind that casual labour is recruited from (a) those who prefer irregular work; (b) those who have failed in regular work; (c) agricultural labourers attracted by urban wages; (d) youths cast off from "blind-alley" occupations. This last class is the most fruitful source of casual labour, for 70 to 80 per cent. of boys leaving elementary schools enter occupations (mostly as messengers or van boys) which offer relatively high wages and hardly any prospect. It is expected that Labour Exchanges will diminish classes (b) and (c); and as regards class (d) the following remedies may prove useful: (1) School age raised to 15 (except for those leaving to learn a skilled trade); (2) more practical education in the elementary schools, and improved facilities for technical training after leaving; (3) continuous physical drill; (4) advice from the Labour Exchanges as to suitable openings.

Government Departments should regularise their work so far as is practicable, and any irregular work they should put on the market

when the demand for labour is slack. Private employers should do their utmost to "de-casualise labour": and "seasonal" workers should, whenever possible, combine two complementary trades. In giving effect to the above recommendations "our object must be not so much to abolish the casual trades as to diminish the surplus labour in them."

The **Minority Report**, which was signed by the Rev. H. R. Wakefield, Mr. F. Chandler, Mr. G. Lansbury, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, is in general agreement with that of the majority as to the glaring defects in the present system, and the necessity for drastic reform in the administration both of Indoor and Outdoor Relief. The chief difference is that the Minority wish to "break up the Poor Law," and distribute the work of Public Assistance (except as regards the able-bodied poor) among the various existing Committees of the County and County Borough Councils, instead of creating new committees for that special purpose. That is to say, the Committees of Health, Pensions, and Education are to carry on a sort of crusade in "searching out" cases of destitution. Another, but minor, distinction is that, in their opinion, applications for outdoor relief should be dealt with not by the "many-headed" committees, but by specialised officers appointed by them.

With regard also to **Relief of Distress due to Unemployment**, there is general agreement as to the failure of present methods, both of the Poor Law and Municipal Authorities—and also, to a large extent, of the Distress Committees—in dealing with the relief of the able-bodied. And they, too, point out that "it is Chronic Under-employment which makes the task of the Distress Committees in dealing with the Unemployed of other types hopelessly impracticable." But the remedies which they recommend are of a more extreme nature. They hold that the Destitution Authorities should have nothing to do with the able-bodied; and certainly are not fitted to exercise any powers of compulsory detention. **Able-bodied Unemployment** ought to be systematically and entirely dealt with by the National Government. So, though practically concurring with the majority as to the benefits and the shortcomings of the Unemployed Workmen Act, they express the contrary opinion that it is a step in the right direction and "should be continued until a more adequate scheme of dealing with the grave social problem of Unemployment, otherwise than under the Poor Law, has been placed upon the Statute Book." The scheme they propose is first, that the **National Labour Market** should be organised under a Ministry of Labour, with six Divisions (including one for Labour Exchanges, and one for Trade Insurance); next that, in order to "regularise" the national demand for labour, as far as practicable, the Government "should to the extent of at least £1,000,000 a year, arrange a portion of the ordinary work of each Department on a Ten Years' Programme," which (including special schemes of Afforestation, Coast Protection, and Land Reclamation) would be carried out "exclusively in the lean years of the Trade Cycle." For this purpose the most suitable labour should be taken on in the ordinary way and at standard rates.

There should be new legislation for the compulsory reduction of the hours of work of Railway, Tramway, and Omnibus Employees; for raising

the age of child labour to 15; and for preventing persons under 18 being employed more than 30 hours per week, while compelling them to attend Trade Schools for 30 hours per week. Even then an "ultimate residuum" of the unemployed would still remain; and for them should be provided "full and honourable Maintenance under Training" (without any disfranchisement), with a view to ultimate self-support. And, as in the Majority Report, it is recognised that the worst cases should be committed to a Detention Colony.

#### *Scotland (separate Reports).*

The Majority Report (with the same 14 signatories as in the English Report) is to a large extent on the same lines as the English Report; but there are necessary modifications, due to the differences between the two Poor Law systems. Among these distinctions are the following: The English Local Government Board cannot hear appeals against inadequate grants of relief; but the Scottish Board has such power, and it should be extended. The Scottish Board has not got, but should have, the same power as the English Board to issue mandatory orders to the local authorities, and control the audit of their accounts. In Scotland the Poor Law is administered by Parish Councils; and in the towns these are practically Poor Law authorities only. In burghs with a population of 7000 and upwards, the Parish Councils should be abolished, their duties being administered in the same way as recommended for England; but there is no necessity to abolish the rural Parish Councils, though certain reforms are required. By Scottish law no able-bodied person may receive poor relief. This technicality has to be evaded in practice, and should be discontinued. For the Relief of Distress due to Unemployment just the same remedies and preventive measures are proposed as for England.

In the Minority Report (with the same four signatories as in the English Report), the recommendations are similar to those made for England.

#### *Ireland (separate Reports).*

Majority Report (by the signatories of the English Majority Report—except Dr. Downes).—The Poor Laws of England and Ireland have a great deal in common; consequently both criticisms and recommendations are similar. But certain differences arise, chiefly due to the fact that in England the problem is mostly urban, while in Ireland it is agrarian. Again, as regards Relief for Unemployment, it is not suggested that the transitional schemes during exceptional distress should be applied there. The Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898 has already provided for such emergencies by a system more adapted to the needs of an agricultural community. Also it seems better to postpone Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance until their working has been tested in Great Britain.

In the Minority Report (by the signatories of the English Minority Report), a system similar to that proposed for England is recommended; but with a separate Labour Department.

#### *Final Memorandum by the Chairman.*

A general comparison between the Majority and Minority Reports is followed by a criticism

of the latter. It is pointed out that "they practically condemn the same things . . . and both urge that in the new processes of treatment to be adopted, relief should be associated with a continuous attempt to strike at the sources and roots of pauperism and destitution. . . . It is upon the organisation and machinery which is to replace the existing system of administration and to give effect to the new policy and processes of treatment that the real difference has arisen." But, he adds, "though apparently the difference is merely one of machinery, in reality it is one of far-reaching principle."

#### THE LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT.

This important measure was introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, on May 20th, 1909, and, although only consisting of some half-dozen clauses, provided a comprehensive scheme for the decasualisation of casual labour. The scheme is as follows: The whole country is to be divided into ten divisions, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among these ten divisions will be 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee will be established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers will meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. The measure enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. An important provision is embodied in Clause 2, which enacts that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 will be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange. The ordinary working of the system is estimated to cost £180,000 a year, and while the building of exchanges is in progress the expenses will be £200,000 a year. The Bill met with little opposition in either House, and received the Royal Assent on Sept. 20th. Supplementary to the foregoing proposals is a further scheme (which, however, has not yet been dealt with), for compulsory contributory unemployment insurance as applied to selected trades, including house-building, engineering, machine and tool making, ship and boat building, vehicles, and to sawyers and general labourers working at these trades.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1908-9.

A Parliamentary Paper [276] issued by the Local Government Board (Sept. 1909) shows

that in 1908-9 the total number of applicants to Distress Committees was 196,757 (49,239 in London) as compared with 90,057 (32,624 in London) in 1907-8. And the number of those relieved was 136,589 as compared with 54,613 in 1907-8.

The total expenditure of the Central (Unemployed) Body and the Distress Committees during the year amounted to £327,479, of which £155,586, represented the expenditure of authorities in London. Expenditure on the provision of work amounted to £362,248, and that on emigration and removal of persons to various districts in England and Wales to £9,557. A grant of £300,000 and a supplementary grant of £100,000 were voted by Parliament during the year. Of the total grant of £300,000, £227,000 was allocated for disbursement in aid of the expenses of Distress Authorities in England and Wales, £47,253 for disbursement in Scotland, and £13,750 for disbursement in Ireland. Of the £227,000 allocated to England and Wales, grants amounting to £104,794 were paid to the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

The Central (Unemployed) Body for London passed a resolution (Oct. 1909) to the effect that the National Labour Exchanges should be supplemented by National provision for the unemployed by means of migration and emigration, labour colonies, and training institutions.

The increase of unemployment was coincident with an increase of nearly one-fifth in the number of the petty offences of begging and sleeping out, a fact noted by the Prisons Commissioners, who in their report for the year observe that—"If we are to have an increasing aggregation of unskilled labour at our great ports and in our populous districts, we must be prepared for an increase in those minor offences against the law which are believed to be directly, or indirectly, the consequence of unemployment."

#### Trade Union Statistics.

Returns relating to over 600,000 members of Trade Unions show that the mean of the percentages of members returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1908 was 7·8. The fluctuations in the percentages of unemployed in the period 1898-1908 are shown below:

|                |     |                |     |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| 1898 . . . . . | 2·8 | 1904 . . . . . | 6·0 |
| 1899 . . . . . | 2·0 | 1905 . . . . . | 5·0 |
| 1900 . . . . . | 2·5 | 1906 . . . . . | 3·6 |
| 1901 . . . . . | 3·3 | 1907 . . . . . | 3·7 |
| 1902 . . . . . | 4·0 | 1908 . . . . . | 7·8 |
| 1903 . . . . . | 4·7 |                |     |

The mean of the monthly percentages for the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group of trades was 12·6 in 1908.

#### Unemployment in the United States and Germany.

In New York the mean of the percentages for March 31st and Sept. 30th, 1908, of unemployed members of all Trade Unions was 27·7, as compared with 12·6 in 1907, 5·9 in 1906, 8·3 in 1905, 13·0 in 1904, 7·8 in 1903, 8·3 in 1902, 11·0 in 1901, and 14·3 in 1900. The percentage for 1908 was therefore nearly double the highest figures recorded during the preceding eight years.

An enumeration of unemployed in Berlin was attempted by the Berlin Municipal Statistical Office on Nov. 17th, 1908. The method adopted was that of voluntary registration, and the

figures were admittedly far from representative of the full amount of unemployment. The total number of persons who reported themselves as unemployed was 40,212—viz. 38,581 males and 1631 females. Of this total 25,139, or 62·52 per cent., are described in the report as skilled workpeople, and 15,073, or 37·48 per cent., as unskilled.

#### POOR LAW STATISTICS.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1909, was 959,848, or approximately 1 in 37, or 2·7 per cent. of the population. This was an increase of 31,177 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1908. This number included 114,869 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 229,842 were men, 346,539 women, and 253,775 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 300,617, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 568,869. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other institutions. The total number of paupers on Jan. 1st, 1909, was actually higher than in any of the last 25 years, but the proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population. The number of able-bodied paupers in 1909 was 137,993, an increase of 18,485 on 1903.

The following table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 10 years on Jan. 1st in each year:—

| Year.          | Indoor*<br>Paupers. | Outdoor*<br>Paupers. | Total.† | Rate per<br>1000 of<br>Population. |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1900 . . . . . | 199,370             | 503,515              | 807,471 | 25·3                               |
| 1901 . . . . . | 198,095             | 495,430              | 801,347 | 24·8                               |
| 1902 . . . . . | 209,280             | 504,104              | 824,627 | 25·3                               |
| 1903 . . . . . | 217,319             | 514,206              | 847,480 | 25·7                               |
| 1904 . . . . . | 226,476             | 523,338              | 869,128 | 26·0                               |
| 1905 . . . . . | 238,316             | 570,613              | 932,267 | 27·6                               |
| 1906 . . . . . | 241,564             | 557,504              | 926,741 | 27·1                               |
| 1907 . . . . . | 248,945             | 547,099              | 920,838 | 26·7                               |
| 1908 . . . . . | 259,618             | 547,021              | 928,671 | 26·6                               |
| 1909 . . . . . | 266,366             | 563,790              | 959,848 | 27·2                               |

\* Excluding casual and insane.

† All classes.

The following table shows the relative pauperism of urban and rural districts on Jan. 1st in the three years 1901, 1905, and 1908. The figures given show the rate of pauperism per 1000 of estimated population:—

|                                      | 1901. | 1905. | 1908. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unions wholly urban:                 |       |       |       |
| London unions . . .                  | 27·4  | 31·8  | 31·4  |
| Other unions . . . .                 | 21·9  | 26·0  | 24·6  |
| Unions partly urban:                 |       |       |       |
| Unions three-fourths urban . . . . . | 20·6  | 23·7  | 24·0  |
| Other unions . . . .                 | 29·2  | 30·1  | 30·0  |
| Unions wholly rural . .              | 32·2  | 33·2  | 32·1  |
| England and Wales . .                | 24·8  | 27·6  | 27·2  |

The number of casual paupers, or vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the workhouses, on Jan. 1st in the last 10 years is as follows:—

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1900 . . . 5,579 | 1905 . . . 9,768  |
| 1901 . . . 6,795 | 1906 . . . 9,708  |
| 1902 . . . 7,840 | 1907 . . . 8,346  |
| 1903 . . . 8,266 | 1908 . . . 10,436 |
| 1904 . . . 8,519 | 1909 . . . 9,747  |

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended

Lady Day, 1908 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £14,308,426, a larger sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 2½d. per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,641,957, and the total cost per pauper was £26 8s. 2½d., as compared with £13 18s. 10½d. outside London. The total cost per pauper for the year in question was £15 18s. 6d. and for each outdoor pauper £7 1s. 1½d.

## FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION.

An important report on afforestation (Cd. 4460), price 6d., was issued in Jan. 1909 by the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, the Reclamation of Tidal Lands, and Afforestation. The Commissioners stated that the relationship of this country to forestry is peculiar, in so far as it contains a relatively smaller area of land under trees than any country in Europe. As a consequence we have become almost entirely dependent upon foreign supplies of timber for structural purposes. Our imports, including wood-pulp, reach, for 1907, a value of £32,326,117. This total includes teak, mahogany, furniture and cabinet ware, and "unenumerated," to a value of £3,663,048, most of which cannot be grown in this country; but, *per contra*, it does not include willow rods, bark and other tanning substances, wood-pulp board, rosin, and similar material, much of which is produced in temperate climates. Taking the more important classes of timber that we import from Russia, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Canada, and Newfoundland, the Board of Trade Returns show that in 1907 we received from these countries 8,513,937 loads, valued at £20,127,943. The climate of these countries is of the same general character as our own, and the trees that are indigenous there can all thrive in this country. Apart from the question whether we could spare the ground to produce this volume of timber, it is interesting to note that, on the assumption of an annual growth per acre of one ton or one load, it would take 9,000,000 acres of forest, wooded on a definite rotation, in addition to what we already possess, to yield the above-named quantity. The Commissioners estimate at a maximum of 9,000,000 acres the amount of land suitable for afforestation in the United Kingdom, but not now under timber. They point out, however, that the best rotation to secure a sustained timber yield requires an annual afforestation of 150,000 acres.

### The Scheme and its Cost.

They believed that the scheme which they propose would afford temporary employment annually to 18,000 men during the winter months. Further, an almost equal number would indirectly derive employment in the incidental and subsidiary occupations connected with forestry. This figure might be increased in any year to meet exceptional pressure of unemployment. Permanent employment would be afforded to one man per 100 acres afforested, rising to 90,000 men when the whole area had been dealt with. The employment connected with subsidiary industries, *i.e.* conversion and manipulation, etc., of the timber crop, would afford occupation for a still

larger population. The Commissioners held that any scheme of national afforestation should be on an economic basis. They estimated that there are sufficient unemployed persons willing to submit to, and able to satisfy, ordinary labour tests, who could advantageously be employed without a period of special training. They maintained that afforestation represents a productive investment, and should be financed by a loan. The annual sum required for the full scheme would be £2,000,000. The interest on the loan should be defrayed out of taxation. The net deficit would be £90,000 in the first year, and would rise progressively to £3,131,250 in the fortieth year, after which period a forest becomes more than self-supporting. After 80 years the net revenue from the forest, at present prices—which promise to be materially enhanced—should be £17,500,000. This represents 3½ per cent. on the net cost calculated at accumulated compound interest of 3 per cent. Looked at from another point of view, the State would then be in possession of property worth £562,000,000, or about £107,000,000 in excess of the total cost involved in its creation, calculated at 3 per cent. compound interest. The afforestation scheme should be entrusted to a special Board of Commissioners. In default of purchase by agreement, land to be acquired if necessary under compulsory powers. The acquisition of grazing areas for silviculture might necessitate a modification of the existing agricultural system on certain farms. There is no reason to suppose that the remaining lowland areas on such farms could not either be adapted to other forms of agriculture or could not, in many cases, be profitably utilised for small holdings. The acquisition of grazing areas, private or common, should present no difficulty which could not be satisfied by arbitration and reasonable compensation. The Commissioners incidentally pointed out that afforestation creates a new industry, it does not compete with private enterprise. The conversion of comparatively unprofitable lands into forest enhances the productiveness of the adjacent areas and should promote the development of the small holdings movement.

### The Risks of Fire and Storm.

One of the Commissioners, Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P., signed the Report subject to a reservation that insufficient allowance had been made in the estimates of the scheme for the cost involved in the utilisation of unemployed labour; and the risks which may be anticipated, if the forest areas of the United Kingdom be extended, from fires, pests, snowstorms, gales, etc. He was of opinion that the question of afforestation ought to stand on its

own merits, entirely apart from the unemployed problem; but that the indirect, as well as the direct, advantages of afforestation were so evident that the State would act wisely in promoting a scheme on a generous scale, provided always that silviculture proper be not sacrificed for ulterior objects, and that the Forest Commissioners be instructed to proceed with prudence and circumspection.

#### *A Comparison with other Countries.*

**Mr. Lloyd-George**, in referring to the question in his Budget speech on April 29th, quoted some interesting figures relative to the comparative extent of afforestation in this and other countries. He said: "In Germany, out of a total area of 133,000,000 acres, 34,000,000, or nearly 26 per cent., are wooded; in France, out of 130,000,000 acres, 17 per cent.; even in a small and densely-populated country such as Belgium, 1,260,000 acres are wooded, or 17 per cent.—In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, out of 77,000,000 acres, only 3,000,000, or 4 per cent., are under wood. Sir Herbert Maxwell, who has made a study of this question for a good many years, and whose moderation of statement is beyond challenge, estimates that, in 1906, £3,000,000 were paid annually in salaries for the administration, formation, and preservation of German forests, representing the maintenance of about 200,000 families, or about 1,000,000 souls; and that in working up the raw material yielded by the forests wages were earned annually to the amount of 30,000,000 sterling, maintaining about 600,000 families, or 3,000,000 souls.' The number of people directly employed in forest work in this country is only 16,000. And yet the soil and the climate of this country are just as well adapted for the growth of marketable trees as that of the States of Germany."

#### *Attitude of the Government.*

Referring to the report of the Royal Commission, Mr. Lloyd-George continued: "The systematic operation which the Commission recommend is a gigantic one, and, before the Government can commit themselves to it in all its details, it will require very careful consideration by a body of experts skilled in forestry. I am informed by men whom I have consulted, and whose opinion on this subject I highly value, that there is a good deal of preliminary work which ought to be undertaken in this country before the Government could safely begin planting on the large scale indicated in that report. I am told that experiments ought to be made, so as to test thoroughly the varying conditions of climate and soil and the best kind of trees and methods of planting to meet those variations. I am also told that we cannot command the services in this country of a sufficient number of skilled foresters to direct planting. I am advised, and personally I am disposed to accept that counsel as the advice of prudence, that the greater haste in this matter will mean the less speed, and that to rush into planting on a huge scale, without first of all making the necessary experiments, organising a trained body of foresters and taking all other essential steps to secure success when you advance, would be to court disaster, which might discourage all future attempts."

The financing of these preliminary steps was one of the objects of the **Development Grant**, which was one of the features of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The **Commissioners of Woods and Forests** are Lord Carrington, Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., and G. G. Leveson-Gower. Office: Whitehall Place, S.W.

#### *Facilities for Forestry Instruction.*

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a **School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean**, at Coleford. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 23. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in November each year, and only 10 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include silviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to V. F. Leese, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, Whitehead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at **Oxford University**, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students. The instructors are Sir Wm. Schlich (Professor), and W. R. Fisher (Assistant Professor of Forestry). The course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India.

A Reader in Forestry, Dr. A. Henry, was appointed for a period of five years by the **University of Cambridge** in 1907. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The **University College of North Wales**, Bangor, and **Armstrong College**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the **Agricultural Colleges** at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at **Edinburgh University**, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The **Royal English Arboricultural Society** has a membership of over 1000, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. **President**, Sir Hugh Beever, Bart. **Secretary and Treasurer**, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

**Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society** (instituted 1854). Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. **Secretary and Treasurer**, Mr. Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

**Irish Forestry Society**, formed in 1902, to advance Scientific and Practical Forestry in Ireland. **President**, Lord Castletown; **Sec.**, A. H. Walkey, 12, College Green, Dublin.

The **Midland Reafforesting Association**, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting waste places, and especially pit mounds in the "Black Country," where it is estimated that 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. **Secretary**, Mr. P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

## EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics and miners with a little money. New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and Natal give assisted or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants to a limited extent. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1100 public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal Colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Colonies is issued free. Letters to the office need not be stamped. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, surveyors, teachers, nurses, railway-men, etc. Editor of Publications, Walter Paton, M.A. Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

### Statistics as to Migration.

The Board of Trade publishes annually statistics as to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom. The figures given necessarily cover not merely the emigration movement strictly so called, but the passenger movement inwards and outwards, from and to European and non-European countries.

#### Passengers to and from European Countries.

The following table shows the movement of passengers of all nationalities to and from the Continent in 1908, and the nine preceding years so far as reported to the Board of Trade:—

| Year. | To or from Europe. |           |                 |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
|       | Inward.            | Outward.  | Balance Inward. |
| 1899  | 666,230            | 609,570   | 56,660          |
| 1900  | 748,725            | 669,292   | 79,433          |
| 1901  | 702,555            | 613,843   | 88,712          |
| 1902  | 773,624            | 636,311   | 137,313         |
| 1903  | 814,441            | 699,901   | 114,540         |
| 1904  | 802,949            | 718,560   | 84,389          |
| 1905  | 850,503            | 742,830   | 107,733         |
| 1906  | 932,310            | 798,141   | 134,199         |
| 1907  | 949,379            | 835,994   | 113,385         |
| 1908  | 1,026,110          | 1,026,377 | 24,207*         |

\* Balance outward.

Up to the end of 1907 the only information available as to the total passenger movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent was derived from voluntary returns, which were incomplete in various ways, furnished by the various shipping and railway companies, etc., carrying such passengers. Since Jan. 1st, 1908, statutory returns have been obtained by the Board of Trade under the

Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, showing the total number of passengers carried from the United Kingdom to the Continent, and from the Continent to the United Kingdom. Hence the figures for 1908, given above, being based on complete returns as required by statute, are not strictly comparable with those given for the earlier years. The large increase in the recorded outward movement is attributable in part to the exceptional number of aliens returning from North America to their homes on the Continent of Europe, of whom a considerable proportion are known to have travelled *via* the United Kingdom. The large number of foreign visitors to the Franco-British Exhibition helped to swell both the inward and outward streams.

#### Passengers to and from non-European Countries.

The following table shows the total numbers of inward and outward passengers of all classes and nationalities, and the excess of outward over inward passengers, to and from non-European countries, in 1908, and in each of the nine preceding years:—

| Year. | To or from non-European Countries. |         |                  |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
|       | Outward.                           | Inward. | Balance Outward. |
| 1899  | 240,696                            | 162,111 | 78,585           |
| 1900  | 208,561                            | 175,747 | 122,814          |
| 1901  | 302,575                            | 165,018 | 137,557          |
| 1902  | 386,779                            | 170,874 | 215,905          |
| 1903  | 449,006                            | 199,685 | 249,321          |
| 1904  | 453,877                            | 241,896 | 211,981          |
| 1905  | 459,662                            | 205,193 | 254,469          |
| 1906  | 557,737                            | 230,165 | 327,572          |
| 1907  | 634,949                            | 293,633 | 341,316          |
| 1908  | 386,411                            | 342,922 | 43,489           |

The balance outward in 1908 was the smallest in any year since '77, with the single exception of '94. Of the total number of outgoing passengers, 192,665 were first and second cabin passengers and 193,746 steerage passengers.

With regard to passengers of British nationality, the following table shows the number who travelled third class to or from British North America, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States respectively. The numbers are as follows:

#### Third-class Passengers.

|                       | Outward from U.K. | Inward to U.K. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| British North America | 41,686            | 21,175         |
| Australia             | 17,555            | 6,756          |
| New Zealand           | 9,639             | 1,310          |
| U.S.A.                | 44,371            | 35,214         |

#### Alien Immigration.

Full details of the Aliens Act 1905 were given in the 1906 edition.

According to the 1901 census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is 60 per cent., as compared with 138 per cent. in Germany, and 266 in France.

The 3rd annual report of H.M. Inspector under



the Aliens Act, 1906, gives full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1908. The total number who landed in the United Kingdom was:

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| From Europe and the Mediterranean | 399,289        |
| „ Outside „ „ „                   | 170,879        |
|                                   | <b>570,168</b> |

The number who embarked was:

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| To Europe and the Mediterranean | 419,767        |
| „ Outside „ „ „                 | 123,212        |
|                                 | <b>542,979</b> |

The arrivals therefore exceeded the departures by . . . . . **27,189**

The traffic inwards included 11,007 seamen, of whom 7246 were under contract to join ships in British waters. These would, therefore, not be included in the returns of outward passengers; and probably a very large proportion of the remaining seamen were in the same case. On the other hand, the outward passenger returns undoubtedly included a number of alien seamen and cattlemen not shown on any inward passenger list. The number of immigrants who might be presumed to have come to the United Kingdom in 1908 with the intention of staying for some time was 21,776, of whom 14,953 were males, 5,306 females, and 1517 children.

The nationalities of the 21,776 were as follows:

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| French . . . . .                               | 6421 |
| Russians . . . . .                             | 4412 |
| Italians . . . . .                             | 3416 |
| Germans . . . . .                              | 2396 |
| Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes                  | 1128 |
| Austrians and Hungarians . . .                 | 866  |
| Swiss . . . . .                                | 760  |
| Dutch . . . . .                                | 554  |
| Spaniards and Portuguese . . .                 | 493  |
| Greeks and Ottomans . . . . .                  | 461  |
| Belgians . . . . .                             | 264  |
| Americans (U.S.A.) . . . . .                   | 263  |
| Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Servians . . . . . | 159  |
| Other Nationalities . . . . .                  | 183  |

There were 724 persons to whom leave to land was finally refused, partly on the ground of want of means, and partly on medical grounds. An Appendix to the Report shows that in 1908 8471 aliens were granted poor relief in London, 2371 in Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, and 490 in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, and Leith—a total of 11,332 (including 5051 children), as compared with 11,033 in 1907.

#### Aliens and Crime.

In a "Statement with regard to the expulsion of Aliens," issued by the Home Office in May 1909, it is shown that the number of convicted aliens received into prisons in England and Wales in 1908 was 2938, being 1.62 per cent. of all the convicted prisoners received. The percentage in Scotland was .72 and in Ireland .17. In connection with statements which have been made from time to time as to the excessive number of alien criminals in London, and from which it might be gathered that the worst kind of alien criminal is increasing in London, the Home Office directs attention to the following figures as to the number of aliens sentenced to imprisonment and recommended for expulsion respectively at the Central Criminal Court

during the last three years: 1906, 53 sentenced to imprisonment and 22, or 41.51 per cent., recommended for expulsion; 1907, 47 sentenced and 19, or 40.43 per cent., recommended; 1908, 37 sentenced and 13, or 35.14 per cent., recommended. It will be seen that, on the one hand, the number of aliens sentenced at the Central Criminal Court has decreased by nearly one-third in the last three years, and that, on the other hand, the number who have been recommended for expulsion has declined by nearly one-half. It is to be recollected that unless the Court recommends expulsion, the machinery provided by the Aliens Act for ridding London (or the country at large) of alien criminals cannot be utilised. The number of cases recommended for expulsion which came before the Home Office in 1908 was 335. The number of expulsion orders made was 319.

**The East End Emigration Fund.** Secretary, Robert Culver; Office, 32 and 34, Newark Street, Stepney.

**Self-Help Emigration Society,** for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-four years ending 1908 10,334 persons have been thus located, at a cost of £62,017 for ocean and rail fares. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1908 the emigrants assisted numbered 176. The income of the Society was £1664. Secretary, Edward Clason Gates. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**Social and Political Education League.**

Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. Hon. Sec., Mr. R. E. Bax, 12, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Application for lectures may be made by letter only to the Organising Sec., Mr. A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**Social Service, The British Institute of,** was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. President, Earl of Meath; Chairman of Council, Earl of Lytton; Chairman of Executive Committee, Sir Edward O'Malley; Hon. Treasurer, Walter Hazell; Quarterly Organ, *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial*. Inquiries freely answered. Register for employment of voluntary social workers. Supported by contributions. Offices and Library, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.

**National League for Physical Education and Improvement.** Founded in 1905 to check Infant Mortality, promote physical training of school children, and generally to assist efforts to benefit the health of the people. Chairman of Executive Council, the Bishop of Ripon; Chairman of London Branch Council, Lord Alverstone. Sec., Miss J. Halford; Office, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.

# ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

## LICENSED PREMISES.

The total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1909, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 118,752, as compared with 120,441 on Jan. 1st, 1908, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. In the ten years prior to 1905 the annual average reduction in the number of on-licences alone was 286, while since that date the actual number of on-licences extinguished has been: in 1905, 584; in 1906, 1340; in 1907, 2037; in 1908, 1519. The licences existing at the beginning of 1909 may be classified thus:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Full Victuallers . . . . .       | 64,781         |
| Beerhouses . . . . .             | 28,492*        |
| Refreshment Houses . . . . .     | 730            |
| Off Licences—Shops, etc. . . . . | 13,763         |
| „ Beerhouses, etc. . . . .       | 10,986         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>           | <b>118,752</b> |

\* 25,125 were known to be "ante-1869."

## Licences Extinguished and Compensation Paid in 1908.

The largest total of licences extinguished in 1907 (there were altogether 2256) included a considerable number that had been refused renewal in earlier years, but were awaiting payment of the compensation money. There were, however, slightly fewer actual references to the Compensation Authorities in 1908, the chief reasons being the atmosphere of suspense in view of the Licensing Bill then before Parliament, and the depletion of the Compensation Funds, owing to the steadily increasing prices awarded. In 1905 the average price paid for a full victualler's licence was £717; by 1907 it had risen to £1000, and in 1908 it was £1116. The award for beerhouse licences had increased from an average of £568 in 1905 to £926 in 1908. The individual prices, however, and the activity of the Compensation Authorities still vary very much in the several areas. In Cambridgeshire the average cost per licence extinguished was in 1908 only £122; in Cardiff the solitary purchase was at the price of £4148; and in the City of London the average amount paid was £5856. It is estimated that of the still existing full alehouse licences 37,000 are of an annual value not exceeding £50, and of the beerhouses remaining some 23,000 do not exceed £40 in annual value.

There were no proceedings during 1908 in 25 of the 142 Compensation Areas. Altogether the net reduction in the number of licensed premises was 1694 (1519 "on" and 175 "off"). The total number extinguished was 1908 (1566 "on" and 342 "off"), but, as a set-off, 214 new licences (47 "on" and 167 "off") were granted, though in most cases subject to special restrictions. The renewal of no fewer than 553 licences was unapplied for; various reasons were assigned, but chiefly the discontinuance of the business owing to bad trade or the granting of a fresh licence in consideration of surrender.

All the Compensation Authorities except six imposed charges for the purpose of raising funds. Brighton and Blackpool have never levied the charges, and Great Yarmouth only once. Where charges were imposed, the maximum was adopted in all cases save 20.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1908 was:

|                                                      |                |           |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| On account of renewals refused in 1908 . . . . .     | £              | s.        | d.       |
| On account of renewals refused before 1907 . . . . . | 545,975        | 6         | 11       |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                               | <b>681,345</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>2</b> |

Of this sum there was paid:

|                            |                  |           |          |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| To the licensees . . . . . | £                | s.        | d.       |
| To other parties . . . . . | 149,955          | 13        | 4        |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>     | <b>1,078,065</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>9</b> |

In the four years 1905-8 a total sum of £4,378,818 was received by the Compensation Authorities, and a total of £3,545,452 was paid out in compensation for 4056 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1908, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £804,467, subject to claims in respect of 527 licences, which, though refused, had not been paid off at the end of the year. The distribution of this balance between the funds is very unequal, some having hardly any, while others have apparently more than they will need for some time.

## Restrictions on New Licences.

With the exception of the three refreshment houses (to which the provisions of the Act of 1904 do not apply), all the new on-licences granted in 1908 were subjected to special conditions to secure the monopoly value. In three cases Sunday closing was required; in another Sunday opening was restricted to 2½ hours; several licences involved early closing; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. Two licences granted for three years each in 1905 were renewed for seven and three years respectively; one licence granted for two years was renewed for a similar period; while another, which had been granted for two years in 1907, was surrendered before the end of the term on the ground that it could not be made profitable under the conditions imposed. During 1908 40 "on" and 21 "off" licences were removed to other premises.

## Clubs, etc.

The number of registered clubs increased during 1908 from 7133 to (approximately) 7350; this notwithstanding that 53 clubs were struck off the register. Simultaneously with the rapid decline in the number of licensed houses since 1905, the number of registered clubs has increased rather more quickly than in proportion to the growth of population. There were in 1908 slightly more than two clubs per 10,000 of the population.

Wine and Spirit Dealers' retail licences are not subject to the discretion of the Justices. On Jan. 1st, 1908, there were 1372 such licences, as compared with 1492 a year earlier.

## Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1908 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 2665, but the convictions numbered only 1124. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 942 convictions. From 1895 (when there were 661) the number of these convictions rose

steadily till 1903 (when there were 1200). Since then they have equally steadily declined. Proceedings were taken against 67 registered clubs, and 52 were struck off. There were 13 convictions against unregistered clubs.

#### Drunkenness.

There was a very striking decrease in 1903, following on varying decreases in earlier years, in the number of convictions for drunkenness. The total number, whether for simple drunkenness or drunkenness in conjunction with other offences, was 187,803, and the number of persons convicted was 164,623, of whom 133,622 were males and 31,001 females. In 1907 there were 197,064 convictions and 174,049 persons convicted. Of the total given for 1908, 44,955 (or 36.46 per cent.) were known to have been previously convicted, and of these 31,455 were known to have been previously convicted from 1 to 5 times, 13,157 from 6 to 50 times, 302 from 51 to 100 times, and 41 over 100 times. Among males the proportion of persons with previous convictions was 34.45 per cent., and among females 47.48 per cent.—figures slightly higher than those for the preceding year. There were 3497 persons convicted thrice within twelve months, and qualified therefore in that particular for inebriate reformatories. But not all came within the definition of "habitual drunkards," and only 41 males and 220 females were actually so committed. During the year 72 men and 154 women were placed on the Black List, very many fewer than in 1907.

Continuing an inquiry which has been carefully pursued for several years past into the relation, if any, between the number of licensed premises, the density of population, and the number of convictions for drunkenness in the various areas, the Blue Book "Licensing Statistics, 1908," finds stronger support than ever for the inference that density of population is the dominant influence. In the county boroughs, which afford the readiest opportunity for concise comparison, there was, generally, an increase in the density of population, a decrease in the proportion of licensed premises to population, and also, for the first time, a concurrent decline in the proportion of convictions for drunkenness to population. An individual study of the figures for the various boroughs makes it clear that, at all events, a decrease in the number of licences by no means invariably leads to a decrease in the convictions for drunkenness. Density of population is the more important factor, and other considerations, such as geographical position, the character of inhabitants, and the trade of a borough also materially affect the figures. The tendency of the several benches of magistrates to treat charges of drunkenness with greater or less severity, and the consequent varying proportion of convictions to prosecutions, has also to be considered.

There were 11 towns in which the conviction ratio was worse but the density ratio better than the licence ratio. Of these, Barrow-in-Furness, Swansea, and Tynemouth are seaports; while Bradford, Stockport, Lincoln, Burton, Wigan, and York have either more than the average number of clubs or of off-licences, or of both. The figures for Rotherham and St. Helens are not so easily explained. On the other hand, there are 7 cases in which the conviction ratio is better and the density ratio worse, and of these it is to be remarked

that in Croydon the convictions represent barely 50 per cent. of the prosecutions, and in Cardiff barely 30 per cent.; that Devonport has very few off-licences; that Brighton is altogether exceptional. This leaves the cases of Leicester, Hanley, and Plymouth unexplained.

#### NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1908.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. Since his death in '85 these annual letters were continued until his death in 1909 by Dr. Dawson Burnas. Dr. Burn's last letter, written in March 1909, shows for 1908 a diminution of expenditure on intoxicating liquors to the amount of nearly six millions (£5,955,718). On spirits the diminution was £2,522,014; on beer, £2,541,006; on wines, £892,698.

The total expenditure was £161,060,482, as compared with £167,016,200 in 1907.

In 1908 the average expenditure per head was £3 12s. 3½d., and per family of five persons £18 15s. 6½d., compared with £3 15s. 9d. per head and £18 18s. 9d. per family in 1907.

Taking increase of population into account, the decreased expenditure was equal to £7,529,913.

#### THE PUBLIC-HOUSE TRUST MOVEMENT.

During the last nine years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of Public-house Trust Companies. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 38 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—32 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are about 260 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. Secretary, Mr. Hugh A. Paget. Office, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909. Delegates were present from nearly every country in the world. The Duke of Connaught was Hon. President, the Dean of Hereford Chairman, and the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke Vice-Chairman of the Congress Com-

mittee. More than fifty temperance organizations are represented on the General Committee. The Congress will be held in 1910 at The Hague. The official address of the Congress Committee is Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

### THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The *Habitual Drunkards Act, '79*, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The *Inebriates Acts, '86 and '89*, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The *Licensing Act 1902* gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a *Departmental Committee*, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P., to inquire into the operation of the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. The reference was subsequently extended so as to authorise the Committee "to investigate the value of existing methods for the treatment of inebriety by the use of drugs." In their *Report* [Cd. 4438], issued in Jan. 1909, the Committee stated that none of the methods of drug-treatment into which they had inquired found every case that applied for treatment curable, and that by no method can curable cases be distinguished from incurable before trial of the remedy. They deprecated further investigation in this direction, pointing out that a procedure of this kind would doubtless induce other persons, who put forward kindred remedies for other maladies, to quote it as a precedent for further expenditure of public time and money in making investigations into the efficacy and comparative merits of their various methods of treatment. And they added that treatment by drugs could not possibly supply the penal element which is present in all sentences of inebriates to reformatories.

The Committee, while fully appreciating that the application of compulsory powers (under the *Habitual Drunkards Act*) to persons who have committed no public offence is a strong step to take, were convinced that great and widespread distress is caused by such persons, and that power to deal with them compulsorily is urgently needed.

With regard to the *Inebriates Act, 1898*, the Committee were of opinion that there had been a decided failure to apply the Act as widely as was intended by the Legislature. They stated their recommendations for dealing with inebriates as follows, explaining that they were guided by the principle of a graduated mode of procedure, beginning with measures of the mildest character, and not increasing their stringency until the milder measures have been found to be ineffectual.

### Non-Criminal Inebriates.

(1) Inebriates may enter into a statutory obligation before a justice of the peace to abstain from intoxicants for not less than one year.

(2) Inebriates may apply to a justice of the peace for appointment of a person, named by the inebriate, as his guardian.

(3) A relative, friend, or voluntary guardian of the inebriate may petition a judicial authority for a compulsory order of guardianship or committal to a retreat.

Breach of the conditions of (1) or insufficiency of control under (2) would be grounds for such petition.

The "judicial authority" means a judge of the High Court, county-court judge, recorder, stipendiary magistrate, any two justices, or any justice specially appointed by quarter sessions.

### Criminal Inebriates.

The Committee recommended that inebriates convicted before a court of summary jurisdiction of offences of which drunkenness is an ingredient, or of the following offences into which drunkenness appears to the court to enter—neglect or cruelty to children, attempted suicide, wounding not amounting to felony, or wilful damage—be dealt with in the following ways:

(1) By discharge on probation for not less than six months nor more than one year. Breach of conditions of probation would render offender liable to renewal of probation, with a caution or surety, or committal to a reformatory.

(2) If the court considers release on probation undesirable, the inebriate may be dealt with (a) by committal, whether he consents to be dealt with summarily or not, and with or without a preliminary penal sentence, to a reformatory; any person adjudged to be an inebriate and sentenced to a reformatory having the right of appeal to quarter sessions; or (b) by committal for trial as an inebriate offender, inebriety being included in the indictment.

(3) Courts of assize and quarter sessions would have power to sentence an offender to a reformatory, with or without a preliminary penal sentence; and in the latter case to suspend the operation of the order pending the result of a trial on probation.

The Committee strongly urged that the provision of reformatory accommodation for inebriate offenders should be undertaken by the State.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent:—(1) *Certified Inebriate Reformatories*, which number 11. Of these 8 are for women only, 2 admit both women and men, and one is for men only. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1907 was 493 (65 men and 428 women). The figures have risen thus: 1900, 144; 1903, 208; 1905, 441; 1906, 404. More men would be committed but for the want of accommodation. (2) *State Inebriate Reformatories*, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 87 under detention in 1907; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 56. (3) *Licensed Retreats*, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These

number 22, and 595 persons were received in 1907-210 under the Acts and 385 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 5 Certified Reformatories and 3 Retreats. In 1906 there were 106 patients in Retreats dealt with and 149 Reformatory inmates. The admissions in 1906 were—to Retreats 78; to Certified Reformatories 44; to the State Reformatory 20. In Ireland there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Patrick's, Waterford, and in 1906 9 males were admitted to it. There is a Retreat at Belfast, to which 12 persons were admitted in 1906.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON SPIRITS.

In Feb. 1908 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire and report—1. Whether, in the general interest of the consumer, or in the interest of the public health, or otherwise, it is desirable (a) To place restrictions upon the materials or the processes which may be used in the manufacture or preparation in the United Kingdom of Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, or any spirit to which the term whisky may be applied as a trade description; (b) To require declarations to be made as to the materials, processes of manufacture or preparation, or age of any such spirit; (c) To require a *minimum* period during which any such spirit should be matured in bond; and (d) To extend any requirements of the kind mentioned in the two subdivisions immediately preceding to any such spirit imported into the United Kingdom. 2. By what means, if it be found desirable that any such restrictions, declarations, or period should be prescribed, a uniform practice in this respect may be satisfactorily secured. And to make the like inquiry and report as regards other kinds of potable spirits which are manufactured in or imported into the United Kingdom.

The final Report was issued in Aug. 1909 [Cd. 4796]. It commented on the divergence of view among the witnesses as to the definition of whisky, and came to the conclusion that whisky, as a commercial product, is regarded both by manufacturers and the public as a spirit made from no other materials than malt and unmalted grain, and is, as a matter of fact, so made. The Commissioners expressed their confidence that the restriction of the term "whisky" to a product manufactured from malt and grain would meet with no opposition from any of the traders in whisky. They saw no reason for prohibiting the use of foreign barley or maize in the manufacture. In regard to processes of manufacture, they said there was no evidence to show that the form of still had any necessary relationship to the wholesomeness of the spirit produced; and they were unable to recommend that the use of the word "whisky" should be restricted to spirit manufactured by the pot-still process. They did not think it desirable to require that declarations should be made as to the materials, processes of manufacture or preparation, or age of Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, or any spirit to which the term "whisky" may be applied as a trade description; nor could they recommend compulsory labelling as a means of protecting the consumer. The report also described the composition of British, Hamburg, and other brandies. The Commissioners were of opinion that, although in the old Statutes the word

"brandy" is used as a general term signifying merely a potable spirit, and really synonymous with the term *aqua vite*, at the present time the word "brandy" has become associated in the mind of the consumer and by the custom of the trade generally with a particular class of spirits—viz. spirits derived from the grape. Their conclusion therefore was that the term "brandy" is applicable to a potable spirit manufactured from fermented grape juice and from no other materials. But they were of opinion that the compounded spirit long recognised by the name of British brandy is entitled still to be so named and sold as "British brandy."

Dealing with other spirits, the Commissioners described Jamaica rum, Demerara rum, and "imitation rum," the last named being a cheap spirit made on the Continent, chiefly in Germany. The Commissioners considered that rum may be defined as "a spirit distilled direct from sugar-cane products in sugar-cane growing countries," and they insisted that the Customs differentiation between "rum," "rum from Jamaica," and "imitation rum" should be continued. Gin, defined by one of the witnesses as "a spirit distilled from grain doubly rectified and then flavoured by distillation with juniper berries and other herbs," was considered together with liqueurs and other "unenumerated spirits." The Commissioners were unable to recommend any restrictions on the materials used in the preparation of such spirits or on the processes employed in their manufacture. They stated that they had received no evidence that any spirits of that nature, with the exception of absinthe, had an especially toxic action.

### TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

1. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the British Temperance League (founded 1835; Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the National Temperance League (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the National United Temperance Council (Sec., C. Pinhorn, 28, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the Scottish Temperance League (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow); the Irish Temperance League (Sec., W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are especially devoted to work among women, such as the British Women's Temperance Association, National (President, The Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria

Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, the Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.). World's Convention at Glasgow, June 4th to 11th, 1910.

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.)

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Sir John Thomas, J.P.; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its 372 unions and 25,531 societies; **The Young Abstainers' Union** (Sec., Miss Edith Skett, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England**, the **Midland**, and the **Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **International Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated), (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstainers only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstainers who co-operate with the abstainers in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The **United Kingdom Alliance**, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. The **Scottish Permissive Bill** and **Temperance Association**, the **Irish Temperance League**, and the **Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance** are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. **Secretary**, G. B. Wilson, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; **Consulting Sec.**, W. Williams, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The **National Temperance Federation** is composed of representatives of thirty-four national, provincial, and religious denominational temperance organisations. Its main aim is

to secure a popular option against the grant of liquor licences, but it is averse to proposals for what is termed the disinterested management of the liquor traffic. **Hon. Sec.**, Chas. Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

The **Temperance Legislation League** was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. The policy is practically that of Lord Peel's Report, revised in consequence of the 1904 Act. It includes a **Time Limit** to the operation of the Compensation clauses of the 1904 Act, with a provision that thereafter all licences shall be regarded as new licences, and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the **increase of the Compensation Levies**, which should be made national and compulsory; the grant to the local licensing authorities of power to impose **reasonable conditions on the renewal of a licence**, and to promote sobriety in such ways as local conditions and public opinion may permit—e.g. by **shorter hours**, **Sunday closing**, the **permission of disinterested management** (but not municipal management); the bringing of **Clubs** under more definite control; and the provision by local authorities of **counter attractions to the public house**. **President**, Viscount Peel; **Chairman of Committee**, The Rt. Hon. Sir I. P. Whittaker, M.P.; **Sec.**, A. F. Harvey, Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Royal Army Temperance Association** (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (President, Vice-Admiral G. F. King Hall, C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the **Rechabites**, **Sons of Temperance**, and **Sons of the Phoenix**; (2) The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstainers into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (Hampstead Road, N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. In 1908 there were 1312 in-patients' and 77,157 out-patients' visits. Medical out-patients, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Surgical and eye out-patients, Monday and Thursday. **Sec.**, A. W. Bodger.

**Sons of Temperance** (National Division).—Established about 1855 in England. Adult membership, 96,170, also 66,475 cadets. Funds £435,000. Managed by the membership according to specified representation. **President**, Councillor James H. Steele, J.P. (Salford); **Treasurer**, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); **Patron of Cadets**, William Mees (London); **Scribe**, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

**Society for the Study of Inebriety**.—Established 1884. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." **Hon. Sec.**, T. N. Kelynnack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 133, Harley Street, London, W.

# CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

## 1. England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1907 was 98,822, or 282.79 per 100,000 of the population.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

|                                             | Offences reported. | Per 100,000 of pop. |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Against the person . . . . .                | 3,916              | 11.21               |
| Against property with violence . . . . .    | 11,745             | 33.61               |
| Against property without violence . . . . . | 78,799             | 225.49              |
| Malicious injuries to property . . . . .    | 535                | 1.53                |
| Forgery and Currency offences . . . . .     | 599                | 1.71                |
| Other offences . . . . .                    | 3,228              | 9.24                |
|                                             | <u>98,822</u>      | <u>282.79</u>       |

In respect of the total number of 98,822 offences reported to the police, 68,710 persons were prosecuted, 14,939 were discharged, including 8408 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 39,893 were tried summarily and convicted; and 13,100 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The figures for 1905 were 91,665, or 265.33 per 100,000.

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, for indictable offences in 1907 was 61,381, and in 1906 was 59,079; or in 1907 175.6 and in 1906 171.01 per 100,000 of the population.

There was a continuous growth from '99 to 1905 in the number of persons tried for indictable offences, which number is usually regarded as the best index to the fluctuations of crime. The figure for 1906 showed a slight decrease due to some extent to increased prosperity, but rose again in 1907 nearly to the figure for 1905. The figures show that, broadly speaking, in good times drunkenness and crimes of violence tend to increase and thefts tend to diminish. When trade is bad and employment shrinks, the opposite state of things occurs. Taking the period of 50 years, 1857-1906, it appears that, proportionately to the population, cases of larceny and fraud, which account for the great proportion of indictable offences, have diminished about 40 per cent. Offences against property, mainly consisting of different forms of dishonesty, make up about sixteen-seventeenths of the total of crime, and completely dominate its annual fluctuations. Offences against the person usually take an independent course, and generally in an opposite direction.

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 685,574, a decrease of 15,404 as compared with 1906, the proportion to population falling from 2029 to 1962 per 100,000. These non-indictable offences are divided into two classes—criminal and non-criminal. Criminal offences are assaults, brothel-keeping, cruelty to children, malicious damage, unlawful possession, stealing and receiving stolen goods, and offences under the Vagrancy Acts. These offences numbered 79,862 in 1907, and have greatly decreased in recent years.

Non-criminal offences numbered 605,712 in 1907, and are mainly contraventions of municipal regulations not involving violence or gross dishonesty, drunkenness, breaches of the Education Act, begging, gambling, etc. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased, the offence of street gaming has enormously increased during the last 15 years, drunkenness (which accounted for 210,024 offences in 1907) is decreasing, and offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

Offences against the Highway Acts have risen from an average of 7406 in the period 1860-4 to 43,063 in 1900-4, 48,109 in 1904, 47,871 in 1905, 46,602 in 1906, and 50,278 in 1907. Offences under the heading Motor Cars were 8,278 in 1907. The number in 1906 was 6,777, the same figures, curiously, as in 1905. The number was 3879 in 1904.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1907 there were 36,756 inquests held, and only 3,746 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,477 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

| Year.          | No. of suicides. | Proportion per 100,000. |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1863 . . . . . | 1,385            | 6.71                    |
| 1873 . . . . . | 1,481            | 6.33                    |
| 1883 . . . . . | 1,944            | 7.30                    |
| 1893 . . . . . | 2,566            | 8.62                    |
| 1903 . . . . . | 3,480            | 10.43                   |
| 1904 . . . . . | 3,327            | 9.85                    |
| 1905 . . . . . | 3,515            | 10.17                   |
| 1906 . . . . . | 3,434            | 9.94                    |
| 1907 . . . . . | 3,477            | 9.99                    |

The Returns from the Prisons show that the number of convicted prisoners received into prisons in 1907 was—

|                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|
| 165,547 from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.     |
| 9,085 from Courts of Assize and Quarter Session. |
| 528 from Courts-Martial.                         |
| <u>175,160.</u>                                  |

There were 20 sentences of death and 1064 sentences of penal servitude.

The number of persons other than convicted prisoners received in prisons in 1907 was nearly 36,000, including 16,500 prisoners received on remand or committal for trial, and afterwards discharged or acquitted, 1115 persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties, and 17,991 debtors.

The number of debtor prisoners greatly increased in the period 1899-1905, but has declined since 1906. The percentage of persons sentenced to pay fines who go to prison in default of payment steadily declined from 18.91 in '93 to 14.73 in 1900, then increased to 19.87 in 1905. It dropped to 19 in 1906 and 18.54 in 1907.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 249, and at the end of the year 1907 there were 976 such lunatics under detention.

There were 1257 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 2808 to Ordinary Industrial Schools.

There were 493 persons sent to Inebriate Reformatories, of whom 428 were women.



**2. Scotland.**

The number of persons charged with offences in 1907 was 181,227. The different classes of crimes were:—

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Against the person . . . . .           | 4,955   |
| " property with violence . . . . .     | 1,713   |
| " without violence . . . . .           | 14,129  |
| Malicious injury to property . . . . . | 4,712   |
| Forgery, etc. . . . .                  | 34      |
| Other crimes . . . . .                 | 306     |
| Miscellaneous offences * . . . .       | 155,288 |
| Total . . . . .                        | 181,227 |

\* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The corresponding figures since 1888 are:—

|                |         |                |         |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1888 . . . . . | 137,920 | 1903 . . . . . | 165,180 |
| 1893 . . . . . | 140,813 | 1904 . . . . . | 164,168 |
| 1898 . . . . . | 165,903 | 1905 . . . . . | 164,804 |
| 1901 . . . . . | 186,595 | 1906 . . . . . | 175,175 |

Of the total of 181,227 cases given above, 141,879 were disposed of by being tried summarily in the Police and Burgh Courts, Justice of Peace Courts and Sheriff Courts; 36,892 were discharged or the proceedings were dropped; and 2456 disposed of after full committal by trial in the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary.

Of the 141,879 tried summarily, 134,012 were convicted and 7867 acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

Of the 2456 committed for trial 2012 were convicted, 18 outlawed and bail forfeited, 3 declared insane, 76 acquitted as "not guilty," 126 acquitted as "not proven," and 221 were discharged.

The number of persons received into prisons and police cells during 1907 was 61,318. There was 01 death sentence. There were 121 sentence of penal servitude, and 7 prisoners were removed to Asylums and 42 to Inebriate Reformatories; 198 boys and girls were received into Reformatory Schools and 1574 into Industrial Schools.

**3. Ireland.**

The number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1908 was 10,266, or 230 per 100,000 of the population.

The number of non-indictable offences disposed of summarily was 200,215, or 4580 per 100,000 of the population.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1908 are:—

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| For offences against the person . . . . . | 627    |
| Against property with violence . . . . .  | 828    |
| " without violence . . . . .              | 7,393  |
| Malicious injuries to property . . . . .  | 664    |
| Forgery, etc. . . . .                     | 51     |
| Other offences . . . . .                  | 703    |
|                                           | 10,266 |

**The Prevention of Crimes Act.**

An important departure in the administration of the law is marked by the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, which came into force on Aug. 1st, 1909. The Act embodies the principle of "preventive detention"—the principle of detaining an habitual criminal after the term of his punitive sentence until he gives sufficient assurance that he will take to an honest life or until by age or infirmity he becomes physically

incapable of resuming a life of crime. The consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions must be obtained before a charge of being an habitual criminal can be added to a charge upon which a prisoner has been apprehended. If the jury which tries the case is satisfied that the prisoner is guilty of the offence for which he was apprehended, that he has been convicted previously of at least three serious crimes, and that it is expedient for the protection of the public that he should be kept in detention for an extended period, the Court is empowered to pass a sentence of preventive detention in addition to that of penal servitude. The accused man has an unqualified right of appeal. After serving his term of penal servitude he will be committed to a place of detention which is to be specially adapted to the purposes of the Act, and which is to provide a discipline less rigorous in every respect than that of the ordinary prison.

**Borstal Institutions.**

Part I of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, provides for the reformation of young offenders. It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the Borstal Association (Offices, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. The last annual report of the Association explains that the Borstal system "encourages growth of body and mind, growth of self-restraint and self-respect, and of pride in increasing ability to do hard work intelligently and unflinchingly. It is not a namby-pamby system. Only those who accept its strong incentive and reformatory methods find it tolerable; those who do not, entreat for removal to other prisons where less development and improvement of their latent capacities are demanded." On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established. During the year ended March 31st, 1909, the Association received and cared for 265 boys on their discharge. Work was obtained for 178 of these, and it is known that 152 are doing well, and probably 70 more, who are at sea or abroad. Forty-one have been reconvicted, "some because they insisted on returning to a bad home and bad companions; others because they would not work; and a few because they could not refrain from theft even when no pressure of need urged them."

## NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2353 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 404, Provinces, 1380; Wales, 107; Scotland, 250; Ireland, 188; Isles, 15. Of these there are—154 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

### London Morning Dailies.

**Daily Chronicle** (E. Lloyd, Ltd.), *4d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

**Daily Express** (The Daily Express, Ltd.), *4d.*, Independent and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

**Daily Graphic** (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Illustrated. Milford House, Strand, W.C.

**Daily Mail** (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), *4d.*, Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

**Daily Mirror** (Pictorial Newspaper Co.), *4d.*, Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenealy; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

**Daily News** (Co., of which Mr. George Cadbury is largest shareholder and Mr. H. T. Cadbury managing director), *4d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 10, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

**Daily Telegraph** (Lord Burnham and family), *1d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Financial News** (Financial News, Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., H. H. Marks, M.P.; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Financial Times** (Financial Times, Ltd.), *1d.* 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

**Morning Advertiser**, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Morning Leader** (Star Newspaper Co.), *4d.*, Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**Morning Post** (Countess Bathurst), *1d.*, Unionist and Tariff Reform. Ed., Fabian Ware; 346, Strand, W.C.

**Sporting Life** (W. E. Broomfield), *1d.* 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

**The Sportsman** (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), *1d.* 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Standard** (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

**The Times** (The Times Publishing Co., Ltd.), *3d.*, Imperial Unionist, Fiscal Reform. Chairman, A. F. Walter. Managing Director, C. F. Moberly Bell. Ed., G. E. Buckle; Printing House Square, E.C.

### London Evening Papers.

**Evening News** (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), *4d.*, Conservative. Carmelite Street, E.C.

**Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette** (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Unionist and Tariff Reform; Shoe Lane, E.C.

**Globe**, *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., Hildebrand Harmsworth; 367, Strand, W.C.

**Pall Mall Gazette** (W. W. Astor), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., Fredk. J. Higginbottom; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

**Star** (Star Newspaper Co.), *4d.*, Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**Westminster Gazette** (The Westminster Gazette, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

### Principal London Weekly Papers.

**Academy**, *3d.* Ed., Lord Alfred Douglas; 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Army and Navy Gazette**, *6d.* weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

**Athenæum** (Vernon Rendall), *3d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

**Baptist**, *1d.* weekly. Ed., T. H. Stockwell, 29, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Baptist Times** (Baptist Union), *1d.* weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

**Bazaar, Exchange and Mart**, Wed., Fri., Sat., *2d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

**Black and White** (Co.), *6d.*; 63, Fleet St., E.C.

**British Congregationalist** (incorporating the *Examiner*, the *Christian News*, and the *Independent*), *1d.* Ed., Rev. Frank Johnson; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

**British Medical Journal**, *6d.*; 429, Strand, W.C.

**British Weekly** (Hodder & Stoughton), *1d.* Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Broad Arrow**, *6d.*; Temple House, E.C.

**Bystander** (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*), *6d.* Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

**Christian World** (James Clarke & Co.), *1d.* Ed., Herbert Clarke, 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Clarion** (Clarion News Co., Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., Robert Blatchford; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

**Country Life** (Country Life, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Education**, *3d.*; 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Electrician**, *6d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

**Engineering**, *6d.*; 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

**Era**, *6d.*; Tavistock Street, W.C.

**Field** (Horace Cox), *6d.* Ed., William Senior; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

**Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener**, *1d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

**Gentlewoman (The)**, Ltd., *6d.* Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-76, Long Acre, W.C.

**Graphic** (Co.), *6d.* Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

**Guardian** (Private Company), *3d.*; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Illustrated London News** (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

**Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News** (The Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), *6d.*; 172, Strand.

**Labour Leader**, *1d.*; 30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, and 23, Bride Lane, London, E.C.

**Ladies' Field** (George Newnes, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Mrs. Lillian S. Arnold.

**Lady's Pictorial**, *6d.* Ed., Arthur Goddard; 172, Strand.

**Lancet**, *6d.*; 423, Strand, W.C.

**Lloyd's Weekly News** (Lloyd & Co.), *1d.* Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.

**Madame**, *3d.* Ed., Ramsay Colles; 7, Essex Street, W.C.

**Methodist Recorder**, Thursday, *1d.*; 161, Fleet Street.

**Methodist Times** (Methodist Times Co.), 1d. Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet St.

**Nation** (Saturday), 6d. Ed., H. W. Massingham; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.

**Nature**, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.

**New Age**, 1d.; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**News of the World**, 1d.; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C. Saturday and Sunday editions.

**Observer**, 1d.; 125, Strand.

**Onlooker** (The Onlooker, Ltd.), 6d., illustrated; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.

**Outlook**, 6d.; 167, Strand.

**People** (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Madge), 1d.; Milford Lane, Strand.

**Public Opinion**, 2d. A Weekly Review of Current Thought and Opinion. Established 1861. Ed., Percy L. Parker, 31 and 32, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C. Publisher, Horace Marshall & Son, 125, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Punch** (Bradbury & Agnew), 3d. Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.

**Queen** (Horace Cox), 6d.; Bream's Buildings.

**Record**, 1d. Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.

**Referee**, 1d. Victoria House, Tudor Street.

**Reynolds's** (John Dicks Press, Ltd.), 1d. 8, Temple Avenue, E.C.

**Saturday Review**, 6d.; 10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Sketch** (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), 6d.; Milford Lane, Strand.

**Spectator**, 6d. Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.

**Sphere** (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.

**Sporting Times** (Mr. John Corlett), 2d. Ed., John Corlett; 52, Fleet Street.

**Tablet**, 5d.; 10, Henrietta Street.

**Tatler**, The (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Edward Huskinson.

**Times Weekly Edition** (Proprietors Times), 2d. Ed., Howard A. Kennedy.

**T.P.'s Weekly** (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.) and "M.A.P.", 1d. Ed. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Truth** (Mr. Labouchere), 6d. Ed., Mr. Labouchere; 10, Bolt Court, E.C.

**Vanity Fair** (Vanity Fair, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Frank Harris; 33, Strand, W.C.

**Weekly Dispatch**, 1d.; 2, Carmelite St., E.C.

**Weekly Telegraph** (W. C. Leng & Co.), 1d.; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.

**World** (The World, Ltd.), 6d.; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

#### Provincial Morning Dailies.

**Aberdeen Free Press** (Alex. Marr), 1d., Liberal.

**Belfast News-Letter**, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson.

**Birmingham Gazette**. Founded 1741; 1d., Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., J. Vollaam Morton.

**Birmingham Daily Post** (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard.

**Bristol Times and Mirror** (B. T. and M., Ltd.), 1d., Unionist.

**Courier** (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).

**Daily Dispatch** (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent.

**Daily Record and Mail** (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

**Dundee Advertiser** (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir Carlaw Martin, LL.D., J.P.

**East Anglian Daily Times** (F. W. Wilson & Co.), 1d., Independent. Ed., Sir Frederick Wilson.

**Eastern Daily Press** (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.

**Eastern Morning News** (Eastern Morning News Co.), 1d., Liberal.

**Freeman's Journal** (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), 1d., Irish National. Ed., Mr. Brayden.

**Glasgow Herald** (George Outram & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., F. Harcourt Kitchin.

**Irish Times** (Arnott family principally), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy.

**Lancashire Daily Post**, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

**Liverpool Courier** (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.

**Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury** (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.

**Manchester Courier** (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., J. Nicol Dunn.

**Manchester Guardian** (Manchester Guardian, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott.

**Newcastle Daily Chronicle** (Cowen family), 1d., Independent. Managing editor, T. Bambridge.

**Nottingham Daily Express** (Express Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.

**Nottingham Guardian** (Thos. Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative.

**Scotsman** (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John P. Croal.

**Sheffield Daily Independent** (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

**Sheffield Daily Telegraph** (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., T. H. Parkin.

**South Wales Daily News**, Cardiff (Duncan & Sons), 1d., Liberal.

**Western Daily Mercury** (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth; London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Western Daily Press** (Walter Reid), 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol.

**Western Mail** (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist; Cardiff.

**Western Morning News** (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Canning Baily; Plymouth.

**Yorkshire Observer**, The, Bradford and Leeds (Wm. Ryles & Sons, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

**Yorkshire Post**, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), 1d., Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

#### Provincial Evening Dailies.

**Birmingham Daily Mail** (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Editor, H. F. Harvey.

**Bolton Evening News** (Tillotson & Son, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

**Bristol Evening News** (Walter Reid), 1d., Independent Liberal.

**Bristol Evening Times** (B. T. and M., Ltd.), 1d.

**Edinburgh Evening Dispatch** (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist.

**Edinburgh Evening News** (Evening News, Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., Robert Wilson.

**Evening Telegraph and Post**, Dundee.

**Evening Express** (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Cardiff.

**Glasgow News** (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Certified circulation 129,819 daily.

**Manchester Evening News** (Evans & Co.), 1d., Liberal.

**North-Eastern Daily Gazette**, Middlesbrough

(Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, principally), *½d.*, Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.

**Northern Daily Telegraph**, Blackburn (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally), *½d.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.

**Nottingham Evening Post** (Thos. Forman & Sons), *½d.*, Neutral.

**Staffordshire Sentinel**, Hanley, *½d.*, Independent.

**Western Evening Herald** (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), *½d.*, Independent. Plymouth. London Office, 83, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Yorkshire Evening Post**, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), *½d.*, Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

**Yorkshire Telegraph and Star** (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), *½d.*

#### Provincial Weeklies.

**Banffshire Journal**, Banff, Tuesday, *1d.*

**Birmingham Weekly Post** (John Feeney & Co.),

**Blackburn Weekly Telegraph** (T. P. Ritzema, principally), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.

**Bristol Observer** (Walter Reid), *1d.*, est. 1859.

**Derbyshire Times** (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week.

**Hereford Times** (Anthony Bros., Ltd.), *2½d.*, Liberal.

**Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury**, Stamford (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), *1d.*

**Nottinghamshire Guardian**, Nottingham (Thos. Forman & Sons), *1d.*, Non-political Family Paper.

**People's Journal**, Dundee, Newcastle, Belfast, and London; fourteen editions weekly. (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*

**Preston Guardian** (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal.

**Sheffield Weekly News** (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*

**(Sheffield) Weekly Telegraph** (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*

**Southport Visitor** (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)

**The Week** (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), *1d.*

**Weekly Mail** (Western Mail, Ltd.), *1d.* Family, Ca: diff.

**Weekly News**, Dundee, Glasgow, and London (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*

**Weekly Welcome**, London, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.),

*1d.*, Independent.

**Western Gazette** (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), *1d.*, Independent.

**Western Weekly Mercury** (Plymouth: Western Newspaper Co.), *1d.*, Independent.

**West Sussex Gazette and South of England Advertiser**, Arundel (Mitchell & Co.), Independent, *1d.*

**Worcester Journal**, Berrow's (Journal Co.), *1½d.*, Conservative.

**Yorkshire Weekly Post**, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), *1d.*, Established 1754.

## ESPERANTO.

The **British Esperanto Association** (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bielostok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "**An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto.**" For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 1500 Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 100 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than ninety, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "**Gazetoj**" are *Lingvo Internacia*; *Internacia Scienca Revuo*; *La Revuo*, monthlies, published in France; in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto appeal to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Mayor (Cambridge), Ostwald (Leipzig), Becquerel, Carlo Bourlet, Gen. Sébert, Major-Gen. Geo. Cox, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the secondary schools. Examinations are held by the British Esperanto

Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, the Oxford Local Delegates, etc., and it is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, the second at Geneva in 1906, the third at Cambridge in August 1907, the fourth in Dresden 1908, and the fifth in Barcelona 1909. The sixth will be held at Washington in 1910.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some 3000 root forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification, by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few affixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the most precise manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters, each letter having an invariable sound, so that it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality. In all these respects—in sound, in construction, in practicability and in adherents—it stands without a rival, and provides at once an actual and proved instrument of communication between people of all countries.

**President**, **British Esperanto Association**, John Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; **Secretary**, Harald Clegg, 133, High Holborn, London, W.C.

# THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

## PHYSICS IN THE NEW CENTURY.

BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

Twelve years ago Radium was unknown. X-rays were discovered in 1895, spontaneous radioactivity in 1896, Radium in 1898.

The Electron—long suspected by mathematical physicists, and even traced in operation by the instinct of a few investigators—was isolated, and, so to speak, weighed and measured, by Sir J. J. Thomson in 1899; thus beginning the century with a clearly demonstrated separate existence.

About the same time also Professor Rutherford took up the subject of radioactivity, and in 1903 was able to show that the process was accompanied by disintegration of an atom, not only electric charges being fired off, but atoms of matter also, of measurable atomic weight—atoms apparently of Helium—a chemical deduction from physical experiments which was spectroscopically verified later by Ramsay and Soddy.

In 1903 also the magnificent thesis of Madame Curie, for her Doctorate, appeared, and carried forward our knowledge of Radium and its allied phenomena to a surprising extent.

The feature that most caught the public imagination—and that of many men of science likewise, including Lord Kelvin—was the notable development of heat which accompanied the disintegration of the atom. For just as heat is produced when complicated chemical compounds break down (as they do in a festering organic mass), so also the breakdown of a mass of atoms of high atomic weight—Uranium, Radium, and the like—into simpler constituents is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The energy had existed in the atom or molecule before—there is no generation of energy, as some hasty speculators surmised, there is nothing puzzling or perturbing about the process,—but whereas the energy had been so wrapped up as to be inaccessible and unknown to us in the form either of internal strain or of internal motion, the convulsion which accompanies the disruption liberates and transmutes some of this stored energy into the form of heat.

So is it with an ordinary volcanic eruption. The energy was in the crust of the earth, latent and unobserved—may have been there for centuries; violent effects begin when it is set free. The explosion of dynamite, and the release of a strained cross-bow, may be taken as other instances

of energy stored in quiescent and innocent-looking form, suddenly liberated. Only in their case we have full control over the process of liberation and can determine time and place.

With the convulsion of Radium it is not so, any more than it is with convulsions of the earth or of the sun. These are spontaneous—they arise and cease under influences beyond our control. If ever we learn to harness any of these great forces of Nature, a store of energy may become available which at present is useless, or in some cases alarming and destructive.

Fortunately the explosion of atoms is a rare and occasional event, or we might be nervous about the stability of our world. Millions per second are firing themselves off from every visible speck of Radium, it is true, but a million atoms is a very small number, and constitute the merest imperceptible fraction of the whole speck.

The material particles which are fired away are now fairly known to be atoms of Helium—a gas two or four times as heavy as Hydrogen; the residue of the original atom left behind after the escape of each shot—which, by the way, bears the same proportion to the shot as a cannon does to cannon ball—constitutes a substance without any specific name except such as "Emanation," "Radium A," "Radium B," etc.

And some of these products last a fair time, say a day or two, or a few weeks, while others have a short life of only a few minutes.

Elements appear to have every grade of permanence, from a few minutes or even seconds to millions of years. Radium itself has a lifetime comparable to a thousand years; but most of its products are very temporary until the product Radium F is reached, which is now believed to be identical with the element long and familiarly known under the name of "lead."

And the life of a lead atom must be estimated most likely in millions of centuries—too long for us to be certain at present whether the permanence is absolute or only very prolonged.

When the life of an element is short it is bound to be a rare substance, just as a population with a high mortality and low birth-rate is necessarily sparse. When the life is long compared with that of its

predecessors, then the long-lived element is plentiful. All our well-known elements belong to this category. They *must* be long-lived, but it is unlikely that they are immortal. Sooner or later, in all probability, one after another of the atoms will break up, and so will pass on to other and simpler stages of existence, turning in all probability into other known substances.

Hitherto it is the process of tumbling down—of simplification and breaking up—that has been observed; but it would seem that under some conditions the opposite process of aggregation or building up must be occurring, or must have occurred, since otherwise the existence of complex or heavy atoms would be unexplained. The process of building up, the composition of simple groups into complex aggregates, though it can be provided for and studied mathematically, and though a similar process is well known to occur among the compounds of chemistry, has not yet been experimentally observed among the elements. It is perhaps a discovery awaiting us in the future.

Meanwhile the manifest energy in the interior of an atom, and the fact that it consists of smaller parts, have led to a theory of atomic astronomy, which is at present in its infancy, but has already made some progress. The motion of the parts of an atom can be observed, even when they are not disintegrating, by means of the radiation or *light* which they omit when clashed or clanged together. Atoms in collision—in mechanical or chemical clash—vibrate, much as a bell vibrates when struck by a clapper; and the radiation thus emitted, when analysed by the spectroscope, enables us to make inferences as to the kind of internal motion which is going on. The fact that the moving parts so observed are really electric charges rapidly revolving in atomic orbits, together with extraordinary news concerning the nature of those orbits, is being—and will in the future be still further—obtained by the apparently simple device of applying a strong magnet to the radiating source. The rotating parts are thus perturbed, much as a "sleeping" top is perturbed by a side wind or a one-sided load applied to it; much as the spinning earth also is perturbed by the pull of sun and moon on its equatorial protuberance. The result in the terrestrial case is called the precession of the equinoxes; the result in the top case is a conical or wobbling motion of the axis—an awaking from slumber; the result in the atomic case is called the Zeeman effect, after the name of its brilliant Dutch discoverer,

whose experiments were mathematically analysed and explained by the renowned physicist, Lorentz of Leyden, and in this country by Sir Joseph Larmor and the late G. F. FitzGerald, and in an anticipatory and remarkable way by Dr. Johnstone Stoney.

Thus then all the evidence converges, and corroborates the view that an atom consists of rapidly revolving ingredients; and the most probable hypothesis concerning these ingredients is that they are electric charges and nothing else.

The proof that a *negative* electron is an electric charge, and nothing else, is now complete; but the proof that an atom is wholly composed of positive and negative electrons is as yet incomplete. So also is very incomplete our knowledge of the *positive* electron. In this direction we are still ignorant.

The proof that a negative electron is purely and solely an electric charge depends on the fact that its mass or inertia ought theoretically in that case to be variable, and to depend on the speed of its motion. The effect thus predicted on electric theory, by Heaviside and J. J. Thomson, is far too small to look for at any ordinary speeds, such as that of bullets and the like, but the particles shot off from Radium have such excessive speed—amounting to several thousand miles a second—that there was some chance of detecting the effect if carefully looked for. Looked for it accordingly was, by Kaufmann, and clearly found. His measurements of the increased mass exhibited by a flying electron when approaching the speed of light agree almost accurately with the indications of theory, thus triumphantly vindicating this part at any rate of the electrical theory of matter.

Some chemists have thought that this theory throws doubt upon the existence of atoms. Not so, by any means—it confirms their existence beyond cavil; for now, for the first time in the history of the world, effects due to the impact of single atoms have been observed by Crookes and demonstrated by Rutherford, so that now atoms can, as it were, be indirectly watched and counted. We no longer speak so glibly of the *ultimate* atom it is true; the atom like everything else in the material world—everything within the compass of human knowledge probably—is not ultimate; it can be born, it can die, it can change. The atom of ordinary matter is a unit of which the world is made, but is not an ultimate and indivisible unit; it is itself compound, composed probably of electricity, and the nearest approach to an ultimate atom that we at present

know of is the natural unit of electricity, the Electron—sometimes called a corpuscle.

This minute speck, about which so singularly much is now known, and about which so vastly much remains to be discovered, is in all probability the unit of the material universe, the basal ingredient underlying all forms of matter, the unifying material principle so long and dimly sought for by sages of the past. Its discovery and isolation by J. J. Thomson, just before the beginning of the present century, is perhaps the most fundamental discovery of all; and it has been astonishingly illustrated and enlarged by the most brilliant chemical discovery of modern times—that of Radium by Madame Curie.

All else—Cathode rays, radioactivity, Radium and its congeners, electric constitution of matter (each in itself a comprehensive and portentous category) group themselves round the discovery and isolation of the corpuscle or electron.

Cathode rays, studied by Sir William Crookes thirty years ago, are now known to be a crowd of electrons ejected from the cathode or negative terminal of a vacuum tube and flying in straight lines at a prodigious pace, penetrating between the interstices of obstacles, even of metal sheets, until they encounter a sufficiently massive obstruction and are stopped. When they are very suddenly stopped they each emit a shell or pulse of radiation which in the aggregate constitute the X-rays discovered by Röntgen.

This may be called artificial radioactivity—the production of ethereal pulses and of torrents of flying electrons in the laboratory. A highly exhausted vacuum tube and an induction coil are the sufficient apparatus.

Spontaneous activity discovered by Becquerel is a similar sort of process occurring in nature. The atoms of Uranium and a few other substances (possibly all, but that is uncertain) occasionally though very seldom throw off a fragment of themselves; and in the convulsion accompanying this operation they eject each an electron and likewise emit an X-ray—the latter a natural result of the sudden expulsion, which is as effective as sudden stoppage in producing a thin shell of radiation or ethereal pulse.

After several such changes—which follow one another with some frequency when once begun, and some of them perhaps rayless and therefore difficult to observe—the residual atom attains a comparatively stable state, in which it is known in bulk as Radium, a substance which is as good an element as Calcium, Strontium, and Barium. It fits into Mendeleeff's series and belongs to that group of elements.

But it still continues to break up from time to time, and its Emanation or first product of disruption is an exceedingly active and therefore short-lived gas.

Spontaneous radioactivity is the sign and index of the eruption, and in the most typical and interesting case consists of three different kinds of emission:

$\alpha$  rays, or atoms of Helium ejected with extraordinary violence but not able to penetrate far into matter;

$\beta$  rays or electrons—the minute electric charges which are very penetrating because so small;

$\gamma$  rays or ether pulses—the most penetrating of all.

The two latter kinds of radiation are inextricably associated: the first kind can occur by itself.

The electron has many of the properties of matter, though it is nothing but electricity—it has mass, momentum, and kinetic energy. The reason it has these is known—it was explained on electrical grounds so long ago as 1881 by J. J. Thomson. Most likely an electron has weight also, though for that as yet no reason can be assigned, and its gravity is so exceedingly small compared with its electric and other forces that it may be long before the *weight* of an electron can be proved, save where numbers are grouped into an atom.

The fact that electrons have these properties, and appear to be a constant and uniform ingredient in the atoms of every kind of matter, is what suggested that they are probably the fundamental units of which matter is made, and that the different elements with which we are acquainted are different only because of the different number and grouping of their electronic constituents. That is the working hypothesis, not yet conclusively proved, on which most physicists proceed to study further facts—facts of metallic conduction, of magnetism, and many others.

Thus—as I say—all the above modern discoveries group themselves about the existence and properties of the Electron.

And so does the modern doctrine of light. For by Larmor's supplement to Clerk Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, Radiation is bound to occur wherever an electric charge revolves rapidly enough in an orbit, or wherever its motion changes in speed or in direction with sufficient suddenness. The whole thing hangs together in a beautifully consistent scheme; and though there is plenty still to explore, and though some of the surmises must turn out to be inaccurate in detail—twenty-five years hence, when HAZELL'S ANNUAL celebrates its jubilee—in all probability the salient



features of what I have stated will by that time be established and confirmed.

Last century the tendency was to regard the atom as an indivisible and ultimate unit, and each element of matter as fixed and unchangeable, much as species of animals and plants were regarded before the time of Darwin.

Now our outlook is very different. The lifetime of some elements can be specified, and their death can be observed. Destruction? No, there is no destruction in nature—there is only change—they die in one form to emerge in another; and a splendid process of Evolution is being

watched in the inorganic as in the organic world.

*For further information reference may be made to the following books:*

- "Radioactivity," Rutherford.
- "Electricity and Matter," J. J. Thomson.
- "The Corpuscular Theory of Matter," J. J. Thomson.
- "The Electron Theory," Fournier.
- "Light Visible and Invisible," S. P. Thompson.
- "Modern Views of Electricity," Lodge.
- "Electrons," Lodge.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1909.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Holding its first meeting at York in 1831, and having been founded at the suggestion of Sir David Brewster for the stimulation of scientific inquiry, the promotion of scientific intercourse, and the fostering of public interest in science, the British Association for the Advancement of Science meets annually for a session of one week. The meetings are held by invitation in some large town of the provinces, and more rarely in the colonies; but the Association, while possessing London offices at Burlington House, does not meet in London. An annual volume of proceedings is issued, containing complete papers of the addresses of the President for the year, and of the Presidents of the scientific sections into which the Association is divided. The volume contains also abstracts of papers communicated to the sections, and reports on the progress of inquiry in various scientific subjects for which the Association appoints committees, and which it supports by such grants of money as its small funds allow.

The 1909 meeting was held at Winnipeg, in Canada; and a number of members of the American Association of Science swelled the attendance. Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., in the Presidential Address, discussed the recent discoveries of the properties of the negative and positive units of electricity, and showed wherein they afforded a basis on which to build a theory of the structure of electricity. If it could be shown that electricity had a molecular structure, a starting-point would be reached for a theory of the structure of matter, seeing that matter was most probably a collection of positive and negative units of electricity held together by the forces which these units generate and exert. In another portion of his presidential address Sir J. J. Thomson adverted to the blemishes in the Scholarship system of the Universities, which allocated scholarships chiefly for knowledge of single subjects.

In the Mathematical and Physical Section, the President, Prof. E. Rutherford, F.R.S., followed on the lines of Sir J. J. Thomson's address with a discussion of the various methods which have been devised for determining the values of certain fundamental atomic magnitudes, such as the number, weight, and speed of the electrically charged units which are held to build up the atom,

In the Chemical Section, Prof. H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., discussed a large number of the problems which exercise the chemical world, including the extent to which chemistry should accept the physical theories of the atoms, constitution, valency, and the artificial synthesis of chemical compounds.

In the Geological Section, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S., discussed the evidence which fossils afford of the development of species, and noted some of the more remarkable signs of the decadence or senility of species, such as the decay of teeth formations, the production of superfluous bone, and the degeneration into eel-like forms among fishes.

In the Zoological Section, the President, Mr. A. F. Shipley, F.R.S., spoke principally of the desirability of international co-operation in organising zoology. He referred also to the disappearing fauna of the world, and to the work accomplished by international ocean research.

In the Geographical Section, the President, Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, K.C.M.G., summarised the chief features of geographical exploration during the year, and dealt with the modern methods of map-making.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, the President, Prof. S. J. Chapman, demonstrated the theory that shorter hours of labour have in general been accompanied by greater efficiency of work and a higher output.

In the Engineering Section, the President, Sir W. A. White, K.C.B., F.R.S., considered the important services in railways, inland navigation, water-power, and shipbuilding which the engineer had rendered to the Dominion of Canada.

In the Anthropological Section, Prof. John L. Myres, after reviewing various aspects of the history of anthropology, spoke of the desirability of an ethnological survey for Canada.

In the Educational Science Section, the President, the Rev. H. B. Gray, vigorously criticised the organisation of the older universities of Great Britain, with special reference to the effete scholarship system.

In the Physiological Section, the President, Prof. E. H. Starling, F.R.S., delivered a discourse on the evolution of the nervous system.

In the Botanical Section, the President, Lieut.-Col. David Prain, F.R.S., dealt chiefly with the problems of systematic botany.

In the Agricultural Sub-Section, the President,

Major P. G. Craigie, after referring to the warning which Sir William Crookes delivered in 1808 on the future failure of the world's wheat supply, showed that the enlarging area of the world's wheat-growing land must defer the date of their failure to a date much farther removed than in the previous estimate.

Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S., delivered an evening address on "**Our Food from the Waters.**" and Dr. A. F. H. Tutton a discourse on "**The Seven Styles of Crystal Architecture.**"

Among the more important reports presented to the Association were those on "**Seismological Investigation**," in which, in addition to the usual statistics of the large earthquakes of 1908, Mr. John Milne discussed the synchronism of earthquake activities in widely separated portions of the earth, such as Eastern Asia and Italy; a report on "Gaseous Explosions"; and a "Report on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere as obtained by the use of Kites and Balloons."

The Association is to meet at Sheffield in August 1910, and at Portsmouth in 1911.

**President**, Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S. **General Secretaries**, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S. **Assistant Secretary**, O. J. R. Howarth. **Offices**, Burlington House, W.

### ANTHROPOLOGY.

A remarkable discovery of a human jaw-bone, reputed to be of Pliocene age, was recorded by Dr. Otto Schoetensack, of Leipzig, who regards it as the oldest relic of man yet discovered. It consists of the two halves of a lower jaw, of very massive type, without any chin-projection, yet with a set of teeth agreeing essentially with those of modern man. The relic was found in an undisturbed position, at a depth of nearly 80 ft. below the surface, in a sandy deposit at Mauer, near Heidelberg, and was associated with the remains of the straight-tusked elephant, the Etruscan rhinoceros, and other mammals characteristic of the late Pliocene, or earliest Pleistocene, period, agreeing therefore in age with the famous Forest Bed of Norfolk. The mandible represents a primitive race, or species, which Schoetensack terms *Homo Heidelbergensis*, a race very much older than the Neanderthal type.

A human skeleton of Pleistocene age was found near La Chapelle-aux-Saints (dep. Corrèze, France), and described by M. Marcellin Boule. It represents an old man, about 4 ft. high, having a skull with large orbits, prominent brow-ridges and very wide nasal aperture, whilst the large mandible is characterised by an absence of chin-projection. The skull has the peculiarities of the Neanderthal and Spy examples in an exaggerated degree. The remains were found in association with bones of the reindeer, bison, and rhinoceros, and are attributed to the Mousterian period. A skeleton of kindred type was found in the lower grotto of Le Moustier (Dordogne), associated with palæolithic implements.

The remains of the Irish giant, Patrick Cotter, who died in 1806, at the age of 46, have been recently described before the Royal Anthropological Institute by Prof. E. Fawcett, of Bristol. The giant was a native of Kinsale, but resided during a great part of his life in Bristol, where he was buried. Advantage was taken of a temporary exhumation to measure the skeleton. From the dimensions of the long bones it is

estimated that the giant's height must have been about 7 ft. 10 in., though reputed to have been between 8 and 9 ft. He seems to have suffered from acromegaly: the skull showed an enlarged facial region, a festooning of the supra-temporal crest, and an enormous pituitary fossa, whilst the hands were abnormally developed. Cotter, who for purposes of show assumed the name of O'Brien, was taller than his rival O'Brien (properly O'Byrne), whose skeleton is now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and taller than the other Irish giant, Magrath, now in Trinity College, Dublin. Cotter's skeleton was re-interred in a Roman Catholic Chapel in Bristol.

Much interest, popular and scientific, has attached to the large collection of human bones in the crypt of St. Leonard's Church at Hythe, and much speculation has been rife at various times regarding their origin. According to Mr. F. G. Parsons, of St. Thomas's Hospital, who has carefully studied the collection, it represents the remains of at least 4000 people—men, women, and children. He has made careful measurements of 590 skulls, which are recorded in the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Dismissing as quite untenable the common opinion about a battle, he concludes that the skulls mostly belonged to the people of East Kent of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and that the bones were dug up from the churchyard, according to mediæval practice, and stored in a long pile in the vault. The skulls are of good breadth and length, but remarkably short. The measurements lend no support to the view, sometimes urged, that the English skull has undergone a marked change of shape during the last two or three centuries.

At the Imperial International Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush an interesting collection illustrating certain features in the life of primitive man was organised by the Royal Anthropological Institute; and in connection with this collection there was an **Anthropometric Bureau** for the measurement of the physical and mental characters of visitors. Not only were such features as weight, height, shoulder-breadth and head-measurements determined, but ingenious means were introduced for the quantitative estimation of certain mental characteristics, such as attention. Interesting deductions are likely to be made from a comparison of such characteristics with the occupation of the individual, provided that a sufficient number of data are obtained to justify generalisation.

Dr. C. G. Seligmann submitted to the Royal Anthropological Institute a proposed scheme of classification of the natives of New Guinea, or Papua. The term Papuan is used as a general designation for any native of the island, whilst the term Papuan is limited by the author to the rather tall, dark brown, frizzly-haired and often mop-headed people of the western part of New Guinea. The eastern Papuans, who are generally smaller, light-coloured, and not always frizzly-haired, are distinguished as Papuo-Melanesian, since they offer evidence of a Melanesian element. Those tribes which possess identical physical characters, but vary in certain cultural characteristics, including language, are united in ethnic groups, whilst similar ethnic groups are classed together as a stock or congeries. Dr. Seligmann describes

the cranial and other characters of several of his ethnic groups.

Dr. W. H. R. Rivers has published in the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute his researches on **Totemism in Polynesia and Melanesia**, based on the work of the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Solomon Islands.

The famous "greenstone" of New Zealand, or the pounamu of the Maoris, known popularly as jade and technically as nephrite, has been studied by Mr. A. M. Finlayson, whose results, though published by the Geological Society, have anthropological interest, inasmuch as they define the varieties recognised by the natives. It appears that the common dark green jade is called kawakawa. The stone to which the name tangiwai is given in New Zealand seems to be the hard serpentine known as bowenite.

The Royal Anthropological Institute published a valuable paper on the *Bangala* of the Upper Congo, by the Rev. J. F. Weeks, who lived among the people as a missionary for fifteen years. It describes their mode of life before it had become modified by the influence of the white man. An exhibition illustrating the life of the natives of the Congo Free State was held in London under the Baptist Missionary Society. The *Expedition to the Upper Congo* by Mr. E. Torday, Mr. Hilton-Simpson, and Mr. N. H. Hardy has furnished much information respecting the Bashonga people, or Bakuba, and specimens of their work obtained during the expedition are exhibited in the Ethnographical Gallery of the British Museum.

Two masterly addresses on Anthropology were delivered in the course of the year by two distinguished classical scholars. Prof. W. Ridgeway, of Cambridge, as President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, took as the subject of his discourse at the annual meeting the *relation of Anthropology to Classical Studies*. Prof. J. L. Myres, of Liverpool, in presiding over the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Winnipeg, dealt with the *relation of Anthropology to Political Philosophy*.

The Anthropological Society of Paris celebrated in July the jubilee of its foundation by Broca, and appropriate addresses were delivered by the President (Prof. E. Cuyer) and the Secretary-General (Dr. L. Manouvrier).

### ASTRONOMY.

The present cycle of **sun-spot** activity may be briefly summed up as follows: The most prolific year was 1905, and the maximum activity for the cycle may be fixed as occurring either in October or November; a fading off in 1906, and a revival in 1907 nearly approaching 1905; then the sun-spots of 1908 fell below 1906, although those of November were noteworthy. The individual spots did not become large, but they were numerous and formed up in groups which then became visible to the naked eye. From Nov. 1908 to June 1909 there was no decided falling off, but an undoubted decline has since set in.

The study of the **rotation of the sun** by spectroscopic methods has received much attention. W. Adams finds the variation of the rotation period according to latitude as follows: In lat.  $0^{\circ}30'$  the period is 24<sup>h</sup> 57<sup>m</sup> days; lat.  $19^{\circ}20'$ , period 25<sup>h</sup> 64<sup>m</sup> days; lat.  $34^{\circ}15'$ , period 26<sup>h</sup> 97<sup>m</sup> days;

lat.  $49^{\circ}6'$ , period 28<sup>h</sup> 82<sup>m</sup> days; lat.  $60^{\circ}0'$ , period 31<sup>h</sup> 25<sup>m</sup> days; lat.  $74^{\circ}9'$ , period 33<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> days; lat.  $79^{\circ}30'$ , period 35<sup>h</sup> 26<sup>m</sup> days.

The **Solar parallax** deduced from spectroscopic observations is 8<sup>h</sup> 800<sup>m</sup>. From photographs of Eros a parallax of 8<sup>h</sup> 807<sup>m</sup> has been deduced by Mr. Hinks, while from similar photographs taken at Lick in 1900 the value is also 8<sup>h</sup> 807<sup>m</sup>.

The equipment on Mount Wilson (U.S.A.) for the investigation of **sun-spot spectra** has been enriched by the erection of a vertical telescope, 60 ft. focal length, combined with a spectrograph of 30 ft. focus. The celostat and objective are placed at the summit of a skeleton steel tower about 60 ft. high, while the spectrograph occupies a circular well 8½ ft. in diameter and about 30 ft. deep. The results have been so successful that Prof. Hale is arranging for a similar instrument 150 ft. focal length, with a spectrograph 75 ft. focus.

Early observers with the spectroscope thought they saw evidences of oxygen and water vapours in the atmosphere of Mars; but Campbell has shown by means of photographs of spectra that the effects of oxygen and water vapours on Mars were no more visible in the region  $\lambda$  5400 to  $\lambda$  6900 of the spectrum than were the effects of oxygen and water vapours existing on the Moon. The 1909 **opposition of Mars** afforded good opportunities for observation, as the planet approached within 36,000,000 miles of the earth. Mr. Cowell has investigated the orbit of the eighth satellite of Jupiter, and finds a period of about 730 days, the motion being retrograde.

**Comet 1909 e (Moorhouse)** discovered Sept. 1st 1908, though not large, has been of exceeding interest, in part owing to the magnificent series of photographs taken at Greenwich and elsewhere, and in part to the wonderful changes taking place in the comet. It had one tail and many streamers which originated sometimes in the tail proper. The tail and streamers appeared to go through a sequence of regular and remarkable changes. Starting with a faint tail, the comet would throw off envelopes towards the sun; this matter seemed to be driven back on to the comet, which developed a large tail and streamers, which would be cast away and the process again repeated, the various changes recurring in regular sequence, but in varying time. Thus violent changes took place on Sept. 20th, Sept. 30th to Oct. 1st, Oct. 5th to 6th, Oct. 14th to 15th, Oct. 30th, and Nov. 15th, 1908. In a large number of photographs the detail near the head showed twists like the strands of a rope, and knots appeared in various parts of the undulating tail, all tending to give the impression of rotation. The comet was visible to the naked eye on Oct. 15th and 28th. On Oct. 29th it was conspicuous, and had a tail six degrees in length. After perihelion passage it was well observed at the Cape, New Zealand, Australia, and at Lick, and similar changes were in progress. Thus, on March 20th, 1909, one photograph showed, about two-thirds of a degree from the nucleus, a faint swelling in the tail, which in a photograph taken four hours later had developed into a globular condensation, which had a motion away from the head of about 50 km. per second. In general it may be said that the particles of any particular formation in the tail moved outward with greater velocity as the distance from the nucleus increased. The peculiar dark streaks noticeable in the

comets of 1903 c, 1905 c, and 1907 d were very conspicuous in comet Moorhouse. In spite of the extraordinary activity the spectrum remained unchanged throughout. The comparatively straight tail should, according to the theory of Bredichin, have shown hydrogen lines, whereas it showed cyanogen and carbon. Again the continuous spectrum usually associated with bright comets was very faint, and perhaps sometimes even missing, while the presence of three pairs of bright strong lines in the blue and violet denote that the comet's light was largely intrinsic, and that the reflected sunlight was very weak.

Comet Halley, so called because Halley first investigated the motions of comets and predicted the return of this one, has also excited great interest. Its last return was in 1835, but there are certain irregularities in its motion which make accurate prediction difficult. The researches of Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin have brought out many interesting details. They have traced it back to B.C. 87 with a fair amount of certainty, and to B.C. 240 with great probability. The test of their work, however, lies in the closeness of their predicted place of the comet to its actually observed position. Great preparations were made in 1909 in all the leading Observatories to photograph that portion of the sky where it should appear, and photographs taken at Greenwich, Heidelberg, and Lick showed the comet within 4' of Cowell's predicted place—a triumph in computational astronomy. It should be in the evening sky up to March, when it approaches the sun (perihelion passage, April 20th), and becomes invisible again towards the end of April as a fairly bright object in the morning sky. Its nearest approach to the earth (12,500,000 miles) is on May 18th, when it should be a conspicuous object.

The periodic comet 1896 vii. (Perrine), period 6½ years, was not seen on its return in 1903, but was found Sept. 12th, 1909. On June 15th a small comet of 11th mag. was discovered by Daniel.

The *Astrographic Chart Conference* took place at Paris on April 10th (the first was in 1887). The chief resolutions relate to the meridian observation of special stars and to the adoption of an absolute scale of photographic magnitudes. It was also decided to continue systematic observation of Eros, as it was considered the best method for improving our knowledge of the Solar parallax.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Prof. Backlund for his cometary investigations, while the Jackson-Gwilt medal was awarded to Mr. P. Melotte for his discovery of the eighth satellite of Jupiter.

**Eclipse in 1910.**—The eclipse of the sun, May 9th, 1910, passes over Southern Tasmania (Hobart).

**Books of reference.**—Bryant's "History of Astronomy," Miss Clarke's "System of the Stars" and "Problems in Astrophysics," Young's "Manual of Astronomy."

### BIOLOGY.

At Cambridge a celebration in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, and of the 50th anniversary of the publication of the "Origin of Species," was held in the week beginning June 22nd.

Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Chancellor of the

University, received the delegates, 200 in number, from every civilised country in the world; and a large number of addresses were delivered, Sir E. Ray Lankester and Prof. H. Osborn being among the speakers; and a number of honorary degrees were conferred.

The Rede Lecture was delivered by Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the Royal Society, on "Darwin as Geologist." An exhibition of Darwin relics was held at Christ's College, and the American delegates presented a bust of Charles Darwin, which is a replica of that in the United States.

An announcement was made in August that an Imperial Committee of Economic Entomology had been constituted, consisting of entomologists, zoologists, bacteriologists, and microscopists, the functions of which would be to collect information from all over the British Empire concerning insects noxious to health and agriculture, and the parasites of such insects. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Guy Marshall.

Several contributions were made during the year to the subject of the invisible microbes which are known as "filter passers," because they cannot be detected by laboratory filters. (Paper by A. Chauveau, Paris Academy of Sciences.)

Drs. F. F. Bashford and Murray, in a paper read before the Royal Society (May 20th), adduced further proofs that in all vertebrates, man included, cancer is an old age disease. Considered statistically, cancer is a function of age. Considered biologically, cancer is a function of senescence.

Prof. W. Bateson, F.R.S., the Professor of Biology at Cambridge, published several papers during the year on *Mendelism*, including a treatise (*Cambridge University Press*) on Mendel's Principles of Heredity. The Cambridge University Commemoration volume, "Darwin and Modern Science," contains contributions on this subject by Profs. Haeckel, Weismann, and Hugo de Vries.

Dr. C. Russ read before the Royal Society (July) a paper on the effect of an electric current through a liquid, in driving or attracting bacteria in the fluid to one or other pole of the current electrodes.

A valuable addition to the annual report of the Gordon College Research Laboratories (Khartoum) was a supplementary volume by Dr. Andrew Balfour and Dr. Archibald, summarising the present stage of knowledge in tropical diseases.

A new *Institute of Physiology* was opened by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane at University College (June); and its laboratories put it on a plane equalled only by the best continental institutes.

### CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The Prince of Wales opened the *Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry* convened in the Albert Hall on May 27th. In opening the Congress, His Royal Highness spoke of the passing of the "rule of thumb" period in modern civilisation; the close relationship between science and commerce; and the important bearing such conferences had in promoting the peace of the world. Sir Henry Roscoe (Hon. President) and Sir William Ramsay (Acting President) welcomed the foreign delegates, and Dr. W. H. Wiley (U.S.A.), Prof. Armand Gautier (France), Prof. O. W.

Witt (Germany), Prof. E. Paterno (Italy), and Prof. Arrhenius replied. The Congress was divided into 17 sections, and numbered 3000 members, besides 650 ladies.

Many papers of high technical interest were read, and a number of resolutions were carried establishing chemical standards. It was resolved by the Congress that an international inquiry ought to be instituted with a view to securing greater uniformity in the standard of potent drugs; that legislation limiting the patentability of pharmaceutical preparations was undesirable; that the use of lead materials in ceramic industry should be restrained; and that it was desirable to adopt uniform principles in connection with analytical tests.

General lectures were delivered by Prof. Witt ("Evolution in Applied Chemistry"), Sir Boverton Redwood ("Liquid Fuel"), Prof. Bernthsen ("Atmospheric Nitrogen"), Prof. Haller, and Prof. Paterno.

On Saturday, May 22nd, the King received a deputation from the Congress, including Sir H. Roscoe, Sir W. Ramsay, Dr. W. H. Nichols (America), and delegates from Austria, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The next Congress is to be held in 1912 in the United States, with Prof. E. W. Morley as Hon. President and Dr. W. H. Nichols as Acting President.

The report of the International Committee on Atomic Weights for 1909 proposed changes in the weights of chlorine sulphur, lead, tellurium, palladium, columbium, and radium (225 to 226.4). The following fundamental data are adopted: O = 16, H = 1.008, C = 12.000, N = 14.007, Cl = 35.460, Br = 79.916, Ag = 107.880, K = 39.095, S = 32.070.

An address on Explosive Combustion, with special reference to the hydrocarbons, was delivered by Prof. A. W. Bone at the Royal Institution.

A very large number of papers on the Radio-active minerals and on radio-active change were presented to the various scientific societies, and among them are to be noted "The Leakage of Helium from Radio-active Minerals," by the Hon. J. R. Strutt, F.R.S.; "Liquid Radium Emanation," by Sir William Ramsay; and the address on the constitution of the atom before the British Association by Prof. Rutherford.

A paper by Prof. Righi to the Bologna Academy of Sciences suggested a new explanation for the magnetic rays, which occur at the cathode of a vacuum tube. Analogous researches have been made with regard to the character of the X rays, the nature of which is still under discussion.

The King laid the foundation-stone in July of the new Laboratories of Mining and Metallurgical Science in connection with the Imperial Institute of Technology at South Kensington.

Sir E. T. Thorpe, F.R.S., who had for some years been Director of the Government Laboratories for the Analysis of Drugs and Food-stuffs, resigned his position in September, in order to return to the Department of Chemistry of the Royal College of Science.

Prof. A. E. Love, F.R.S., read before the Royal Society a paper on the figure of the Earth, "The Yielding of the Earth to Disturbing Forces."

Dr. Hecker, of Berlin, published some important researches, in which the distortion of

the figure of the earth due to tidal forces exerted by the moon was estimated as between 8 and 14 inches.

An International Congress on Geodesy, the science of Earth measurement, was held in London during September; and in the course of an address on Earth movement, Sir G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., spoke of the great value of Dr. Hecker's investigations.

## GEOGRAPHY.

The year was unique in the record of Polar achievement, both North and South. The Antarctic expedition led by Sir Ernest Shackleton returned with honour, having accomplished splendid work, not only in its great southerly advance, reaching to within 112 miles of the Pole, but also in its scientific results. On Oct. 28th, 1908, Sir Ernest, accompanied by Lieut. Adams, Dr. Eric Marshall, and Mr. Wild, started on his great journey with 4 ponies, 4 sledges, and provision for 91 days. On Nov. 26th Scott's farthest south was passed. The course followed lay well to the east of that of the previous expedition, and new ranges of mountains were discovered, with a south-east trend. From a mountain 4000 ft. high, a great glacier was seen stretching south, which seemed to offer a more direct course. The ascent of this glacier (about 40 miles wide) proved to be exceedingly perilous, owing to numerous crevasses. The summit attained, at an altitude of 10,000 ft. a great inland plateau lay before them, and over this the journey was continued. Food was short, and the cold intense. On Jan. 6th, 1909, latitude 88° 6' was reached. There for two days the party were held prisoners by a blizzard. On the 19th, though greatly exhausted, they made a further five hours' march, "planted Queen Alexandra's flag in latitude 88° 23' S., took possession of the plateau for the King, and turned their faces north again." The return journey was exceedingly arduous, the travellers were worn out, short of food, and at times prostrated by illness; but on March 4th all were safe on board the *Nimrod*. A highly interesting discovery made in the course of this journey was that of coal in 85° S. The coal measures, exposed on the face of a cliff, were at least 1500 ft. thick, and seven seams were visible. Three important subsidiary expeditions were carried out by members of the staff. Prof. David, with five others, ascended Mount Erebus soon after their arrival at Cape Royd; the South Magnetic Pole was located in, approximately, 72° 25' S. and 154° E., and the geology of the mountains west of McMurdo Sound was studied. On the voyage to New Zealand a stretch of 45 miles of new coast-line, west of Cape North, was examined. After landing Sir Ernest Shackleton and others of the staff, the *Nimrod* (Capt. J. K. Davis) proceeded to search for certain islands which were doubtfully marked on the charts, and which proved to be non-existent. They were: the Royal Company Islands, south of Tasmania; Emerald Island, south-east of Macquarie Island; and Dougherty Island. Sir Ernest Shackleton arrived in England on June 12th, and on June 28th a magnificent reception was accorded to him and his companions at the Albert Hall, where the leader gave an account of the expedition. The Prince of Wales presented to Sir Ernest the special gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and silver replicas to

the other members of the staff. A Government grant of £20,000 has since been made to Sir Ernest Shackleton, who received the honour of knighthood upon the King's birthday.

The tidings of Arctic discovery have been dramatic in character. On Sept. 1st a telegram from Lerwick announced the arrival there of the steamer *Hans Engede*, with the American explorer, Dr. F. A. Cook, who reported that he had reached the North Pole on April 21st, 1908. Dr. Cook had gone North in 1907 on a pleasure schooner belonging to Mr. Bradley, and, when the vessel returned, he, with the steward, Mr. Francke, remained at Etah, sending back word that he intended to make a dash for the Pole. Early in 1908 he started from Etah accompanied by some Eskimos and their dogs, and reached Cape Hubbard in the north of Axel Heiberg Land, whence he wrote to Francke that he hoped to return in June. As he did not return, Francke sailed south in Peary's relief ship. According to Dr. Cook's account, he left Cape Hubbard on March 18th, and three days later began "the crossing of the circumpolar pack," when he sent back the rest of the party, with the exception of 2 Eskimos and 26 dogs. On March 30th,  $82^{\circ} 47'$  was reached; on April 8th,  $80^{\circ} 36'$ ; on April 21st,  $85^{\circ} 50' 46''$ . He says, "We advanced the 14 seconds, made supplementary observations, and prepared to stop long enough to permit a double round of observations." The temperature was  $-38^{\circ}$ . The return journey commenced on April 23rd. Unable to reach Axel Heiberg Land, he proceeded to Jones Sound, and passed the winter at Cape Sparbo, on the north coast of Devon Island; crossed to the west of Greenland early in 1909, and after visiting Annotok, near Etah, where supplies were stored, he made his way south, arriving at Upernivik on May 21st. Dr. Cook's account of his achievement did not pass unchallenged; statements were criticised, and the absence of scientific evidence commented upon. A week had not elapsed when a telegram announced the arrival at Indian Harbour of Commander Peary, on board the *Roosevelt*, with the news that he had reached the North Pole on April 6th, 1909. His claim to have reached the Pole was undisputed, but the question remained, was Cook or Peary the first to reach it? Peary asserted that he alone attained the goal, and that Cook's claim was unfounded. The following is a brief outline of Commander Peary's journey: The expedition, which sailed north in the *Roosevelt* in 1908, wintered at Cape Sheridan, which was reached on Sept. 5th, 1908. Depôts were formed at various points between Capes Colan and Columbia, on the north of Grant Land, and tidal and meteorological observations were carried on during the winter. On March 1st the expedition, consisting of 7 members, 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs, and 19 sledges, set out from Cape Columbia. It was divided into sections, following in succession. Capt. Bartlett led the pioneer division. From March 4th to 11th they were stopped by open water. On March 16th a sounding of 825 fathoms showed that the continental shelf had been passed. Beyond  $86^{\circ} 38'$  a thick layer of snow made progress difficult for a time. One night, when encamped near open water, the ice began to break up, and they escaped with difficulty. In latitude  $87^{\circ} 48'$ , all the other divisions having previously re-

turned, Capt. Bartlett, the only white man left, who had borne the brunt of the pioneering work, was sent back, although anxious to continue. This was about April 1st. Commander Peary, now with only his negro servant, Henson, and 4 Eskimos, determined to make all possible speed forward. After five forced marches an observation taken on April 6th gave the position as  $89^{\circ} 57'$ . On the same day the Pole was reached. Thirty hours were spent there, observations taken, and excursions made for some miles beyond and to the right of camp. The minimum temperature was  $-33$  and the maximum  $-12$ . Flags were planted, records deposited, photographs taken, and on April 7th the party started southward. On the return journey fewer difficulties were encountered, and Cape Columbia was reached on April 23rd. Here a two days' halt was made. Two more marches brought the party to the *Roosevelt*, where Commander Peary learned that one member of the expedition, Mr. Marvin, had been drowned on his return journey. The *Roosevelt* left on July 18th, arriving at Indian Harbour on Sept. 6th. A new phase of the "North Pole controversy" is presented by the assertion of Commander Peary, supported, as he claims, by the evidence of the two Eskimo boys who accompanied Dr. Cook, that the latter was never out of sight of land at Cape Hubbard, and that he returned from that place to Annotok by another route, without any attempt to reach the Pole. A still more recent development throws doubt on Cook's account of his ascent to the summit of Mount McKinley. These statements have been publicly made; it remains that they be either proved or disproved.

Other Polar expeditions can only be noticed briefly. From Dr. Charoot, who is making scientific investigations in the Antarctic, despatches were received during the spring, dated at Deception Island where the *Pourquoi Pas* had arrived in December, on its southward course. In the Arctic region, Capt. Isaachsen has been exploring in Spitzbergen, and there, in the *Fram*, was opportune in rescuing Mr. Wellman, who had made another unsuccessful attempt to reach the Pole by airship. Dr. W. S. Bruce has returned from a successful survey of Prince Charles Foreland, and Capt. Bernier, under the auspices of the Canadian Government, has discovered and annexed various new Arctic islands.

Several new Polar expeditions are projected, of which by far the most important is the new British Antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Capt. Scott, famous for his former work with the *Discovery*. The success attained by Sir E. Shackleton has greatly stimulated interest in the Antarctic continent, and it is generally felt in this country that, where Britain has already run so well, she should push on to the goal. It is estimated that a sum of £40,000 will be required, but the response has been so ready that little doubt is entertained that the amount will be forthcoming. Meantime the organisation of the scheme proceeds apace; all the members of the staff have been selected; the *Terra Nova*, an old Scottish whaler, and the same which was sent to the relief of the *Discovery* in 1903, has been purchased, and it is hoped that the expedition may sail in Aug. 1910. Dr. W. S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish Antarctic expedition, is planning another, which shall include

in its objects a bathymetrical survey of the South Atlantic, south of the 40th parallel, and a crossing of the Antarctic continent from Coats Land *via* the Pole to King Edward's Land or Victoria Land. An important expedition is projected by **Capt. Amundsen** for the scientific examination of the oceanographical conditions of the North Polar basin. He hopes to sail early in 1910, in the *Fram*, taking provisions for seven years. From Point Barrow, to be reached *via* Cape Horn, he intends to work northward so as to be caught in the drift by which he expects to be carried over the Polar Sea. **Mr. Lofingwell**, who was associated with **Mr. Mikkelsen's** former expedition, has arranged for another expedition to Northern Alaska, where he proposes spending three years in surveying the coast-line and in the search for rivers supposed to exist. **Mr. Mikkelsen** is turning his attention to Greenland. His plan is to winter at Cape Bismarck, and in the spring to proceed to Cape Rigsdøgen in search of the depot left by **Mylus Erichsen** and his companions, who perished in the expedition of 1907-8, and afterwards to carry out further investigations. Another expedition, under the auspices of the Danish Government, is proposed by **Mr. Rasmussen**, for the anthropological study of the Eskimos. He hopes to start either in 1910 or 1911. Lastly, mention may be made of a proposed Zeppelin airship expedition for the scientific investigation of the Arctic region, and for which preparations are being made, although it is not expected to be completed for two or three years.

So much space has been given to the consideration of Polar matters that exploration in other parts of the world can only be hastily reviewed. **Dr. Stein's** monumental researches in Central Asia noted in the 1909 edition of the ANNUAL have been more fully described during the present year. In the Himalayas **Dr. F. G. Longstaff** explored the great glacier of the Saltoro Pass (altitude *circa* 18,700 ft.), which he found to flow S.E. instead of N.W. No European had before seen it. A neighbour peak to K<sup>2</sup> (Mount Godwin Austen) was ascended by the **Duke of the Abruzzi** to a height of 24,600 ft. **Capt. Kozloff**, sent out by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, carried out investigations in the Nan-shan and Ala-shan regions, and also about Koko-Nor. In China, two expeditions have met with disaster. **Mr. J. W. Brooke** was murdered on his return journey from the Lolo country, and two German travellers, **Drs. Brunhuber and Schmitz**, were murdered last March when exploring in the Upper Salwin. **Mr. Ellsworth Huntington**, under the auspices of Yale University, left the United States in February for exploration in Palestine, the Syrian Desert, and the lake region of Asia Minor. An attempt by **Messrs. Bury and Gethin** to explore in Southern Arabia was foiled owing to the treachery of the Sheikh who had arranged for their escort. Another traveller, **Mr. Douglas Carruthers**, set out from Southern Palestine to explore the Nefud Desert in Arabia, but was unable to advance farther than Teima. — **Africa.** **Lieut. Boyd Alexander**, after spending some time early in the year in studying the islands in the Gulf of Guinea, São Tiome, Principe, and Annobon, proceeded to the Camerun and ascended to the summit of the mountain (13,300 ft.), where was a group of craters. He had not left the base when occurred the terrible earthquake of April last,

when, during the first night, over 100 shocks were felt. The volcano burst into activity, and a stream of lava subsequently issued from the crater. In connection with **Major Bright's** survey of the Ruwenzori region, a change of nomenclature may be noted. With the approval of his Majesty, **Lake Albert Edward** is now known as **Lake Edward**, and its north-eastern extension as **Lake George**, after **H.R.H. the Prince of Wales**. **Dr. Poch**, who has been engaged chiefly in ethnographical investigations in Southern Africa, states that the **Botletle River** no longer reaches the **Soa Salt-pan**, but ends in swamps in 24° 40' E. longitude. The river is known to the natives by this name only in its lower course. Some errors in the coast map of Mauritania have been discovered as the result of a French expedition to that region. Certain islands marked as near Cape Yui are not found, while just north of the 20th parallel is an unmarked group called Inuiva. — **America.** A preliminary report has appeared of the Swedish Magellanic expedition, 1907-9, led by **Dr. C. Skottsberg**. Much valuable information has been obtained. The valley of the **Rio Tuco-Tuco** is described as an extensive and dangerous bog, the firm margins of which are completely undermined by the dangerous burrower from which the river takes its name. Surveys for the Argentine-Paraguay frontier delimitation have been carried out on the **Middle Pilcomayo**.

In **German New Guinea**, the **Kaiserin Augusta River** has been ascended by **Herr Full** for 200 miles. It has a good navigable channel of not less than 50 ft., and the country on either side is rich and in parts well wooded. A British scientific expedition to Dutch New Guinea, under the leadership of **Mr. Walter Goodfellow**, is expected to begin operations early next year. **Capt. Rawling**, the Tibetan explorer, has charge of the geographical section. The **Hamburg expedition** to the Pacific has been occupied chiefly with **New Pomerania** (New Britain). In the Indian Ocean **Mr. J. C. F. Fryer**, a member of the expedition sent out by the **Perry Siaden Trust**, spent some months in the investigation of **Aladabra**, a coral atoll, where he discovered the existence of volcanic rock. **Dr. Nansen** has been prosecuting oceanographical research in the North Atlantic. Another abyssal trough (4375 fathoms) has been sounded near **Bougainville**, in the Western Pacific, by the German survey ship *Planet*. In connection with the general scheme for the magnetic survey of the earth, several expeditions, organised by the **Carnegie Institution**, of Washington, have been making observations in different regions: **Prof. Somers** in North China and the interior of Asia; **Dr. J. C. Beattie** in the north of Cape Colony; **Prof. J. T. Morrison** in S.W. Africa and northward to French Congo; and **Mr. J. C. Pearson** in N.E. Africa and S.W. Asia. Progress has been made in the measurement of the arc of the 30th meridian commenced twelve years ago under the direction of **Sir David Gill**; it has been carried through Natal to within 100 miles of **Lake Tanganyika**, while a section of about 165 miles in Uganda was completed in February last, and in Egypt a preliminary triangulation is in progress in the Nile Valley.

## GEOLOGY.

Whether glaciers are, or are not, of importance as agents of erosion in mountain-sculpture



is an old geological question which was reopened by Prof. W. M. Davis, of Harvard, during his recent visit to this country. In his excursions to North Wales he made a careful study of the topographic features of the district, with the view of ascertaining their origin; and his conclusions with regard to the sculpturing of Snowdon have been published by the Geological Society. He believes that the present mountain—sharp-featured, hollow-chested, and narrow-spurred—has resulted from the erosion of what in the pre-glacial period was a larger mountain—bold-featured, round-shouldered, and full-bodied. The erosion was largely due, in his opinion, to glacial action. Sir A. Ramsay regarded the mountains of North Wales as residual products, left by the erosion of an upland which was itself a plain of marine denudation, whereas Prof. Davis concludes that it was a "peneplain" of Tertiary age—that is, its superficial features were due to subaerial denudation rather than to the action of the sea.

Mr. A. Harker published an important work on the *Natural History of Igneous Rocks*, being a course of lectures which he delivered at Cambridge as University Reader in Petrology. The work is notable for its application of the most advanced views of physical chemistry to the discussion of the origin and structure of lavas and other igneous rocks. The same author, in association with Mr. G. Barrow, wrote a Geological Survey Memoir on the *Small Isles of Inverness-shire*. Much interest attaches to the Tertiary gneisses of the Isle of Rum, which resemble rather closely the Lewisian gneiss, notwithstanding the vast difference in their geological age. A model of the central part of Skye was constructed by Mr. R. F. Gwinnell, serving to illustrate the relation of geology to scenery—a subject well explained by Mr. Harker in his Survey monograph on the igneous rocks of that island.

An elaborate paper by Dr. Johnston-Lavis, published by the Royal Dublin Society, discussed the nature of the great eruption of *Vesuvius* in April 1906, and its subsequent effects. According to the writer's scale of activities, the eruption was of the "paroxysmal Vesuvian" degree. He strongly objects to Prof. Mercalli's classification of eruptions as *Vulcanian* and *Strombolian*, the former term being considered inappropriate.

Several papers were published in explanation of the geological features of the *Messina Earthquake* of Dec. 28th, 1908. It is believed that this catastrophe was accompanied by movement along a great fault which passes through the Strait of Messina, and that the sea-bottom must have suffered much displacement, judging from the violent movement of the water. At Giardini the sea rose in a wave more than eight metres high. There were evidently several centres of seismic disturbance, of which at least one must have been submarine.

The first part of the great Official Report on the *California Earthquake* of April 18th, 1906, was issued from the Carnegie Institution at Washington. This is the outcome of the elaborate investigation by the California State Earthquake Investigation Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. C. Lawson. It is proved that movement of the rocks occurred along the great plane of dislocation known as the San Andreas fault, resulting

in a permanent horizontal displacement of generally about 10 ft., but reaching in one place as much as 21 ft., whilst along some parts of the rift the rocks have moved vertically to the extent of 2 or 3 ft. Mr. R. D. Oldham laid before the Geological Society his views on the geological interpretation of the earth-movements accompanying the Californian earthquake. From his study of the displacements he concludes that the fault was not the cause of the earthquake, nor was the earthquake to be regarded as an incident in the growth of the fault. He considers that the crust of the earth has a thin outer skin in which local earthquakes may originate, but that a large earthquake like the Californian catastrophe, capable of shaking the whole world, must be connected with a deep-seated disturbance or *bathysism*.

Under the title of *Radio-activity and Geology* Prof. J. Joly published an interesting work which grew out of his address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Dublin in 1908. It was Prof. Joly who first suggested that the energy given out by the atomic disintegration of the radio-active elements might be an important source of terrestrial heat. This view, outlined in his address on "Uranium and Geology," is worked out elaborately in the new volume.

A work on the *Geology of Ore-deposits*, forming one of Arnold's series on economic geology, was written by Messrs. H. H. Thomas and D. MacAlister, of the Geological Survey. It discusses the various modes in which such deposits may be formed, and gives illustrative examples from the best known mining districts.

The *Geological Society of Glasgow* celebrated its jubilee, and issued a history of the Society, with biographical notices of prominent members and a review of the 50 years' work recorded in the *Transactions*. A jubilee address was delivered by Sir Archibald Geikie. The same distinguished geologist gave the Rede lecture at Cambridge, on the occasion of the Darwin Centenary, naturally taking as his subject the geological work of the great naturalist. The lecture was published, with very copious notes, under the title of *Darwin as a Geologist*.

Prof. W. J. Sollas in delivering the presidential address to the Geological Society last February, dealt in a comprehensive manner with the *problems of geological time*. An elaborate discussion of the age of the Ocean leads to the conclusion that the most probable estimates must lie somewhere between 80,000,000 and 150,000,000 of years. The age of the stratified rocks, or the time represented by their sedimentation, may have been about 80,000,000 years; but in all such estimates there are many possible sources of error. Stratigraphical time may be divided into two æons—one pre-Cambrian termed the *Protæon*, the other post-Cambrian or *Hystæron*. Radio-activity of the rocks and the rate of organic evolution suggest other data for use in estimating geological time.

The address which Dr. Smith Woodward delivered to the Geological Section of the British Association at Winnipeg related to the *evolution of the vertebrata* as illustrated by discoveries of fossil remains, especially in America. The remote ancestors of animals modelled on the back-boned plan seem to have left no traces in the rocks, probably because they possessed no hard parts capable of preser-

vation. It is possible that the vertebrata originated as suggested by Dr. Gaskell, from some early types related to the scorpions and crustaceans. In the course of geological time the progress of the back-boned animals has not been uniform, but periods of rapid advance must have alternated with episodes of comparative stability.

An American work entitled "The Life of a Fossil Hunter" was written by Mr. C. H. Sternberg, a well-known professional collector, who did much work for Prof. Cope, and whose volume is introduced by Prof. Osborn, of New York, a high authority on vertebrate palæontology.

### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The chief advances made during the year have been in three directions: (1) In the direction of safeguarding the health of the people (preventive medicine); (2) in the extension of vaccine therapy, which has yielded remarkably encouraging results; (3) in the careful study of various "light treatments."

A Radium Institute has been founded. The King has taken the greatest personal interest in its foundation, and it is through his instrumentality, aided by the liberality of Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh, that the scheme has been carried into effect. A site has been procured in the neighbourhood of All Souls' Church, Langham Place. The Committee, under whose direction it will be conducted, consists of Sir Frederick Treves (Chairman), Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Malcolm Morris, Sir W. Ramsay, Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, and the Hon. R. K. J. Strutt. The services of a highly competent medical director have already been secured. It is intended to charge suitable fees to those who can afford them, for the cost of radium is very great. The justification for the existence of a Radium Institute lies in the fact that it is practically impossible for individual medical men to obtain enough for use in any but the smallest way. It will be the special function of the new Institute to determine the therapeutic potentialities of radium, under strictly scientific conditions, and on a scale sufficiently large to afford a solid basis for a final judgment. It is an interesting experiment, and the profession will watch its progress and issue with interest. To put the matter briefly, the problem which the Radium Institute has before it is this: Is radium a new healing force, or merely a very powerful and penetrating caustic?

On Jan. 26th, 1909, Sir Frederick Treves gave a lecture on the uses of radium at the London Hospital. He pointed out that radium can cure any form of nævus, that it cures, and apparently permanently, cases of itching. He recorded the cure of a case of rodent ulcer, which X-rays, previously applied, failed to cure. He stated that cancer had been set up in a mouse, and that a solution of radium was injected, with the result that the growth disappeared. The failure of the experimenters to obtain such good results from the employment of radium as Sir Frederick Treves has noted, is said to be due to the fact that it has not been applied in the best way, which consists in using a little of the element spread over a large surface. Employed in this manner, radium acts more powerfully than when a piece of it is placed in a tube, and is capable of destroying epitheliomata and other lesions which X-rays

have failed to affect. Distance and duration are important factors in the treatment, which can only be learned by time, trouble, and experience, and they vary according to the results which the surgeon wishes to secure. Sir F. Treves discussed the inhalation of radio-active substances into the lungs, and cited an instance in which an experimenter had injected a radio-active solution into a cancer, the result of the research being that the cancer rapidly disappeared. At a meeting of the Ophthalmological Society held on July 9th, Mr. Arnold Lawson, in conjunction with Mr. Mackenzie Davidson, read a preliminary note on the treatment of eye diseases by radium. Only 17 cases had been so far treated, but in every case the result of exposure to radium had been very encouraging. The cases tried were chiefly those of ulceration of the cornea. The small dose of 5 mg. seemed to act as quickly as did a much larger dose. The radium was applied in sealed glass tubes, the glass cutting off the alpha rays, so that only the beta and gamma rays passed through to the lesion. Dr. Dominici, after experimenting with radium in cases of inoperable cancer, arrived at the following conclusions: (1) Inoperable tumours have been rendered operable; (2) that general disorders and the local lesions of patients with tumours, in the presence of which the surgeon was powerless, had been suppressed or greatly attenuated.

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held on July 9th at Marlborough House, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (President) being in the chair. The Executive Committee reported that, in view of the importance attached for a short time to the treatment of cancer by trypsin, and of the negative results of such treatment published in the last two annual reports, due to the experiments of members of the staff, it was thought well that facilities for further experimentation by an entirely independent investigator on the means of checking the growth of malignant tumours by the injection of trypsin and other like preparations should be afforded in the laboratories, which also yielded entirely negative results. Dr. Bashford pointed out that there is as yet no evidence proving the hereditary transmission of cancer.

Drs. Hess and Saxl, from their investigations of the proteolytic ferments of malignant disease, find themselves at variance with the view that cancer cells possess a special proteolytic activity which distinguishes it from other cells of the body. They maintain that the proteolytic ferments of cancer cells are similar to those of normal cells, and hence they do not regard the peculiar features of the disease as attributable to the action of special ferments. They also record certain experiments in which they have found that phosphorus, while producing fatty degeneration of normal cells, does not bring about this change either in embryonic cells or in the cells of malignant growths. These observations support the anatomical evidence of a biological parallelism between malignant and embryonic tissue.

The 77th annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Belfast from July 27th to 30th. The President, Sir William Whitla, gave an address on the evolution of the Belfast Medical School and of the men who laid the foundation of this school. The

address on medicine was delivered by Dr. Philip, who dealt with the subject of tuberculosis. He placed most lucidly before his audience the pathological and practical problems which still await solution. The address in surgery was given by Mr. Arthur Barker, who took as his subject "Progress in Intestinal Surgery." The address in obstetrics was delivered by Sir John Byers.

The report issued as a parliamentary paper [Cd. 4916] of Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, and Sir Malcolm Morris, the delegates of the British Government to the International Scientific Conference on Leprosy, which was held at Bergen in Aug. 1909. The resolutions of the Conference were agreed to with practical unanimity. They were to the effect that leprosy is a disease which is contagious from person to person, whatever may be the method by which this contagion is effected. Every country, in whatever latitude it is situated, is within the range of possible infection by leprosy, and may, therefore, usefully undertake measures to protect itself. In view of the success obtained in Germany, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, it is desirable that other countries with leprosy should proceed to isolate their lepers. The clinical study of leprosy induces the belief that it is not incurable. We do not at present possess a certain remedy. It is desirable, therefore, to continue the search for a specific remedy. The British and Colonial delegates also agreed that leprosy is not due to the eating of any particular food, such as fish. There is no evidence that leprosy is hereditary; the occurrence of several cases in a single family is due to contagion.

The application of tincture of iodine as an antiseptic to the skin site of a proposed operation wound has met with very satisfactory results as regards the healing of the wound. Mr. J. Lionel Stretton, who records the results of 50 cases prepared for operation by painting the skin with tincture of iodine, has arrived at the following conclusions, which we can, from an even larger experience, thoroughly endorse: (1) That it is an efficient method of skin sterilisation; (2) that the surgeon can be absolutely certain that it has been applied; (3) it is quickly and easily applied; (4) it saves the patient the suffering of a preparation which is at present very lengthy and disagreeable; (5) it saves an enormous amount of labour upon the part of assistants and nurses, and consequently a lessened expenditure; (6) it saves the cost of preparatory materials and dressings; (7) it can be used in emergency cases where preparation by the usual methods is impossible.

Dr. Newsholme, the medical officer of the Local Government Board, has issued a valuable memorandum on **administrative methods against tuberculosis**. He wishes to direct activity in particular towards two ends: (1) early recognition, and (2) the prevention of infection. As an aid to early diagnosis, it is important that practitioners should have available a free bacteriological examination of the sputum. Moreover, it is hoped, and with reason, that the medical inspection of school-children will lead to an earlier recognition of many cases. For the prevention of infection, various administrative measures are required. Of these the chief is education of the public and school-children in matters of hygiene, and more

particularly those specially liable to infection by tuberculosis. To this class would belong those in close contact with the infected, and others, like barmen, potters, cutlers, hair-dressers, who are most exposed to infection by reason of their occupation.

**Soured Milk.**—Bourard and Gautrelet find that acid-forming ferments neutralise alkaline decompositions, and hinder the growth of proteolytic ferments. This explains the therapeutic use in intestinal disorders of lactic bacteria. The treatment is of value in cases of fermentative dyspepsia, and it has also been found of value in the case of patients suffering from that painful and deforming malady, rheumatoid arthritis.

**The Report of the Midwives Act Committee** was published on Aug. 25th. Coincident with the operation of the Act, there has been a notable reduction in the death-rate from puerperal fever from 118 per 1,000,000 females living in 1902 to 82 in 1907, and the opinion is expressed that there can be no reasonable doubt that the Act has contributed to this improved state of affairs. The Committee deprecate any postponement of the date, March 31st, 1910, after which uncertified women will be prohibited from attending, habitually and for gain, women in childbirth, except under the direction of a medical practitioner or in cases of emergency. The Board might properly consider the expediency of giving another opportunity for enrolment to such trained women as were qualified for admission, but failed to apply before March 31st, 1905. The Committee, regarding the provision and supply of midwives mainly as a question of organisation and distribution, are of opinion that there is no reason for subvention by the State. The organisation and distribution of the supply should be undertaken by the co-ordinated action of local authorities and voluntary agencies. The powers of county councils should be extended in order to enable them to charge upon the county funds contributions to aid in the training of midwives for work in their areas. In rural districts the practice of midwifery might be combined with district nursing. The possibility of combining with the functions of district nurse-midwife the duties of health visitor, and perhaps also school nurse, should not be lost sight of. An increase of the number of examination centres is desirable. On general grounds the Committee desire to call attention to the expediency of employing as examiners general medical practitioners who have had the necessary training and experience.

Moloney describes a treatment which at once relieves the pain of bites from mosquitoes and gnats, and the stings of wasps and bees, all of which produce much pain and discomfort. He has used for some time past iodine in saponated petroleum (30 grains to the ounce). A few drops of this rubbed over a mosquito bite acts as by magic. The pain from stings is also quickly relieved.

On Aug. 26th the Colonial Office made public the fact that a Committee had been appointed with the object of promoting the study of **economic entomology**, with special reference to Africa. Lord Cromer has consented to act as chairman, and the Committee consists of some 20 members, including Sir David Bruce, Sir Patrick Manson, and Sir John Macfadyen. Members of the Committee give their services

gratuitously. The Committee have organised themselves into three sub-committees, each charged with a special division of the work. Our knowledge of the subject of the conveyance of disease by insects has enormously increased during the past few years. It has been demonstrated that such diseases in man as malaria, plague, sleeping sickness, and yellow fever are all conveyed by insects, whilst a long list of diseases in cattle and poultry has been traced to the same cause. Funds are to be provided by a grant from the Treasury and contributions from the African colonies most concerned in the work of the Committee. Mr. A. E. C. Parkinson, of the Colonial Office, is secretary to the Committee; Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall is scientific secretary. Entomological experts are to be appointed and sent out to East and West Africa without delay, and it is confidently expected that these gentlemen will receive the assistance of colonial medical officers having full knowledge of the conditions that prevail in their respective localities. The tasks of preventive medicine in these directions, which until late years seemed impossible, are really becoming merely a question of expense, and, as the outlay will lead to a return of money many millionfold greater, there should be no doubt about the provision of funds. Happily, in this instance, the encouragement and extension of colonisation and commerce will carry along with them the prevention of infinite human suffering, misery, and waste of valuable life. By the application of scientific methods yellow fever has been done away with throughout the Tropics; and wherever they have been efficiently brought to bear, as in Campagna, at Ismailia, and many other widely separated lands, intermittent fever has been virtually abolished.

Some hair dyes contain aniline derivative, some of which have no poisonous action, but others are very poisonous, paraphenyldiamine being especially dangerous. A. Gautier has written an exhaustive work on the chemical constituents of hair dyes, and he points out that a single application of paraphenyldiamine has sufficed to induce a toxic action. The symptoms of intoxication with this and other poisonous aniline dyes may be divided into three groups: (1) toxic skin eruptions, eczema, and urticaria, with great burning and itching; (2) gastro-intestinal symptoms such as nausea; (3) nervous symptoms—insomnia, dizziness, weakness of the legs, epileptiform attacks, and syncope. In several instances death has resulted. Cases have been reported in which hair washes have caused a retro-bulbar neuritis, with impairment of central vision, and a central scotoma for red and green. Berger ("Archives of Ophthalmology," July 1909) adds a fresh case to a list already sufficiently long of retro-bulbar neuritis. It would be to the public interest were the sale and use of hair washes containing dangerous toxic ingredients and dyes prohibited.

Lambert (*American Journal of Med. Sciences*, April 1909) records several cases of acute infectious disease treated by leucocyte extracts after the method first suggested by Professor Hiss, in which subcutaneous injections were given of an aqueous extract of leucocytes taken from rabbits. The treatment was found to act in a marked manner in cases of meningitis, pneumonia, ulcerative endocarditis, malaria, tuberculosis, and other forms of septicæmia.

All the cases treated represented a severe type of the particular disease. The results were most encouraging. This line of treatment is based upon the observations of Hiss, that the phagocytic power of the leucocyte varies independently of the opsonic powers of the serum, and consequently, in some diseases, immunity depends upon the activity of the purely cellular elements of the blood. Applicable to obscure cases of bacteriological lesions the remedy influences the toxæmia, and gives opportunity to the body-cells to overcome the infection by temporarily relieving them of the necessity of immediately attacking the endotoxins of the bacteria. Beyond the pain of the hypodermic injection there is no other local complication in its application, and the urticaria which sometimes follows the use of serum has not been noticed.

At the Congress of the German Surgical Society held in 1908, Professor A. Bier described a new method of inducing local anaesthesia. He has now carried this method out on 134 occasions, and has recorded his experience (*Berl. klin. Woch.* vol. i. 1909). He was led to introduce the method because local anaesthetics do not penetrate the sheaths of the larger nerves readily, and he thought that the vascular system would afford a ready means of reaching the nerve substance. When a limb is rendered bloodless and a constricting bandage is left both above and below the part enveloped by the first bandage, complete anaesthesia follows the introduction of a local anaesthetic into one of the empty veins. Experiments have demonstrated that the fluid oozes out of the vein into the tissues and pervades muscles, subcutaneous tissues, nerves, and bone. He thinks that the best anaesthetic is novocain in 0.5 per cent. solution in physiological salt solution. The solution should be injected towards the periphery. As a rule 80 cc. of the solution suffices, although 100 cc. or more may be given with safety. The anaesthesia sets in within a few minutes. No serious toxic effects have been observed.

Ransonoff (*Lancet-Clinic*) reports a new method of inducing local anaesthesia. A patient aged 72 years had been suffering from a chronic osteomyelitis of the hand, which became so painful as to necessitate an amputation. An Esmarch bandage was applied below the deltoid. Under infiltration anaesthesia the brachial artery was exposed, the needle of a hypodermic syringe inserted into the lumen, and 1 cc. of a 2-per-cent solution of cocaine injected into the artery in the direction of the blood current. After the lapse of two minutes the anaesthesia was absolute, and an amputation was performed entirely without the knowledge of the patient.

In the August, 1909, number of *The Practitioner*, Condeco records a case of acute infective endocarditis which was treated by a vaccine prepared from the blood of the patient. The patient recovered. We would point out the increasing uses of vaccines in organismal diseases, and the success which attends their employment. Pneumonia, streptococcal, and staphylococcal infections have been successfully treated by this method.

McIntosh (*Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, Jan. 1909) publishes a careful study of the distribution of the *Spirochæta pallida* in the body in congenital syphilis. It is found in greatest numbers in the liver, but it is also

present in the lungs and in the spleen, the suprarenal gland, the kidneys, and the skin. In the skin, as in the liver, it is present in enormous numbers. He argues that the infection is maternal, that the Spirochætae are carried by the blood to the liver, where they multiply, and whence they are distributed to the rest of the body. The relation of the Spirochæta to congenital syphilis is very constant. The presence of the organism furnishes an easy diagnosis.

The fruit of the Pineapple contains a digestive principle closely resembling pepsin in its action. On the casein of milk pineapple juice acts as a digestive in almost the same degree as rennet. Hence the juice is used in some cases of dyspepsia.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

No outstanding event has characterised photographic progress in 1909, but the year has been a busy one in many phases of work. In amateur photography the bad weather experienced during the summer has had an ill effect. Interest in camera work outdoors has been retarded, and the subsequent stagnation in photographic society circles has had a depressing effect on the trade in apparatus and materials. Signs are not wanting, however, that a revival in interest will occur with the new year, and the winter sessions of the societies promise considerable activity in all branches.

In photographic apparatus the tendency during the past year has been towards the small-sized camera, and instruments taking plates only  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. are being made by all the leading makers. These little cameras are not toys, but perfect instruments of precision, and bid fair entirely to take the place of larger sizes in the hands of the leading expert workers as well as the ordinary amateur. In conjunction with these small cameras, lenses of high intensity are being used, and the leading makers in this country and in Germany are making specially large-aperture lenses for use with them. Reflex cameras are also in considerable favour, and many of the best-known pictorial workers are using reflex cameras in conjunction with large-aperture portrait lenses of long focus for obtaining special effects. The year also marks a strong revival in stereoscopic work. Here, again, small stereoscopic cameras—such as the Verascope—are being supplied instead of the larger sizes. Combined stereoscopic and post-card size cameras are also popular, and there has been a good market for stereoscopic apparatus and materials.

Stereoscopic photography has also been extensively applied to nature study, and photographers of birds, plants, etc., have successfully applied the stereoscopic idea to the production of illustrations for natural-history books.

Nature photography has steadily progressed, and a great number of enthusiastic and expert workers are now engaged in the photography of every phase of wild nature, both in this country and in the jungles of India and Africa. Several well-known photographers are conducting this work in the latter places by flashlight at night, the wild animal—lion, tiger, or deer—taking its own photograph by electric contact when approaching a certain spot on which the camera is trained. The

resulting pictures are of great interest to naturalists.

There has been a slight tendency to increase the speed of plates, especially as to the orthochromatic brands, and finally in this direction appears almost to have been reached. Plates of great rapidity and splendid quality are now obtainable, and greatly assist the photographer in his work. Films also have been steadily improving in quality and speed, and are now a very reliable quantity. Much attention has been devoted to the production of "safe lights" for the dark-room, and several firms—notably Messrs. Wratten & Wainwright—now make specially tested filters for the dark-room lamp.

In printing processes, the "Oil" and "Brom-oil" methods have attracted great attention, and claim a very considerable amount of popularity. At all the exhibitions pictures by these processes are in the majority, and the power they place in the hands of the artist for skillfully controlling the effects in the picture are remarkable. Phosphate of silver printing papers have made a considerable boom during the year, and have become almost as popular as "Gaslight" and "P.O.P." combined. The first phosphate paper put on the market at the beginning of the year was "Ensina," and was made by Houghtons, Ltd. This paper has all the good qualities of a gaslight paper—that is to say, it may be dealt with, exposed, and developed in gaslight—but gives the final effect of gelatino-chloride printing-out paper. The prints are produced by physical development, and the process is both simple and certain. "Ensina" was followed during the year by the "Paget" phosphate paper and phosphate lantern slides.

Progress in direct colour photography has been steady, although no striking discovery or advance has been made. Screen-plates for taking photographic transparencies in colours have been greatly improved and rendered more sensitive. Snapshots in natural colours have now come within the limits of practical work. The "Autochrome" plate invented by MM. Lumière still gives the best results, and its development has been greatly simplified. Several of the processes of treatment at first required have been done away with. It is also possible, by special treatment, to conduct development of autochromes by yellow light, instead of in complete darkness as at first advocated. The "Omnicolore" plate of Jongla, Paris, offers another means of producing photographs in natural colours; it consists of a colour-sensitive plate provided with a screen of coloured cross-lines in the three primary colours, through which the film is exposed. The "Thames" colour-screen plate has been greatly improved, and can now be manufactured as one plate instead of in two separate components—screen and plate—as hitherto.

Balloon and survey work has advanced considerably, and survey cameras are now in continuous use by the army. The survey camera of to-day is practically a camera and theodolite combined; the camera, made in aluminium, revolves on a graduated circle, and photographic records of survey work can be so made that they form permanent records from which distances, heights, etc., can be accurately gauged. Photography from balloons has been practised with great success by Dr. Miethe, who has obtained excellent pictures in natural colours, giving instantaneous exposures, and

using the ethyl-red panchromatic plate originally suggested by him. His records are valuable as showing the various effects of atmosphere at different altitudes.

In the field of **radiography** every effort has been made to shorten X-ray exposure, and in one instance the early attempts to incorporate in the plate some substance which, by absorbing the rays and setting up secondary radiation, would increase the effect of exposure have been repeated. A great extension of the life of the X-ray tube has been gained by the discovery that by placing a magnet near the rays which strike the anticathode, they are deflected, and so can be attracted to another part of the anticathode when one part has been worn.

The telegraphy of pictures and photographs, or "photo telegraphy," has made considerable advance during the last year, the early machines of Prof. Korn, of München, having been superseded by his teleautograph and the Thorne-Baker telecograph, the latter receiving the photographs direct from a half-tone photograph, on chemically prepared paper. In the teleautograph of Korn, a half-tone photograph is printed on metal foil and attached to a cylinder which revolves under a steel tracer. The glue lines of the half-tone act as insulators, interrupting the flow of the electric current to the receiver; this interrupted current causes a silver wire to rise and fall in the receiver, the rise and fall opening and closing a slit through which light is passing from a Nernst lamp to a sensitive film attached to a drum which revolves in synchronism with the transmission cylinder.

"Paynetype" marks an advance in **photo-engraving**. Special metal plates have been devised by Mr. Arthur Payne which are coated with a resist under the silver-bromide emulsion, and after exposure the plates can be developed, and then, by additional treatment, prepared direct for etching. Thus a line or coarse screen block can be made direct from nature, ready for printing in printers' ink.

**Astronomical photography** has achieved some notable triumphs in the photographs obtained at the Solar Physics Observatory and at Greenwich of the Morehouse comet at the close of 1908, and more recently Halley's comet.

**Night photography** has been extremely popular during the past year, and a Society of Night Photographers has come into existence. Some of the effects that have been obtained in London streets after dark are very striking. Fast plates and large-aperture lenses are used for the work, but exposures sometimes extend into half an hour, although some good results have been obtained, with panchromatic plates and a lens working at  $f/3$ , in a few seconds.

**Cinematography** has become increasingly popular, and cinematograph theatres for the display of animated pictures are springing up in every town in the country. In London they are appearing in every district, and a continuous performance, showing topical subjects, is given all day. A notable advance in this phase of photography is the introduction of a non-inflammable film by the firm of Lumière. A Bill is before Parliament affecting cinematograph performances and precautions to be taken against fire. The Smith-Urban method of cinematography in natural colours has continued with successful results, and a demonstration of the process was given before the Royal Society of Arts early in the year. Displays by this colour process are given

daily at the Palace Theatre. The cinematograph in conjunction with the phonograph has also become established, and talking living-pictures are features of many public performances in theatres of varieties. Special methods of synchronising the actions and speech have been devised, and the results are frequently wonderful in their fidelity to life. The cinematograph is also finding a useful outlet as a teacher in schools, and its applications to natural history and science have now become firmly established. Cinematography of wild birds and beasts in their natural haunts, investigations of the life and habits of insects, and most recently the rendering of the motions of bacilli, have placed the art on a much higher plane than that of a mere entertainment. Both the camera and cinematograph figured largely in the results brought home by Sir E. Shackleton from the South Polar regions, and the photographic records thus secured are likely to be of great value.

**Spirit photography** has been well investigated during the year. *The Daily Mail* appointed a special commission to inquire into the matter. The photographic experts finally reported on the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence submitted by the spiritualistic members of the commission, and the photographs produced were declared to be "fakes."

A big event in the photographic year was the holding of an **International Exhibition of Photography** at Dresden from May to October. This exhibition was probably the finest and most complete show of its kind ever held. Every phase of pictorial, technical, scientific, applied, and industrial photography was fully represented, in addition to a great display by photographic manufacturers from all over the world. The exhibition was subsidised by the German Government, and special grants were made by most of the countries taking part. The exhibition was opened by the King of Saxony, and will long stand as a model of what a great photographic exhibition should be. Great Britain was well represented in the pictorial section, also in the technical section, but very poorly in the trade section.

The annual exhibition of the **Royal Photographic Society** held during September and October in the New Gallery, Regent Street, W., and the **Photographic Salon**, conducted by the Linked Ring, and held at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., during the same period, showed again the position of pictorial photography in this country. The Royal Photographic Society has recently moved from 66, Russell Square to a new house, 35, Russell Square. The new premises are very fine and commodious, and the Society is in a flourishing condition. During the year four house-exhibitions have been held. These were: a one-man show by Rudolph Dührkoop, a leading German portrait photographer, the Affiliation of Photographic Societies exhibition, a one-man show of pictorial work in the Bromoil process by F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S., editor of "The Amateur Photographer and Photographic News," and a one-man show of pictorial work by Arthur Marshall, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.P.S.

The Progress Medal of the Society was awarded to MM. A. Lumière et ses Fils of Lyons for "the Autochrome process of colour-photography, and for their photo-chemical research." The Traill-Taylor Memorial Lecture

was given in the Society's house by Prof. A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. The subject of the lecture was "The Growth of the Photographic Image."

The Photographic Salon contained a representative collection of advanced British pictorial photography of a high degree of excellence, and a notable feature of the show was a series of portraits made between 1844 and 1817 by D. O. Hill, a Scottish painter who died in 1870. These portraits were of great excellence, and probably better in their own line than anything done since. Other notable exhibitions have been the Colonial Exhibition at the offices of "The Amateur Photographer and Photographic News," and an exhibition of American pictorial work in the same gallery. The Sixth Scottish Photographic Salon was held in January at Wishaw. The exhibits were national in character, being entirely by Scottish photographers, with the exception of two specially invited collections, one by the late A. Horsley Hinton, and the other by Dr. E. G. Boon, of Alassio, Italy. The "Northern" Exhibition, the biggest exhibition held in the North of England, is held on alternate years at Liverpool and Manchester. In January the "Northern" was held at Manchester in the City Art Gallery under the aegis of the Manchester Amateur Photographic Society. It received municipal support and commendation.

The Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom was held at Canterbury in July. This was the 24th annual meeting. Mr. H.

Snowden Ward, F.R.P.S., was president, and the meeting was a success. The 1910 meeting will be held at Scarborough, and Mr. Godfrey Bingley will be president. The National Survey and Record Association under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., reports a progressive and busy year. A great number of prints of historical value have been added to the national collection, and Sir Benjamin's own great collection has been considerably augmented. The record and survey of various counties under the direction of local photographic societies and other bodies is proceeding satisfactorily, and many districts rich in archaeological interest are being mapped out for recording by photographic means. A new Camera Club for London is being founded, with Lord Crawford as chairman. The first meeting of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry was held in the Albert Hall in June under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. In the photo-chemical and photography section the president was Sir William Abney, and the vice-president Sir H. Trueman Wood.

Among new books of importance may be mentioned "Photographic Optics and Colour Photography," by Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson; "The Photography of Coloured Objects," by C. Kenneth Mees, D.Sc.; "An Atlas of Absorption Spectra," by C. Kenneth Mees, D.Sc.; "The 'Sinclair' Handbook of Photography"; "Line Photo-Engraving," by William Gamble; "Nature Photography for Beginners," by Edward Bedford; "Composition in Portraiture," by Sydney Allan.

## ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

**Alexandra Bridge, River Wear.**—The new double-deck bridge over the River Wear at Sunderland, which has taken 4½ years to construct, was formally opened for traffic by Lord Durham on June 10th. By royal permission the structure will be known as the Alexandra Bridge. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic is accommodated on the lower platform, and the railway traffic on the upper deck. The main bridge consists of four spans of steelwork, the river itself being crossed by a 310-ft. span. On the south of this main span there is one and on the north there are two openings, each of 200 ft. In order to keep the river clear for shipping, it was practicable only to build the main span over the river on the "overhang" principle. The length of the centre girder (353½ ft.) is exceeded by only a few spans in this country. The total cost of the undertaking, including the incidental railway and road approaches, is approximately £450,000.

**Antwerp Port Improvements** (see previous editions).—It is intended to construct a canal from the Scheldt at a point just above the town of Lille to the north-west wing of the two new intercalary docks opened in 1907. It will be over 5 miles long and 8½ ft. wide. Along the right bank there will be nine open basins, 3900 ft. long by 650 ft. wide. At the junction with the river there will be three sluices 975 ft. long by 98 ft. wide, and at this spot there will be a circular open basin of 1625 ft. diameter. Dry docks, 812 ft. long, will also be constructed on the same side of the canal. When the canal is completed work will be started on the new bed of the river formed by the canal, and a dam will be built across the old bed. It is

anticipated that, with modern dredging and excavating appliances, the work may be completed in 15 years. The Government will probably finance the scheme.

**Ayrshire Water Scheme.**—The Troon Town Council, Ayr County Council, and Prestwick Town Council have entered into a joint agreement for the provision of these districts with gravitation water for domestic purposes. The water will be drawn from Loch Braden, about 1000 ft. above the sea, which drains into the River Girvan and is fed by three or four other lochs. Loch Braden is to be levelled up and joined to Loch Lure by a channel 70 yards wide. The scheme is to provide a supply of 2,000,000 gallons a day, in addition to compensation water, and leaving a margin for extension, if need be, to 4,000,000 gallons a day.

**Bagdad Railway.**—In previous editions we have given an account of the revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and the diplomatic success of the Germans, who control the Anatolian system, including the line to Konieh. The first section, the Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu line, 200 kilometres in length, was opened on Oct. 25th, 1904, the total cost yielding a handsome profit to the underwriters. In Aug. 1909 the Turkish Council of Ministers approved the extension of the railway to Alexandretta from the railway head at Bulgurlu. This decision is the final approval of the Bagdad Railway Co.'s plans for the extension from Bulgurlu to Aleppo, with modification by agreement so as to carry the line from Adana to the sea at Alexandretta. The section which has now to be built from Bulgurlu to Aleppo has to pass the Taurus and



Amanus mountains, and is described by its engineers as one of the most difficult and costly of mountain railways. It will also, by reason of the barrenness of the country, be in itself an entirely unprofitable section—at any rate, as far as Adana. But the company has undertaken to present plans for the further section to El Helif not later than June 1911, and to complete that section not later than June 1916. When that is accomplished, three-fifths of the whole line from Constantinople to Bæsa will have been built.

**Belfast Graving Dock.**—This dock is near to the Alexandra Graving Dock on the county Down side of the Victoria Channel, and immediately behind and parallel to the Clarence Wharf. The period within which the dock was to have been completed was 3½ years, from Oct. 1903; but owing to an extensive subsidence about Oct. 1905, at the entrance to the Alexandra Graving Dock, the progress of the work has been seriously delayed. The dimensions of the dock are as follows: Length, 886 ft.; breadth from coping to coping, 128 ft.; depth of surface of floor at centre below harbour datum, 26½ ft.; height of coping above harbour datum, 16 ft.; depth of floor surface below coping at the centre of the dock, 42½ ft.; width of caisson chamber, in clear, 23 ft. 4½ in. As an additional safeguard against the possibility of water finding its way into the dock from the surrounding sandy strata, an invert of brickwork 4½ ft. thick, running the whole length of the dock, is being built between two layers of concrete, and brick side walls are also being carried up at the back of the dock. The pumping plant installed can empty the dock capacity of 21,000,000 gallons within 100 minutes. The entrance to the dock will be closed by a travelling caisson, with a folding bridge or roadway.

**Blackfriars Bridge Widening.**—On Sept. 15th, 1900, the widened portion of this bridge was opened by the Lord Mayor of London in state. On Dec. 17th, 1906, the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London accepted the tender of Sir W. Arrol & Co. for the widening of the bridge, for the accommodation of the London County Council tramways to link up the Thames Embankment route. The amount of the tender was £203,000, and the contractors were allowed three years in which to complete the work, there being a premium of £50 for each day less employed and a corresponding penalty. The bridge is now 105 ft. wide from parapet to parapet, having a roadway of 73 ft. and two footways of 16 ft. each. The whole of the improvement is on the western side. The contractors earn a substantial bonus, as they are nearly five months ahead of their scheduled time. In connection with the widening of the bridge, it was decided to construct a subway, with spurs east and west, from the north-west end to Queen Victoria and New Bridge Streets for pedestrians. The subway is 10 ft. wide by 8 ft. high, and is as close to the surface as possible, the top being only 2 ft. below the roadway. The construction was complicated by the fact that it had twice to cross the old Fleet sewer, and that it entailed a diversion of the existing subway, which carries gas, water, and electric light mains.

**Buenos Ayres Port Improvements.**—Owing to the rapid growth of trade at Buenos

Ayres, the 174 acres water area of the present docks are now inadequate to the needs of the Port. The Government have therefore decided to expend up to £5,000,000 in adding in new docks about 200 acres of water area, and to increase the low-water depth of the whole to 30 ft. The competing tenders are to be in the hands of the Government by Dec. 1909.

**Buenos Ayres Water and Sewerage Schemes.**—The Government Engineering Department of Buenos Ayres proposes to extend the water supply and drainage works to the whole area of the Federal District—that is, to an area of 75 square miles, of which at present only 12 square miles are furnished with such works. The existing works were, in the first place, designed for 400,000 persons. Owing to the ample provisions of the original project, it has been found possible to make the works serve up to the present, but their limit has now been definitely reached. The Government engineers have attacked the question in a bold manner, and, finding that the population doubles itself every 16 years, and shows no signs of ceasing to do so, they have calculated upon providing for such an increase for the next 50 years, when it is anticipated that there will be a population of 9,000,000 in the city. For the present, schemes of half this capacity are contemplated; and it is expected that it will be possible to complete such works by the year 1922 at a cost of £14,000,000—a similar sum being required for extensions during the remainder of the 50 years. To preserve the intake for the water supply free from all chances of contamination, the sewerage and rain water have under the present scheme been totally separated. For the present the rain water will continue to reach the river by natural channels. The water supply will continue to be drawn from the River Plate. The intake will be a shaft sunk in the bed of the river one kilometre from land. A tunnel 10 ft. in diameter will connect this shaft with the pumping station, the capacity of which, aided by the existing tunnel, will be 400,000,000 gallons per day. Centrifugal pumps capable of raising 2,600,000 gallons of water per hour to the purification establishment will be employed. The rather unusual feature of storing the filtered water in tanks constructed underneath the filters themselves will be continued. Two new reservoirs of 16,000,000 gallons capacity will be erected, possibly to be increased to four. The new distributing pipes will have a length of 1100 miles. The extension of the sewerage works will affect an area of 63 square miles, and will drain it by means of earthenware pipes, with an aggregate length of 1000 miles. The main intercepting sewer will have a diameter of 9 ft. 2 in., and, including branches, will be 77 miles long. The sewage will be discharged without purification at the same site as the present outfall, investigations having proved that the discharge of crude sewage at this point is not objectionable.

**Burntisland Dry Dock.**—The Hudson's Consolidated Co. has leased from the Burntisland Harbour Commissioners and the North British Railway Co. a plot of ground on which to construct a dry dock 660 ft. long, with a depth of 24 ft. over sill and a width at entrance of 65 ft. The dock will be capable of accommodating vessels of 8000 tons burden. The pumping machinery to be provided is to be capable of pumping water out of the dock at

the rate of 600,000 cubic ft. per hour. According to the lease, constructive work was to commence within six months from August 1909. The capital involved is £200,000.

**Californian Power Station.**—The work commenced by the Great Western Power Co. in 1906 to drive a tunnel from the bank of the Feather River, where it forms a horseshoe, about 20 miles north of Oroville, in Butte County, California, has been completed. The neck of the bend is about three miles across, and there is a difference of 500 ft. in the levels of the two positions. The tunnel to carry the water to the generating machinery has been cut for three miles through a mountain. In that distance there is a fall of 75 ft., but from the lower end of the tunnel to the point where the power-house is situated there is a fall of 540 ft. This will be one of the largest electric generating stations in the world, and will be capable of producing 144,000 h.-p. continuously. £2,000,000 has been expended on the construction and equipment of the station.

**Cape to Cairo Railway.**—The progress of the Cape to Cairo line, with its growing network of feeders, was fully described and illustrated by a specially drawn map in our 1903 edition. Details up to date, including a description of the great Victoria Falls Bridge, which was linked up with the system on April 1st, 1905, were given in the 1908 edition. As the result of prolonged negotiations carried on by Mr. Robert Williams, an agreement was signed in 1908 between the British South Africa Co., the Katanga Railway Co., the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, and the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway Co., whereby the British South Africa Co. was to take steps for the extension as soon as possible of the Rhodesian Railway from Broken Hill, the present terminus, to a point on the frontier of the Congo State at or near Mayaba. As soon as this railway was sufficiently advanced to enable plant and materials to be carried over it to the frontier of the Congo State, the Katanga Railway Co. agreed to begin the construction of a railway from the frontier to the Star of the Congo mine, in the Congo State, a distance of about 60 miles, and to continue it, as and when the mineral industry justified the extension, to the Ruwe copper deposits, and eventually to the navigable waters of the Lualaba River, which is the prolongation of the Upper Congo. In Jan. 1909 the capital of the Upper Katanga Railway Co. was increased by £1,000,000, and the Upper Katanga Mining Association (Union Minière du Haut-Katanga) issued £400,000 debentures. The distance between the two railway systems, or the respective termini of Broken Hill and Etoile du Congo, is only 450 km.; and Messrs. Pauling & Co. undertook to construct the line by the end of the year at £3200 a kilomètre. The Mining Co. believe that by means of a combined service of locomotive and freight cars they will be able to convey to the termini 750 tons of copper a month, beginning January 1910. It is reported concerning the line now under construction on the Upper Congo to the Great Lakes that the first section from Stanleyville to Ponthierville has been completed, and the temporary bridges have been replaced by permanent structures. The second section between Kindu and Kongolo, 340 km., has been fully surveyed and laid out as far as kilomètre 300.

**Cape Cod Canal.**—This canal is to be 12 miles long, and will extend from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay. It will have a width of 250 ft. to 300 ft. at the surface, a width of 160 ft. at the bottom, a minimum depth at low water of 25 ft., and a mean depth at high water of 30 ft. It will be a sea-level canal, and will shorten the journey by water to New York and Boston, and it will also cut out the rather dangerous course round Cape Cod. It is proposed to deepen the present canal from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, and to build another canal across New Jersey from the Raritan River to Delaware River. The effect of the new system will be to afford a safer and shorter route, and there should be a corresponding reduction in the cost of transportation. The inside route from Boston, Mass., to Norfolk, Va., will permit the movement of small war vessels. Cape Cod Canal is expected to be completed in three or four years at a cost of £2,400,000.

**Derwent Valley Water Scheme.**—This project (referred to in previous editions), which formed one of the features of the Private Bill legislation in 1899, brought into existence the Derwent Valley Water Board. The supply of water to each authority concerned will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 9·8 million gallons per day, Derby 6·8, Sheffield 6·8, Nottingham 3·9, Derby County 5·0, Notts County—until 1930—1·0: total, 33·3 million gallons per day. The cost of the whole undertaking is estimated at £7,000,000, and the chief features are the Howden dam, 1070 ft. long and 118 ft. in height, and the Derwent dam, 1150 ft. long and 114 ft. high, besides a tunnel 4 miles in length. Early in 1909 it was stated that the completion of the work was likely to be seriously delayed in consequence of the discovery of "faults" in the strata. Some time ago the engineer (Mr. Sandeman) reported that, owing to the "faulty" condition of the broken and irregular strata in the hills into which the ends of the Howden dam are to be carried, some difficulty will arise in making that reservoir watertight. It will be necessary to construct wing trenches for considerable distances along the two sides of the Howden reservoir, and this will delay the completion of the work till about the spring of 1912. As regards the Derwent reservoir, whilst it is possible that one wing trench will be required, the additional works will not be so considerable as those at Howden.

**Dover Harbour.**—On Oct. 15th, 1909, the Prince of Wales opened the new National Harbour at Dover. It was commenced Nov. 1897, and has cost £3,500,000 to construct. The scheme provides for (1) the extension of the Admiralty Pier by 2000 ft.; (2) the construction of a sea-wall 3900 ft. long from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of (3) an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for 2942 ft.; (4) an island breakwater 4212 ft. long, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore and forming the outer sheltering arm of the harbour facing south. The southern breakwater was made a detached work owing to the need for an eastern and a western entrance, to promote tidal circulation, and thus to prevent shoaling in the harbour. The eastern entrance is 740 ft. and the western entrance 650 ft. wide. At high tide the depth at the entrance is 60 ft. The magnitude of the operations is illustrated by

the facts that the sea-works aggregate a length of 2½ miles, that 2 miles of these are in exceptionally deep water, and the pier extension measures 100 ft. from foundation to parapet. 250,000 tons of Portland cement have been used in the construction. It has been decided to build a small inner harbour, technically known as a camber, for the use of submarines and torpedo boats. The total area enclosed is 690 acres. In the western corner of the National Harbour the Prince of Wales Pier (2910 ft.) forms with the Admiralty Pier the Commercial Harbour, which has a low-water area of 80 acres. On the east side of the Admiralty Pier in this harbour it is the intention to reclaim 11½ acres of land for the site of a new marine station. The contract for reclamation was let in Feb. 1909 to Messrs. S. Pearson & Sons, Ltd., for £400,000. On this site it is the intention of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway to erect a station which will embody the latest practice in railway engineering. The site will provide sufficient room for the construction of 14 roads, with ample platform, Customs, and other accommodation.

**Esneh Barrage.**—This barrage, which was opened by the Khedive on Feb. 9th, 1909, will be an important addition to the irrigation works at Assouan and Assiout. It will, even in the lowest of floods, ensure a plentiful supply of water to a great tract of land in the Nile Valley from Esneh northwards. The Assiout barrage is a low-water summer regulator, whereas the function of the Esneh barrage is to hold up the water in low floods. From the centre line of the lock to the east abutment the length is 2,868 ft. There are 120 openings 16 ft. 5 in. wide; 11 large abutment piers 13 ft. in thickness and 37 ft. 8½ in. high, and 108 piers 6½ ft. thick. The barrage has a roadway 19 ft. 8 in. wide, and a tramway track runs along the whole length of the work. Work on the foundations was started in Nov. 1906, and the working areas from both east and west banks were such that the foundations could be built above high-flood level so as to ensure continuous work in the superstructure during flood time. The scheme includes two small accessory canal-head regulators. The one for the Asfun canal, on the west bank, has 5 openings, and the Kallabia canal regulator, on the east bank, has 4. In most particulars the design of these subsidiary works follows that of the barrage itself. The total cost of the works is about £1,000,000.

**Florida Keys Railway.**—This extraordinary enterprise is a continuation of the Florida East Coast Railway. The idea is to connect the chain of islets, or most of them, by railway, beginning at Miami on the mainland and ending at Key West, covering a distance of 156 miles. Between these two points the line includes 41 islands, some several square miles in area, others a few square rods. The construction work comprises several miles of concrete viaducts over the intervening channels, 80 miles of embankments across the islands, 28 miles along the swampy edge of the mainland, which the line skirts on its way to the Keys, and 40 miles of earthwork. The distances and the depths of water between the islands vary. Along the surveyed line of the track the maximum depth is 30 ft., the average depth is 6½ ft., and for long distances between some of the keys it is only a few inches. At one point the line runs over water

for more than five miles. In Jan. 1909 it was reported that 124 miles of the extension were completed, and trains actually running 84 miles south of Miami. When 32 miles more of the railway have been built, the length of sea passage between Cuba and the United States will be reduced to 90 miles. When the railway is finished the planter will load his products on to freight cars within the plantation itself; these cars will be hauled by rail to Havana, will be carried on "floats" to Key West, and thence will be taken by rail to New York without any further handling. Two thousand men are said to be engaged on the construction work.

**Ganges New Bridge.**—In Dec. 1906 the Indian Government appointed a special committee to consider three rival schemes for a new railway bridge across the Ganges, the proposed crossings being at Godagiri, Isabpur, and Raita. The Commission reported on April 18th, 1907, in favour of a double-track broad-gauge bridge at Raita, which will dispense with the expensive and difficult ferry service at Sara. The cost, with the transhipment station and approaches, was estimated at about £1,415,000. It was reported in the *Times* of Jan. 13th, 1909, that the Secretary of State had definitely decided on Sara as the site for the bridge.

**Garston Docks.**—The capacity of the two existing docks being inadequate, powers were obtained in 1902 to construct a third dock which will add 70 per cent. to the berthing accommodation, and an even greater proportionate increase will be made in the sidings and storage grounds. The dock is 14½ acres in area with a mean length and width of 1130 ft. and 600 ft. respectively, the depth from coping level being 45 ft. A communication has been constructed between the new and old docks 65 ft. wide. The entrance lock is 276 ft. long by 65 ft. wide, and the depth of water on the sills at high tide O.S.T. will be 33 ft., and at ordinary neap tides 26 ft. The dock is fitted with movable hydraulic coal hoists capable of lifting wagons of 20 tons capacity a height of 45 ft. The approach to the new dock will be through a new cut (leading from Garston Deep) about 1000 yards long and 100 yards wide, and it is anticipated that the new entrance will be available for traffic this year.

**Georgian Bay Ship Canal.**—On Jan. 24th, 1908, an interim report on the Ottawa and Georgian Canal Survey stated that if the scheme, from the Bay on Lake Huron to Montreal, a distance of 440 miles, was carried out, the distance between Liverpool and Fort William on Lake Superior would be reduced from 490 to 412½ miles. The project is to enable the grain boats to follow the direct route from the Great Lakes, *via* the Bay, the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Ottawa River, to Montreal. This line of waterway, which is really an old one, would be made available for modern requirements by "lock and dam," the estimated cost being about £20,000,000, and the time of construction ten years. A plan for water-power development is included. In Canadian commercial circles there is a strong feeling that the canal works should be put in hand at once, and at the end of April 1909 a deputation representing 20 Canadian Boards of Trade and 51 Municipalities pressed this point of view upon the Government. At the present time questions of finance alone prevent the practical adoption

of the enterprise. Sir Robert Perks, M.P., submitted an offer to the Dominion Government on behalf of the canal company, who own the charter, to provide £5,000,000 at 3 per cent. guarantee, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. sinking fund, for the construction of the French River section of the canal, a distance of about 86 miles, and to build docks and warehouses at North Bay on Lake Nipissing. This portion of the scheme would involve no special engineering difficulties, and to a certain extent would be complete in itself. The Government, owing to their financial obligations, could not accept the proposals.

**Grimsby (Immingham) New Dock.**—

The first sod of this undertaking was cut by Lady Henderson, the wife of the chairman of the Great Central Railway, on July 12th, 1906. The site is six miles from Grimsby, and the following are the dimensions of the new works: The dock is to be 1100 ft. square, with an arm 1250 ft. long by 375 ft. wide. The main dock and south-west arm will have a deep-water area of 38½ acres. The land acquired is 61½ acres, and there is to be 6760 ft. of quays. The dock is to have a depth of 35½ ft. below high-water ordinary spring tides, or 32 ft. below high-water ordinary neap tides. The entrance lock is to be 850 ft. long by 90 ft. wide, and 47½ ft. deep at high-water ordinary spring tides. The work will occupy several years, the estimated cost being about £2,000,000.

**Gunnison Tunnel, Colorado.**—President Taft formally opened this tunnel on Sept. 23rd, 1909. It is the greatest irrigation project the Federal Government has yet undertaken. The tunnel is 6 miles long, and has been cut through a mountain range 2000 ft. high so that the waters of the Gunnison River may be diverted into the hitherto dry Uncompahgre Valley. The tunnel is arched, is 104 ft. wide and 12 ft. high and is built of concrete. The work was started in 1905 and has been carried out despite immense obstacles; heavy flows of water being frequently encountered. No fewer than 150,000 acres of land will be reclaimed for fruit raising at an expenditure of £800,000.

**Harve Port Improvement.**—In the summer of 1908 the Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill authorising extensive works at this port. They include the construction of new outer and inner basins on the foreshore and bed of the Seine estuary to the south of the existing port as well as a huge graving dock. Both basins will be tidal, and the entrance will be direct from the new outer harbour. The new basins will have a combined area of about 330 acres, the greater part of them being dredged to a depth of 22 ft. below low water, but a portion of the inner basin alongside the deep-water quay will have a depth of 42 ft. 6 in. at low water. An outer embankment will be constructed in the Seine estuary, and certain improvement works are to be undertaken in the estuary itself. It was reported in June 1909 that the scheme of enlargement had been definitely accepted by the Senate. The works will involve a total outlay of £3,400,000. Nearly half of this amount will be covered by a State subsidy, while the remainder will be provided by the Havre and Rouen Chambers of Commerce.

**Hudson River Tunnels.**—A second pair of tubes under the Hudson River was opened for traffic last July, and will be operated in connection with the northern pair described in last year's ANNUAL. In the boring of the first

of these two tunnels two records were made. Through the silt formation one of the shields was advanced 72 ft. in 24 hours, and through the rock section, where blasting was necessary, 390 ft. were made in 30 working days.

**Java Railways.**—It is announced that the Dutch minister for the colonies has approved of a scheme for a railway between Batavia and Sourabaya. A railway is already in existence between these two ports, but on account of the hilly country through which it passes it is impossible to accomplish the distance of 566 miles in one day. The new route, which will utilise a portion of the existing line, is situated more favourably in this respect, and will enable the journey, which will be reduced by 60 miles, to be performed in about 16 hours. The length of the new line will be 166 miles. The work will occupy 4 years, and the cost will be about £1,600,000.

**Kirkcaldy Harbour.**—The new harbour and dock at Kirkcaldy were opened in Sept. 1909. The dock has a quayside of 1840 lineal ft. The area is about 4 acres with a depth of water of 22 ft. at ordinary spring tides. The entrance is 50 ft. wide and the depth over the sill is 20 ft. The quayside space in the dock is now three times greater than that in the old harbour. The new tidal basin is now 5½ acres in extent and it will have a depth of 20 ft. at high water. In the old tidal basin very little of the quayside was of practical value, for much of the foreshore was exposed at low water. The new dock will now take in vessels of 300 ft. long, 45 ft. beam, and drawing up to 18 ft.

**Lincoln Water Scheme.**—These works include a reservoir with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons at Bracebridge Heath, and a water tower in Lincoln to hold 300,000 gallons, connecting with each other by a 21-in. main. This main will be carried across the River Trent. It is anticipated that the work will be completed by March 1911.

**Loch Leven.**—The scheme for the utilisation of the waters of this Loch for manufacturing purposes is referred to in the 1907 edition. The work is now practically completed. The latent force is the large watershed, extending over 55 square miles of Rannoch Moor, which finds its natural outlet through the Blackwater River into Loch Leven. A great dam 1,000 yards long is located  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the head of Loch Leven, and its 9 square miles of area have a capacity of 20,000,000,000 gallons. The cope of the dam is 1.068 ft. above mean sea level. The dam is built in mass concrete, has a maximum height of 86 ft., and a maximum width at base of 63 ft. The foundations of the dam are on granite. A valve tower has been built for regulating the water, and the height of one half of the dam has been slightly reduced so that it acts as a spill weir for flood water. At the exit from the dam an upper penstock chamber has been constructed to regulate the flow of water into a covered conduit  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles long. The internal dimensions of the conduit are 8 ft. square, and the rate of flow is 8 ft. per second. The conduit terminates in the lower penstock chamber which has been constructed on a ridge 930 ft. above the factories. This lower penstock chamber has a maximum diameter of 52 ft., and contains an arched dam and a measuring weir. Precaution has been taken for providing for any possible deficiency in the main water supply by providing for the utilisation of three

streams below the level of the dam. These streams are led into the conduit by special intakes. Pipe lines convey the water from the lower penstock chamber to the turbines. The pipes have been laid on concrete pedestals with anchorages at each change of gradient. Each pipe has automatic sluice and relief valves combined, the former to come into operation in the event of a burst in the distribution works, and the latter to relieve any sudden increase of pressure in the pipes.

**Loetschberg Tunnel.**—The Loetschberg Tunnel, which was begun in Aug. 1906, will, it is claimed, eventually be the shortest and, in every probability, the quickest of any routes that can be made through France or through Switzerland between Boulogne or Calais and Brindisi, in conjunction with the Simplon Tunnel and the central artery of the Italian railway system, which it will join at Piacenza. It is the natural outlet of the Simplon Tunnel to the north, connecting the Swiss federal railways direct with the railway system of the French Eastern Company near Delle, and with the Northern of France line at Laon. As the result of an accident which occurred in July 1908 owing to the breaking through of the River Kandar, it has after investigation been decided to divert the centre line of the tunnel between the two sections already completed, so as to avoid the deep moraine. This will extend the length of the tunnel to about 9 miles. The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Sept. 5th, 1909: "Just half of the Loetschberg Tunnel has been pierced after nearly three years' work. On Aug. 30th the workmen at the south entrance of the tunnel had penetrated 4 kilometres 210 metres, and those on the north side 3 kilometres 80 metres, making a total of 7 kilometres 290 metres."

**London Water Supply.**—The work of constructing the great reservoir at Chingford will necessitate the forming of about 4½ miles of embankment, containing about 3,250,000 tons of earth excavated from the inside of the reservoir. Ten to eleven miles of temporary railways have been constructed for the undertaking. The reservoir is about 1½ mile long, the width varying from about a third to three-quarters of a mile, while the greatest depth will be 35 ft. The work will probably last four years from its commencement in April 1908. The Island Barn Reservoir at East Molesey will cover about 120 acres and impound 1,000,000 gallons, and the length of the embankment will be nearly 1½ miles. The reservoir will be 30 ft. deep from top-water level. The greatest height of the embankment from ground level will be 34 ft. and the smallest 24 ft. A pipe line 1½ miles long will supply water from the Thames through a pumping station which is being built to pump water into the existing Walton reservoirs as well as into the new reservoir. It is estimated that the work will be finished by 1912, and will cost £152,727.

**Manhattan Suspension Bridge.**—The plans of the new bridge across the East River between Brooklyn and Manhattan Island, were issued on April 10th, 1906. The length of the bridge from anchorage to anchorage, and excluding the approaches, is to be 2920 ft., and the central span 1470 ft. The width of the bridge from rail to rail is 120 ft. The central roadway is 40 ft. wide, and on each side are railway tracks and a 12-ft. pathway. The railway tracks are

on two decks, there being eight lines in all, designed for either overhead or underground trolley electric traction. The height of the two steel towers is 285 ft. above the masonry. The bridge will rise 135 ft. above mean high water. The first piece of steel was placed in position on the Manhattan anchorage on June 26th, 1907. The final cost of the bridge and the long approaches is estimated at from £4,000,000 to £4,400,000. It was reported in April 1909 that the construction work was advancing at an unprecedented rate for a bridge of its size and character. The bridge will be the largest over the East River, and will have a much greater capacity than the Queensborough Bridge. Some idea of the enormous quantity of steel used in its construction will be conveyed in the fact that the pile of metal as it lay in storage at Bayonne, N.J., was 35 ft. high, 85 ft. wide, and 800 ft. long, weighing 30,000 tons, and it required 1,600 flat cars to transport it to Bayonne.

**Monmouthshire Sewerage.**—The works which have been carried out by the Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Boards for the main sewerage of the valley of the Ebbw were inaugurated on Jan. 13th, 1903. The works authorised by the Act of 1903 are complete, and those authorised by the Acts of 1906 and 1907 are now under construction. When complete the works will provide for the main sewerage of the whole of the watershed of the River Ebbw, and the scheme is one of the most comprehensive of its kind in the United Kingdom. The area served contains a population of upwards of 120,000, and this is rapidly increasing. The outfall is into the Bristol Channel about two miles west of the Usk. The method of disposal of the sewage is by discharging into the sea within a period commencing 1½ hours before high water, and terminating at half ebb. For retaining the sewage during the hours when discharge is prohibited a reservoir sewer, 11 ft. in diameter, has been constructed under and alongside the main road from Cardiff to Newport. The sewage is discharged from the reservoir by means of a 3½-ft. cast-iron pipe about three miles long. The total length of sewers is about 50 miles. The amount authorised to be borrowed for the scheme is £320,530.

**New York Traffic Facilities.**—During the year there have been proposals for (1) another bridge over the East River, at Hell Gate, New York, which will in all probability be carried out; (2) a bridge over the Hudson River to connect New York and New Jersey, and (3) a scheme for connecting the present system of subways in New York so as to join with the present interborough subways and the Belmont Tunnel.

**New York Water Supply.**—It was reported in the spring of 1907 that steps had been taken to bring to the city and to Brooklyn an entirely independent supply mainly from the Catskill Mountains. The ultimate cost of this enterprise was estimated at over £32,000,000, and the chief impounding reservoir, to be known as the Ashokan, will be built in the Esopus Valley. On the estimates the yield of the various watersheds will enable storage reservoirs to be built with a combined capacity of 165,000,000,000 gallons, or an aggregate daily supply of 660,000,000 gallons. The *Times Engineering Supplement* stated in its issue of Dec. 23rd, 1908, that Prof. W. H. Burr had

presented to the New York Board of Water Supply a report on the cost and size of a suspension bridge which it is proposed to construct across the Hudson River at Storm King to carry the large conduit of the new Catskill water supply from the west to the east bank of the river. The estimated cost is between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 dollars. It is proposed that the bridge shall have a span of from 1,200 ft. to 1,400 ft., with piers set well out from either shore. The distance from the middle of the bridge to the level of the water will be 150 ft., and the bridge will be strong enough to carry wagon and tramway traffic. The Croton Falls reservoir, which is also to supply water to New York, is situate on the Croton River about 50 miles from New York. The scheme consists of a main dam, a diverting dam, a connecting channel, and controlling works for a lake about four miles long. When complete it will provide water storage of 15,000,000,000 gallons. The dam will contain about 240,000 yards of masonry, and will be 1,070 ft. long at the crest, and 173 ft. in height, with a width at the base of 127 ft. The cost is estimated at £635,000.

**Norderney-Norddeich Suspended Railway.**—It is stated that a new electric railway between the island of Norderney and Norddeich is contemplated. This railway across the sea would do away with the dreaded sea passage, and would furnish a rapid means of communication between the island and the existing railway terminus. The whole distance to be traversed by the line would be about 6½ miles. The railway would be carried on 20 to 25 vast concrete piers set upon the sandbanks of the Wattenmeer. It is estimated that the total cost of the undertaking would not exceed £100,000. The passenger traffic would be conducted during the day, and the goods traffic at night.

**Panama Canal.**—In former editions the recent history of this scheme, which is now being carried out by the United States Government, was traced. The length of the canal under the present scheme is 49 miles, 39 of which will be through hilly country. The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the year ended June 30th, 1908, states that the membership of the Commission continued without a change during the year. There were then at work in addition to a fleet of dredgers 100 steam shovels ranging from 45 to 95 tons each in weight. The average number of workmen employed throughout the year was over 43,000, about 12,000 of these being whites. Some difficulty had been experienced from land slides on the easterly side of the canal. The old slips at Cucaracha and l'araiso had both moved forward again, while two smaller slides had developed in the upper level of the Culebra Cut. The slides are mainly in the rotten red clay which overlies the harder material. Notwithstanding the very extensive investigation which had been made at the locale of the great dam at Gatun, further borings have revealed such a condition of things in the underlying strata that it has been determined, notwithstanding the optimistic opinion of the engineers who originally fixed upon this site for the dam, to drive a row of triple sheet piling across the valley of the Chagres in which the dam is to be formed. The width of the locks throughout has been increased to 110 ft. The report also

states that the average death rate for the year was 18·32 per 1,000. The amount of excavation for 5 years to May 30, 1909, is 73,124,849 cubic yards. It was reported in the *Times* of Sept. 14th, 1909, that the building of the Gatun Locks had begun. The 3 pairs will make a lift from the sea level of 85 ft. The work on the Pedro Miguel Locks has also been started.

**Prussian and Swedish Train Ferry.**—The Bill for a steam railway ferry between Sassnitz in Germany and Trelleberg in Sweden was passed by the Prussian Chamber on Feb. 13th, 1908, and by the Swedish Parliament on March 3rd. The distance traversed by sea is about 65 miles, and there are four specially constructed boats, two of which are controlled by each country. Germany provided her own vessels, and Sweden built one herself, and let a contract for the other to Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co. On July 6th, 1909, the Emperor William and the King of Sweden took part in the inaugurating celebrations at Sassnitz. There is now a direct train service between Berlin, Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Christiania. The new vessels, which have a displacement of 4,200 tons, a draught of 4·9 metres, and a speed of 16½ knots, are described as the strongest ferry boats in the world. The trains are carried on two tracks on the car deck, and a large number of ring plates and screws and spring buffers are arranged to prevent the cars from moving when at sea. It is now possible to do the journey between the two towns in four hours.

**Quebec (St. Lawrence) Bridge.**—The length of this bridge as originally designed was to be 3240 ft., and the width 80 ft., there being provision for two railway tracks, two tramways, two roadways, and two side-walks. The chief feature was the great central span of 1800 ft. On Aug. 29th, 1907, as recorded in the 1908 edition, part of the structure on the southern side, where the work had mainly proceeded, suddenly collapsed, carrying a number of men with it. At the annual meeting of the Quebec Bridge Co., at Ottawa, on Sept. 4th, 1908, it was announced that the bridge would be completed by the Dominion Government. On Aug. 12th an Order in Council was passed at Ottawa appointing a Board of Engineers for the construction of the bridge. The Board is composed of Messrs. H. E. Vantelet, M.Can.Soc.C.E., of Montreal; Maurice Fitzmaurice, M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer London County Council; and Ralph Modjeska, M.Am.Soc.C.E., of Chicago, Illinois. These gentlemen will not only prepare the plans for the new bridge, but will superintend and supervise the entire work of construction. In September 1909 it was announced that the Dominion Government had decided to advise the Board of Engineers to call for tenders for the new bridge on both the suspension and the cantilever types. The style of the construction will depend upon the cost and speed of erection, and also on general usefulness in comparison with the amount of expenditure. The bridge is to be 150 ft. above high water, and if the cantilever be chosen it will be of the straight cantilever type. The span has been reduced from 1,800 ft. to 1,715 ft.

**Queensborough Bridge, New York.**—This bridge was opened to foot and vehicular traffic on March 30th, 1909, but the formal opening did not take place till June 12th after the elevated railway and trolley tracks had been

laid. The bridge, which spans the East River at New York from Fifty-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, crosses Blackwell's Island, and enters the Borough of Queen's at Long Island City. Previously the structure was known as the Blackwell's Island Bridge, but the name has been officially changed. The live-load capacity of the bridge is estimated at 120,000 tons, and the cost at £4,000,000. The structure has an upper and a lower deck, and it is of interest on account of the important part nickel steel has taken in its construction. It is now the fourth bridge in length of span, the span west of the island being 1,182 ft. Other comparable bridges are the Brooklyn, with a span of 1,595 ft.; the Williamsburg, with a span of 1,600 ft.; and the Forth Bridge, with its span of 1,710 ft. The length of the bridge proper is 3,724 ft., and the height above mean high water is 135 ft. The river spans are each composed of two equal cantilever arms directly connected without a suspended span, and are said to be the heaviest construction ever used in a bridge. The pin-connected members are of a magnitude hitherto unsurpassed.

**Rangoon Port Improvement.**—The Rangoon Port Commissioners are to undertake an important scheme of river improvement. Much has been done recently to bring the port of Rangoon into line with modern requirements. The main features of the present scheme are as follows: A cut will be made through the Hastings shoal above Rangoon, and for this purpose one of the largest suction-pump dredgers in the world has been built, and is now at work. Simultaneously with the dredging operations a training wall 2½ miles long is to be built. Fascine mattresses will be laid along the whole length of wall and for a width of 210 ft. The wall will then be built by tipping granite rubble on the central line from self-discharging hopper barges until low-water mark is reached, when a block wall will be erected 5 ft. high and a pitched slope made thereon to high-water mark. The scheme has necessitated the opening of large granite quarries at the desert island Kalagouk, 135 miles from Rangoon, off the Tenasserim Coast, and here a town of 1000 inhabitants has sprung up. When the works are completed the capacity of the harbour will be doubled, and it will be able to accommodate vessels of any size at all states of the tide. The scheme will probably cost £800,000.

**Ribble Estuary.**—The work which the Corporation of Preston has undertaken in transforming the Ribble estuary into a straight, wide, and deep channel to the sea is rapidly taking shape. Four years ago the sum of £160,000 was obtained for the purpose of the undertaking, and over £40,000 has already been expended on training walls and estuarial works. It was proposed to take the training walls to sea 14½ miles from Preston. The south wall is now 13 miles from Preston, and the north wall has reached the 14th mile. A sandbank, which in Sept. 1908 was 10 ft. above low water and over a mile in length, has been cut through, and there is now a channel 450 ft. wide and 1 ft. below water level at its shallowest place. If the widening of the new channel is maintained, it will be possible by the end of the year to abandon the use of the Penfold channel, and, by closing the gap through which traffic is at present conducted,

to cause a great volume of water to enter and leave the new channel, and so to expedite its development.

**Russian and Siberian Railways.**—It is reported that there is a project for the construction by a private company of the Southern Siberian Railway, 757 miles in length and to cost £5,130,000. The proposed line is to start from Omsk, along the left bank of the Irtysh River to Pavlodar, and thence by two branch lines, one terminating at Semipalatinsk and the other at Barnaul. Another railway is to be built from St. Petersburg to Keenel, affording a route from the South-Eastern and Central Asiatic territories to the Baltic Sea. The total extension of this line will be 1320 miles, and the cost over £10,000,000. The Ministry of Ways and Communications has under consideration the extension of several railways during 1909, and proposes an expenditure of over £6,000,000, notably in connection with the Amur, the Siberian, and the Ekaterinburg-Perm railways, and a new bridge over the Volga near Yaroslav.

**St. Clair Tunnel.**—The electrification of this tunnel constitutes one of the most interesting engineering feats for some years. The tunnel joins Sarnia, Ontario, with Port Huron, Michigan, by Canada's Grand Trunk Railway system, and it was opened to traffic on Nov. 12th, 1908. It is a submarine tunnel over two miles in length, and the iron tube forming it weighs 50,000,000 lb. The work took a year to complete, and cost £100,000.

**St. Paul's Bridge.**—On July 15th, 1909, the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London presented to that body recommendations for a new bridge over the River Thames between the Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges, and the improvement of the gradients of the present Southwark Bridge. The suggested bridge would commence at the junction of Southwark Street and Southwark Bridge Road, ascending in a north-westerly direction, crossing the river in three spans, and continue by a viaduct over Upper Thames Street and Queen Victoria Street to Cannon Street, near St. Paul's Cathedral. The bridge would be capable of accommodating a double line of tramways. The erection of the bridge would have the effect of creating a new north and south thoroughfare. The improvement of Southwark Bridge would be effected by lowering the crown of the arches, and reducing the gradient to 1 in 33. The total outlay involved would be £1,878,000, and the work would be carried out without cost to the ratepayer from the income of the Bridge House Estates. The Corporation approved the recommendation on Nov. 15th.

**Sembrancher, Bagnes, and Aosta Railway.**—It is proposed to construct a railway which would establish through communication between Lausanne and Turin. The line would be of ordinary gauge, and would be worked electrically. The length of the new line on Swiss soil would be 45½ km., and on the Italian side 40½ km. The Swiss portion of the railway would be situated entirely in the Canton of Valais. The railway would traverse 20 tunnels of a total length of 42 km., the longest, Herlon, being 8½55 metres. The estimated outlay is £3,286,068. It is claimed that the route selected would be the most advantageous one for international traffic, as the distance from Lausanne to Turin would



thus be only 291 $\frac{1}{2}$  km. as compared with 355 km. by way of Geneva, Culoz, and Mt. Cenis, or 366 km. by the Simplon Tunnel. The journey would thus be reduced by 63 km. over the shortest existing route.

**Sheffield Water Tunnel.**—In Sept. 1909 the Sheffield Corporation completed the piercing of a water tunnel 7623 yards long, which is to convey their share of the supply from the works of the Derwent Valley Water Board (*q.v.*). The driving of the tunnel, which has been in progress at both ends simultaneously, was begun on July 24th, 1904. The size is 6 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., and the average number of yards pierced on each side a week has been from 18 to 20. The tunnel has been made without shafts, the ventilation having been effected by exhausting air through a 20-in. pipe by means of fans placed at the mouth. The result has been that the air at the face of the tunnel has been kept almost as clean and pure as at the inlets. About 9 to 12 months' work remain to be done before the tunnel is actually completed. The total amount expended up to the present is about £136,000, and it is estimated that the final cost will be £150,000.

**Simplon Tunnel.**—(See former editions). The Simplon Tunnel is about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and is the longest in the world, the next being the St. Gothard, about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  Mt. Cenis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the Arlberg 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It was constructed as two parallel tunnels, each for a single line of rails placed some 52 ft. apart from centre to centre; only one of these was arched at first, the other being only intended for ventilation purposes. One terminus is at Brieg, in the Rhône valley. The Italian end is at Iselle. Although the use of electric traction obviates many of the serious inconveniences usually encountered in traversing long tunnels caused by the smoke and fumes, the system of artificial ventilation originally employed is still in use, notwithstanding the adoption of electric locomotives. The two outlets at Iselle and Brieg, except at the time a train passes, are closed by thick canvas curtains or screens sliding on an iron framework surrounding the orifices of the tunnel. Two powerful fans force 1000 litres of air per second at the Brieg end into the tunnel, whilst a similar installation at the Iselle end extracts the same volume of air per second from the tunnel. The pressure on the screen at the Brieg extremity is four atmospheres per square metre, while at Iselle it amounts to twelve atmospheres. The raising and lowering of the curtains is effected by electricity, but it can also be done by hand in case of an interruption in the working of the machines. There have been several schemes for linking up this tunnel with the St. Gothard Tunnel. In Jan. 1909 it was reported that the preliminary surveys for a railway between Locarno, Centovalli, and Domodossola were making rapid progress, and that a definite plan would be formulated by the spring. In September the Italian Government granted a concession to an Italian syndicate for the construction of a railway from Domodossola to the South Swiss border. There are several Swiss projects for joining the Simplon and St. Gothard lines in the south of Switzerland, and each will be examined by a Swiss-Italian committee. The most prominent and feasible one is that for connecting Locarno directly with Domodossola.

**Southampton Docks.**—By arrangement

with the local authorities, and to meet the increasing demands of the Atlantic traffic, the L. & S. W. Railway Co. commenced in the summer of 1907 the construction of a new dock at Southampton. It is to be 16 acres in extent, and 40 ft. deep at low water. Situated alongside the Trafalgar graving dock, vessels coming up from Southampton Water can enter without turning, and four large liners can be accommodated at the same time. The cost was estimated at about £500,000. In April Parliament authorised the construction of a new graving dock at Woolston on the foreshore of the River Itchen and of Southampton Water, with sea walls and channel in connection therewith. The whole is to cost £480,000. The dock will be 1000 ft. long, 145 ft. wide, and 80 ft. deep, and will be the largest dock of the kind in the world. This makes the third dock the L. & S. W. Railway is now constructing at Southampton, and the total cost of their scheme of new docks (3) will be about £1,200,000.

**Swansea's New Dock.**—On July 20th, 1904, the King laid the foundation stone of "The King's Dock" at Swansea. The dock was designed with an area of 66 acres, which might be easily increased when required to 104 acres. The entrance for vessels is through a lock near the end of the east pier. This lock is 875 ft. long between the sills of the inner and outer gates, and the width at the coping level is 90 ft. The depth of water on the outer sill is 40 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides. The cost, with equipments, was estimated at £1,750,000. The dock was opened on Nov. 23rd, 1909.

**Sydney Harbour Subways.**—The Report of the Royal Commission as to the best method of establishing direct communication between the northern and southern sides of Sydney Harbour was issued at the end of March 1909. The Sydney Harbour Bridge Advisory Board had recommended the construction of a bridge between Dawes Point and M'Mahon Point, with a total length of 3000 ft., to cost £1,875,000. The Royal Commission, however, finds the best means of effecting communication is by subways, as no interference would be caused to the shipping, and the subways could be undertaken separately and completed independently of each other. The Commission recommends the construction of a subway for railways from Lavender Bay to Moore Street at a cost of £753,000; a subway for tramways from Arthur Street, North Sydney, by way of Milson's Point and Dawes Point to loop at Barton Street, Circular Quay, at a cost of £460,000; and a vehicular subway from Arthur Street, North Sydney, to connect at Pottinger Street, with the proposed new road, at a cost of £522,000. Passenger lifts are to be avoided, and the stations kept close to the surface. It is recommended that the construction of the vehicular subway should be deferred (an improved ferry service being provided in the meantime), and that further surveys should be made along the selected subaqueous routes.

**Tavern Tunnel and Railways.**—The junction of the headings, by drills, in this tunnel was effected in July 1907. The tunnel is 9324 yards long and carries two lines of rails. The northern entrance, 3840 ft. above sea-level, is in the valley of the Anlauf, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the baths of Gastein Station; and the southern entrance, 3998 ft. above sea-level, is not far from Mallnitz, in Carinthia. The tunnel was

completed in Jan. 1900, after 7½ years' work, and on July 5th the last section of the Tauern Railway, from Spittal to Bad Gastein, was opened for traffic. The Tauern Railway undertaking comprises the lines proceeding from the Spittal-Millstättersee Station of the Pustertal section of the Southern Railway to the Schwarzach-St. Veit Station on the State Railway system between Bischofshofen and Wörgl. This line has a total length of more than 67 miles. This railway reduces the distance between Villach and Trieste by 99 miles.

**Transandine Railway.**—This scheme has been referred to in several previous editions. It is one that will rank among the most remarkable achievements of the world. It is the first transcontinental railway in South America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and forms one of four outlets by which Chile, separated completely by the natural formation of the territory from most of her sister Republics, will be able to communicate freely and at all times of the year with the world at large. The Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway was the first; the present more complete undertaking the second; a third will be another crossing the Andes at one of the low passes above Copiapo to connect with the Argentine lines from Tucuman and with the Bolivian system; while a fourth will be the Arica-La-Paz Railway which was to have been commenced in April last. The Transandine Railway will shorten the distance between Western Europe and Australia by about 1000 miles, and effect a saving of about 9 days in the connection with Europe. The journey to the eastern ports of the United States will be materially shortened, while Argentina will have an equal advantage in rapidly reaching the west coast of South America. The construction of the line has necessitated elaborate work in cuttings, both in gravel and rock, and extensive defences to protect it against river floods. The most serious engineering work has been in the remaining portion of the route leading up to La Cumbre Pass, 12,605 ft. in height, where the Cordillera mountains have had to be pierced by a series of difficult tunnels, and the Abt system of cogs and racks employed for the safe and expeditious running of trains. The work has been divided into three sections. The first, from Los Andes to Juncal, a distance of 31 miles, was opened for traffic on Feb. 12th, 1906. The City of Los Andes lies at an altitude of 82 metres above sea-level, Rio Blanco being 1955 metres, and Juncal 2239 metres. Between Rio Blanco and a point 16 kilometres therefrom the line rises 822 metres, and the gradient is in some places as high as 8 per cent. Between Los Andes and Rio Blanco there are four 198-metre bridges and 79 bridges of minor dimensions. Between Rio Blanco and Juncal there are two bridges of 198-metre span, one of 296-metre, and 32 of smaller dimensions. That is 118 bridges in 31 miles. On this section there are three avalanche sheds to protect trains from the enormous masses of snow which are liable to be precipitated upon the line. Section 2 is that between Juncal and Portillo, which lies in an exceedingly mountainous and wild district. Portillo is on the Chilean side, and is nearer by 1½ miles to the Argentine frontier. This section was opened in June 1908. The third section is from Portillo to the junction with the Argentine line. It is in the last part of the third section,

namely, that from Los Andes to La Cumbre, that the great spiral tunnel, perhaps one of the longest of its kind and most difficult to construct in the world, has been made. The tunnel is 9941 ft. in length. In Dec. 1903 the contract for construction was given to W. R. Grace & Co., of London and New York, for \$6,569,775. For the payment of the guaranty the line was divided into three sections, and their value would be considered as follows: (1) from Los Andes to Juncal 20 per cent. of the total value of the line; (2) from Juncal to Portillo 35 per cent.; (3) from Portillo to the junction with the Argentine line 45 per cent. The guaranty was to commence from the time each section was completed and provided with rolling stock. It is expected that the third section will be finished by June 1910, and that the railway will be open to through traffic by March 1911. The scheme will then have taken 37 years to carry out.

**Trans-Pyrenean Railways.**—In Aug. 1904 it was announced that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador to France had signed a convention for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, to run from Ax-les-Thermes to Ripoli, from Oloron to Zuera, and from St. Giron to Lerida. All three routes—two of which involve long tunnelling—will affect Toulouse as a centre. It was proposed to take them all in hand simultaneously. On March 8th, 1905, an additional protocol was signed at Paris, by which the Spanish Government bound itself to construct within the next ten years the Spanish section of the line between Lerida and St. Giron. The line from Villefranche to Bourg-Madame was completed last August. It will continue the railway from Perpignan to Prades and Villefranche into the Upper Valley of the Têt, and will link the line from Perpignan to Barcelona and the one between Ax and Ripoli, the construction of which is being actively prosecuted. The total length of this railway is 34 miles. It was originally intended to adopt steam traction throughout, but it was ultimately decided to resort to electric power, as being more simple and economical. The central generating station is situate at La Cassagne, about the middle of the line. There is also a reservoir at Les Bouillouses capable of holding 2,970,000,000 gallons of water for the use of the generating station. The cost of the railway and reservoir is £800,000.

**Winnipeg Navigation.**—The Dominion Government is now engaged in the construction of a canal in the vicinity of Winnipeg, whereby the rapids of the Red River may be made navigable for the largest vessels that ply on this river and on Lake Winnipeg. The work also includes the construction of a lock at St. Andrews, 16 miles north of Winnipeg, of a dam, and of a road bridge. The lock will be 200 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, providing a minimum depth of 9 ft. and a lift of 21 ft. It is expected that on the completion of the dam the water level will be considerably raised as far as Winnipeg, and that the construction and the use of docks at that City will be considerably facilitated. The work was originally commenced in 1900, but owing to the contract having been abandoned little progress was made. A fresh contract was made in 1906, and the work will be completed this year. The cost will be £260,000.

# THE EVOLUTION OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

BY SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

I think we may consider that the new epoch in aviation commenced about twenty-two years ago, when **Prof. Langley**, doubting the accuracy of the mathematical formula on the subject, took the matter up and sought to determine by experiments that aeroplanes would lift much more than had been expected or believed. The old theory, which was based on Newton's Law, seemed very reasonable and plausible, and was implicitly accepted by nearly every one; but **Prof. Langley**, after making a careful study of the flight of birds, doubted the accuracy of the formula. He said, "Birds are Nature's flying machines, and we have them before us," and by some very simple apparatus he demonstrated that an aeroplane, driven through the air at a high velocity with only a slight angle above the horizontal, would lift a great deal more than could be shown by Newton's formula. Just before **Prof. Langley** made his experiments, a French mathematician wrote a learned treatise, based on Newton's Law, in which he demonstrated in a very plausible manner that the common swift in flying exerted at least one man power, and that the common goose exerted no less than twelve horse power. This was followed by another equally learned treatise, also by a French mathematician, in which he proved in an equally conclusive manner that the common goose only exerted about one horse power in flying, and the swift very much less than the tenth part of a man power. About the same time certain mathematicians connected with American colleges wrote on the subject, and they expressed the opinion that if artificial flight was ever to be accomplished, it would be necessary to have a motor that would develop one horse power with the weight of one common barn-yard fowl, that is, 5 lb. to the horse power.

When it was known that **Prof. Langley**, who was acknowledged to be one of the cleverest mathematicians in America, was experimenting with a view to finding how much power was required for artificial flight, no less a personage than the great **Edison** himself took up the matter. He placed a small electric motor on platform scales, the motor being placed so that its axis was vertical, and to this he attached a large and light screw propeller. The efficiency of the motor was known, and the power easily computed by measuring the current that passed, and with this apparatus **Mr. Edison** succeeded in lifting 1 lb. per horse power. It would be

interesting to learn if he made any allowance for the blast of air that must of necessity be propelled downward against the platform of the scales. However, both **Mr. Edison** and his assistant were very much discouraged with the results, since which time **Mr. Edison** has continued to be essentially a land animal.

I did not learn of **Prof. Langley's** experiments until after I had taken **Baldwyn's Park** and commenced my own experiments. Like **Prof. Langley**, I had made a profound study of the flight of birds, and was thoroughly convinced that they did not exert one-twentieth part of the power attributed to them by mathematicians. It seemed to me that the accepted formula used at the time was very misleading and discouraging, and I decided to conduct a series of experiments myself, in order to ascertain how much power was necessary to perform artificial flight. I provided myself with apparatus, very much larger than that employed by **Prof. Langley**, with every facility for ascertaining the propelling power of screws, the lifting power of aeroplanes, the shape of aeroplanes, the best angle, and, in fact, everything that was necessary. I had very accurate dynamometers made expressly for the purpose, and I very soon ascertained that a sharp and well-made aeroplane, only slightly curved, and placed at a slight angle above the horizontal, say 1 in 14, and driven through the air at a high velocity, say 50 or 60 miles an hour, would lift a great deal more than could be shown by any existing formula. In fact, the results were so very good that I went over them many times, and, in order that no mistakes should occur, I had others, who were known to be good mathematicians, go over the experiments with me. There was no mistake; the lifting effect was produced, and it was much more than I myself had expected or hoped for. When I told **Prof. Langley** that my aeroplanes had carried 2½ lb. per square foot, he, like myself, thought it was too good to be true. Having convinced myself that there was no mistake about the lifting power of aeroplanes, I constructed a very large machine which in all its essential features was like the biplanes of the present day, except that it was very large and driven by a steam engine of remarkable lightness. When this machine was finished it was found impossible to run it along the track at a speed greater than twenty miles an hour without its

being lifted from the track, and to prevent this, in the limited space at my disposal, I provided an upper track—that is, a track above the wheels to keep the machine in place while it was moving in a horizontal direction. The total weight of the machine was about 7,000 lb. The engines developed 361 horse power in actual thrust on the air, and the lifting effect of the machine was found to be more than a ton over and above its own weight, the weight of the water and the gasoline, with three men on board. But I could not make any free flights; I found it would be impossible to navigate a flying machine without a good deal of preliminary experimenting. In order to get the adjustments anything like correct, it would be necessary to have plenty of room for manœuvring. Many others find themselves in the same predicament to-day. One day in attempting to find the utmost that my machine would lift, I ran it along the track with the full engine power, when the lifting effect became so great that the upper track failed to hold the machine down. The 3 by 9 Georgia pine planks forming the upper track were broken, and one of them, being raised in the air, came in contact with one of my propellers and smashed it, but at this moment the machine was fairly floating in the air, and came down upon the greensward, leaving no mark of the wheels, except where it had fallen vertical to the earth. A machine of this kind could be of no value because the quantity of water used was so large that at the very best only a few minutes' supply could be carried.

The Baldwin's Park experiments were of great value, because they proved not only that a machine could be made that would lift more than its own weight, but also, that very large fabric-covered aeroplanes were fairly efficient.

Five years ago, wishing to ascertain what the lifting effect would be at extremely high speeds, I fitted up an apparatus at the Crystal Palace, and found that an aeroplane 12 inches wide, made very thin, sharp, and smooth, placed at an angle of 1 in 20 above the horizontal, and driven through the air at the rate of 80 miles an hour, would lift more than one hundred times as much as was supposed possible by our best mathematicians twenty-five years ago.

It is interesting to note in this connection that M. Bleriot's little monoplane, in which he crossed the British Channel, carried 5 lb. to the square foot, which is more than double what Prof. Langley thought was possible. Even to-day I am of the opinion that a well-made

aeroplane, under favourable conditions, lifts more than our best mathematicians are able to account for.

During the last year there has been a great deal of discussion, principally in *Engineering*, regarding skin friction. Many engineers, familiar with steamships, have imagined that as a very large percentage of the power required for driving a ship through the water is consumed in skin friction, the same would be true in driving a flying machine through the air, but such is by no means the case. Prof. Langley, who was a careful experimenter and a mathematician of the first order, tells us that the friction of the air running over a smooth surface is so extremely small as to be negligible. Mr. Horatio Phillips, who is also a skilful experimenter, has found that there is very little, or no, skin friction between a smooth surface and the air; and in my own experiments, where I had a very perfect and complete apparatus, I found that the skin friction between the air and a polished and even surface was so small that it need not be considered as a factor in the equation at all. Those who believe that the skin friction is considerable, and a factor that has to be taken into account and dealt with, have deceived themselves with very rough and imperfect instruments, and what they have considered as skin friction is, in reality, due to roughness and irregularity of the shapes employed.

In studying the subject of flying machines, we should first consider the ideal, and then approximate to it as nearly as possible with the material and appliances at our disposal. If, for example, we should imagine a flying machine with a single aeroplane, 100 feet long from port to starboard, and 3 feet wide, if we could make it very sharp and thin, only slightly concave on the underneath side, and drive it through the air at a velocity of 100 miles an hour, the angle above the horizontal being about 1 in 30, we might be able to carry about 10 lb. per square foot, or say about 3,000 lb. for the whole aeroplane, and the power required would be about 27 horse power. But it is impossible to approach these figures, because, in order to have strength, we must have thickness to the aeroplane. We cannot have it light and still maintain a perfect shape. It has to be strong and well stayed and supported, in order to maintain its angle in the air, and stand the strain. There has to be framework and many wires, to insure stability and shape. It is better to cut the aeroplane in two and place one half above the other. We must have a motor and a

screw propeller, vertical and horizontal rudders, and all these have to be driven through the air; therefore, at the present time we are able to carry only about 1,500 lb. at the rate of 40 miles an hour with an aeroplane driven by a 60 horse power motor.

It has long been known to scientific men that the success of flying machines depended altogether upon a **suitable motor**, and at last this has appeared, in the shape of the petrol motor, working on the "Otto" system. This has been developed and reduced to a high degree of lightness and efficiency at the expense of the makers of motor-cars. Three years ago it was possible to buy a petrol motor that would develop one horse power for every 6 lb. of its weight; two years ago it was possible to purchase one that only weighed 5 lb. per horse power; and motors were shown at the late Olympia Exhibition which claimed to develop a horse power for every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of their weight. At the present moment it is possible to purchase an engine that will deliver one horse power for every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of its weight. So I think the scientific men who wrote twenty-five years ago on the subject ought to be satisfied, as we have produced an engine that will develop 2 horse power for the weight of one barnyard fowl.

A great deal depends upon the motor. Both at Le Mans and Rheims the principal troubles were "the motor stopped," "the motor failed"—in fact, the motors were always stopping; but this trouble is by no means inherent in the system. All the troubles that cause vexatious stoppages are due to faults of design or to imperfect workmanship. It is only necessary that all the parts be as well thought out and executed as with a marine engine or a locomotive. If the petrol and the air are in the right proportions and thoroughly well mixed, and the engine in perfect order and kept well oiled, there is no reason why a petrol engine should not be

as reliable as a common gas engine, and I expect that during the next year the builders of flying machines will be able to purchase reliable motors of 80 horse power that will not weigh over 160 lb., and that the igniting apparatus, which now weighs about 16 lb., will be reduced to 6 or 7 lb. I believe this because it is possible, and such an engine is urgently required.

At the present moment more than a thousand of the cleverest engineers and mechanics in the world are working hard and making a profound study of aviation, and although the developments which have taken place in the last year are startling, the developments which are bound to take place in the next year will be still more remarkable. But the **greatest obstacle** that we have to contend with at the present time is the same old obstacle that proved insurmountable to me sixteen years ago—the want of sufficient space for experimental purposes. What is required is a nearly level and smooth piece of ground which should be at least two miles wide and four miles long, with no trees, fences, or ditches. With such a piece of ground, experimenting would be simple and safe. It would only be necessary, when testing a new machine, to wheel it into position on the lee side of the plain, where it would face the wind, and then run slowly as near the ground as possible until all the parts were adjusted and the navigator had learned how to manœuvre the machine. There are many places in France, on very poor land, that would do very well, but in England such places are very scarce. At the present time Salisbury Plain seems to be the most favourable place for the purpose, but a great deal could be done in a smaller space. A piece of level grazing-land with no trees, hedges, or ditches, half a mile wide and a mile long, would do very well, but it would be better if no large trees or hills were in the immediate vicinity.

## AERIAL NAVIGATION IN 1909.

BY CHARLES C. TURNER.

TYPES OF AERIAL VEHICLES.—FLYING MACHINES.—MONOPLANES.—STABILITY IN FLIGHT.—BIPLANES.—THE ASCENT.—DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.—RECORDS.—EARLY FLIGHTS.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR.—OBITUARY.—PROGRESS, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE, AT HOME AND ABROAD.—AERONAUTICAL SOCIETIES.—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Of apparatus for ascending into the air there are two divisions, **heavier-than-air** and **lighter-than-air**. The former includes all aerial craft whose ascensional power is not derived from the lifting quality of gas or hot air. The latter includes all balloons, both the familiar spherical balloon and the various kinds that are driven by a motor and are called "dirigible" balloons. The word "dirigible" is often used alone,

but almost invariably in relation to dirigible balloons. The word "airship" is used to denote all kinds of aerial craft, but of late is almost restricted to dirigible balloons. The word "aeronel" has now come into use, sanctioned by the International Aeronautical Congress, to describe any motor-driven aerial craft. An "aerostat" is an ordinary spherical balloon,

Between the heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air divisions there is a small intermediary class of composite balloon-aeroplanes. The principal instance is the Malécot airship, usually classed with the dirigible balloons. It will be described with them in the course of this article. The term "flying machine" is almost restricted to the heavier-than-air contrivances.

### *Flying Machines.*

Heavier-than-air machines are divided into aeroplanes, helicopters, and ornithopters. Judging from the present position of the science of mechanical flight it appears that the flying machines of the future will be aeroplanes, machines in which one or more flat or slightly curved planes or "wings" are driven at a small angle of incidence through the air. Although investigations are still proceeding with regard to ornithopters—machines in which flapping wing flight is attempted—no very appreciable advance is being made. The mechanical difficulties in the way of imitating bird-flight appear to be too great; and, moreover, the action of the bird's wings and feathers in natural flight is by no means thoroughly understood. Experiments with helicopters—machines designed to lift direct into the air by means of propellers revolving horizontally on a vertical axis—appear to be almost equally barren of result. No aerial propeller has yet been designed that, in combination with any existing engine, would be capable of lifting directly against the force of gravity.

Development at present is almost restricted to aeroplanes, and these may be monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, quadraplanes, or multipanes. More and more, however, development is restricted to the monoplane and the biplane. Mr. A. V. Roe, however, has a triplane with which he has achieved some measure of success, and, judging from the present tendencies, it would appear that ultimately there will be various types of flying machines suitable for various purposes.

Before describing particular machines it will be well to bear in mind the principles underlying monoplane and biplane flight respectively. The resemblance of a monoplane to a bird gliding on outstretched wing is obvious, and the flight of the machine depends on the same principles as does the flight of a bird. The only difference is that between mechanical power and the mind of the man on one hand, and on the other the muscles and instinct of a bird. The monoplane also resembles the single-surface kite, flying at a slightly inclined angle, the string holding it against the air current; only, in the monoplane, in place of the string pulling it, there is a propeller screw.

An important consideration in flying machines is **lifting power**. This depends upon the superficial area of the planes; but the planes have to be of a certain shape. Lifting power depends greatly upon the length of the leading or entering edge of the planes. One object in having more than one plane, one over the other, is to increase the total length of the leading edge without the necessity of having an enormously wide machine. Further, Hargrave, the inventor of the box-kite, showed that the kite with two plane surfaces is more stable in varying wind than the ordinary kite,

and it has been supposed, therefore, that a biplane is easier to maintain in equilibrium in flight than a monoplane. This is possibly an erroneous idea.

### *Monoplanes.*

The **Blériot monoplane No. XI.**—that on which the Channel was crossed—is remarkable for the small area of its planes. The main planes, or wings, are fixed to a central longitudinal body. The framework of the wings and of the body consists of ash and poplar, covered on both sides with fabric, and is braced with piano wire. The span from port to starboard of the wings is 25½ ft., the surface 150 sq. ft. At the rear of the body is situated a horizontal tail-plane 6 ft. wide, and with a surface of 18 sq. ft. And this tail-plane carries on either side movable wing-tips that act in unison. They can be depressed or elevated for horizontal guidance. Lateral stability is obtained by the bending or warping of the rear edges of the main wings. To the rear of the tail is fixed a vertical rudder operated by a pedal controlled by the driver's foot. The length of the body, fore and aft, and including the rudder, is 26½ ft. The weight, including driver and petrol for two hours, is 670 lb. The motor is placed forward, and is a 3-cylinder Anzani developing 22 to 25 h.p. at 1,500 revolutions per minute. This engine drives a two-bladed wooden propeller, designed by Chauvière. The screw, being in front of the machine, is called a "tractor screw." The **Blériot XII.** is a much larger machine, and the pilot is seated under the planes, so that their leading edge is continuous.

The **Antoinette monoplane** (M. Latham's) has two arched wings extending upwards in the form of a shallow V. They are built up of a wooden frame covered on both sides with fabric, and they measure 42 ft. in span, with a total area of 387 sq. ft. The body is formed by a fusiform triangular wooden girder covered with fabric, the driver's seat being situated in this body immediately to the rear of the supporting surface. The tail consists of a horizontal plane intersected by a vertical surface. To the rear of the horizontal tail is hinged the horizontal rudder, or "elevator," and to the rear of the vertical tail the vertical rudder. The length of the machine, fore and aft, is 41 ft. To the rear extremity of each wing is hinged an "aileron"—a small auxiliary plane—for maintaining lateral stability; these work in conjunction, one being elevated while the other is depressed, and they perform the same function as the warping of the wings in the Blériot machine. These various steering surfaces are controlled by two steering wheels; the first, on the right, operating the horizontal rudder, the second, in front, working the vertical rudder and the "ailerons." An 8-cylinder 100 h.p. Antoinette motor drives a tractor screw of 7½ ft. diameter at 1,200 revolutions per minute. The machine is supported, when on the ground, by a single wheel fixed beneath the main surface, and fitted with a skid projecting forwards, mounted on compressed-air brakes to take the landing shock. From the centre of each wing depends a buffer to protect it. The total weight of the machine (without the driver) is 570 lb.

In the **R. Esnault-Pelterie (R.E.-P.)** monoplane the main framework consists of steel tubes completely covered with fabric. The

wings consist of fabric stretched over a wooden framework, and they have a span of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The total length of the apparatus is 26 ft. 6 in. The supporting surface is 269 sq. ft. The weight is 792 lb. A feature of the design is the absence of bracing wires, which offer enormous resistance to the air. To the rear of the body is fixed a horizontal elevator; from behind the driver's seat a vertical fin extends backwards along the top of the body, and the under surface of the body constitutes a sharp keel terminating in the vertical rudder. These vertical surfaces are designed to maintain stability. The main wings may be warped for the maintenance of lateral stability. There is one principal bearing-wheel underneath the driver's seat in the forepart, and a small wheel under the tail; also one light wheel at the extremity of each wing. The machine is tilted on one of these latter wheels when starting, but gradually rights itself as it gathers speed, and finally rises off the ground from its main wheel. A 7-cylinder 30 to 35 h.p. R.E.-P. motor fitted in front drives a four-bladed aluminium tractor-screw. The machine is controlled by two levers—one for the left hand to control the equilibrium in every way, the other for the right hand controlling the direction. One pedal controls the speed of the motor, the other enables the driver to start the motor from his seat.

The Santos Dumont monoplane is very small and light, its lifting surface being only 108 sq. ft. The motor is a 30-h.p. Darracq, which weighs only 100 lb.

A novelty among monoplanes is that of Mr. Weiss, with which experiments are being made at Farnbridge. The span of this aeroplane is 34 ft., and it has an area of 150 sq. ft. Its planes are wing-shaped. It is peculiar in having no tail. The rear edges of the main wings are made flexible, and they are adjusted to correct tendencies to cant to right or left, or to dip or rise in the line of flight.

Almost without exception monoplanes have one propeller placed in front, and this propeller is called a "tractor-screw," but in the Weiss machine there are two propellers placed in a position about two-thirds of the width from the leading edge of the planes, and at the point where the flexible "ailerons" hinge on to the rigid part of the planes.

Note the position of the driver in the various monoplanes illustrated. In the Blériot and the Santos-Dumont machines the driver is seated low down below the planes. In the Antoinette he occupies a high position. It is contended by some that the position below the planes assists stability in flight, but this is by no means a universally accepted doctrine.

#### Stability in Flight.

In still air and with an engine that worked without variation a flying machine would maintain perfect stability. But constant changes are in progress in flight, and the planes, therefore, rise and dip and also cant. To mitigate the rising and dipping tendency some machines have a small horizontal tail fixed behind the main wings. The pressure of air on this tail checks the tendency of the main wings to rise or fall. The driver's task is to elevate or depress a movable horizontal plane or planes. This is called the "elevator," and by manipulating it he alters his altitude in flight. Many monoplanes have also a fixed vertical

plane, which checks the tendency of the machine to move to right or left.

When wheeling, a flying machine behaves in the opposite way to a road vehicle. The side of a flying machine on the outside of the turn cants up, and in taking a sudden turn this canting is dangerous. There are various methods of preventing this. In the Wright and the Blériot machines, for instance, the rear corners of the main planes are flexible, and can be alternately depressed or elevated. When wheeling to the right, the driver elevates the left extremity of the wings, and the right extremity is bent downwards in unison. The machine then keeps on an almost even keel. We have seen how in some Antoinette machines, moreover, "ailerons" answer the same purpose.

As we shall see, the Voisin biplane has no device to prevent this canting, and, as a consequence, turning movements must be made in a wide circle, otherwise the machine would be upset. But the Farman machine, which is an improved Voisin, has movable "ailerons" like the Antoinette, and there can be no doubt that this constitutes a real improvement on the Voisin.

On the other hand, the Wright biplane differs from the Voisin and the Farman in that it has no tail, or "equilibrator." The Wrights contend that automatic stability can only exist in a relative degree. In the end, they say, stability depends on the skill of the aviator. Although they have been adversely criticised by many experts on this score their followers increase in numbers every day, and their success in teaching pupils is so conspicuous that it has almost silenced their critics. Many new flying machines resemble the Wright biplane in important details.

#### Biplanes.

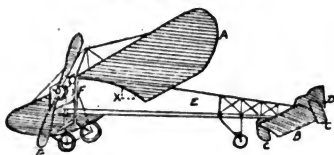
The Wright biplane with one aeronaut weighs 968 lb. The supporting surfaces have a total area of 538 sq. ft. The machine is driven by the Wright Brothers' own motor of 4 cylinders and about 25 h.p. driving two wooden propellers, each of which is 8 ft. 6 in. in diameter, in opposite directions. Guidance is by means of a double vertical plane astern for steering to right or left, and a double horizontal plane in front for elevating or depressing. The gliding angle of the machine—that is, its angle of descent without motive force—is about 1 in 7, and Mr. Wilbur Wright claims that he could obtain horizontal flight with only 15 or 16 h.p. The span of the machine (port to starboard) is 42 ft. 3 in. The main planes are 6 ft. 6 in. in width (fore and aft), and the distance between the two is 5 ft. 10 in. The Wright machine has a framework of hickory. Its planes are covered with sailcloth. Starting is usually effected by sliding down a slanting rail with momentum given by the release of a weight. This apparatus has been likened to a catapult. The slide down the rail occupies less than five seconds. Ascents, however, are frequently made without this apparatus.

Another tailless biplane is the Cody, the main planes of which have a span of 52 ft., a width of 7 ft. 6 in., and a gap of 9 ft. in the centre, which diminishes to 8 ft. at the extremities. A most important feature of this flier is this curving of the span of both main planes, this principle not having been previously adopted in any power-driven flier; although Mr. Wilbur



## TYPICAL AEROPLANES.

The Blériot Monoplane.



A, Main plane. B, Tail or equilibrator. C, Elevating planes. D, Vertical rudder. E, Body. F, Engine. G, Propeller. X, The dotted lines indicate the position of the pilot's seat.

The Antoinette Monoplane.



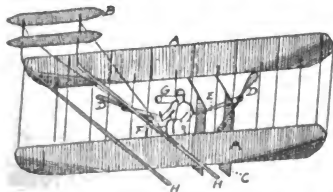
A, Main plane. B, Ailerons. C, Frame. D, Engine. F, Propeller. P, Chassis. G, Sprag. H, Vertical stabiliser. J, Vertical rudder. K, Horizontal stabiliser. L, Horizontal rudder.

The Santos-Dumont Monoplane.



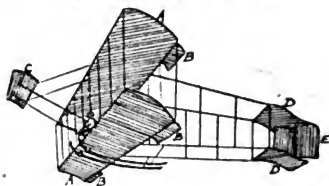
A, Main plane. B, Vertical tail. C, Horizontal tail. (The tail moves as a whole and is pivoted on a universal joint. It moves up and down as an elevator, and from side to side as a rudder.) D, Edge view of horizontal tail. E, Engine. F, Propeller. G, Pilot's seat. H, Operating lever and wheel.

The Wright Biplane.



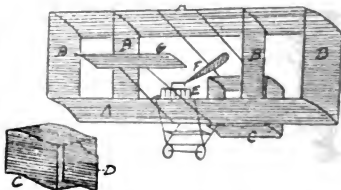
A, Main planes. B, Elevator. C, Rudder. D, Propellers. G, Chain transmission. F, Engine. G, Petrol. H, Runners with which machine starts from rails. The dark shaded corners of the main planes are the portions which are warped at the pilot's will to maintain stability.

The Farman (improved Voisin).



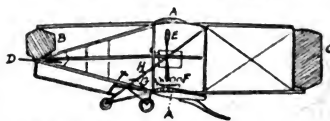
A, Main planes. B, Ailerons. C, Elevator. D, Stability tail. E, Rudder.

The Voisin Biplane.



A, Main planes. B, Vertical curtains. C, Stability tail. D, Shows position of rudder in tail. E, Engine. F, Propeller. G, Elevator.

The Cody Biplane (side section).



A, Main planes. B, Front rudder. C, Rear rudder. D, Elevator. (Horizontal plane in two divisions which can be moved in unison, or the right and left ones depressed and elevated separately.) E, Propeller. F, Engine. G, Seat for pilot. H, Seat for passenger. (This is a unique disposition of the load, ensuring no upsetting of the lateral balance. In the Wright machine the pilot is always seated to the left of the centre. To balance his weight on the other side either a passenger or a corresponding weight is carried.)

The Curtiss Biplane.



A, Main planes. B, Stabilising planes which serve the same purpose as the Farman ailerons or flexible wing-tips. C, Elevator. D, Rudder. E, Pilot's seat.

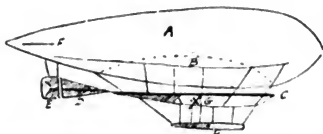
## TYPICAL DIRIGIBLES.

The Zeppelin.



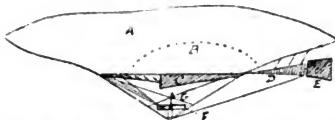
A, Rigid envelope. B, Gas-containers. C, Cars. D, Front propeller. E, Rear propeller. F, Vertical stabiliser. G, Rudder. H, Horizontal stabiliser. J, Elevator planes.

The Gross.



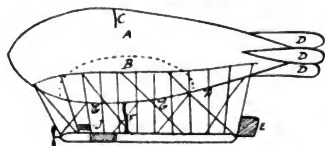
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Rigid keel. D, Vertical stabiliser. E, Rudder. F, Horizontal stabiliser. G, Propeller. H, Car.

La République.



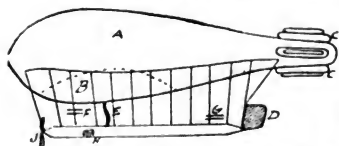
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Rigid keel. D, Vertical stabiliser. E, Rudder. F, Car. G, Propeller.

The Clément-Bayard.



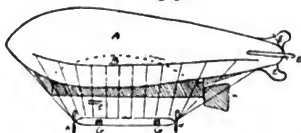
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Ripping panel. D, Stabilisers. E, Rudder. F, Air-pipe for ballonnet. G, Air-valves. H, Gas-valve. J, Elevator planes.

La Ville de Paris.



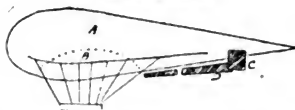
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Stabilisers. D, Rudder. E, Air-pipe to ballonnet. F, Front elevator. G, Rear elevator. H, Motor. J, Propeller.

La Belgique.



A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Rigid keel. D, Rudder. E, Stabilisers. F, Elevator planes. G, Motors. H, Propellers.

Italian Airship.



A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Rudder. D, Vertical stabiliser.

Wright, in his account of his early gliding experiments, states, "We decided to begin alterations at the wing-tips, and the next day made the necessary changes in the trussing, thus bringing the wing-tips 6 in. lower than the centre." The Cody machine weighs little short of a ton, and, being so large and heavy, the question of portability is important. The main planes divide into three sections. The rudder folds across behind the planes and the elevator can be dismounted *en bloc*. The chassis can also be taken down without trouble, and thus the whole machine is made ready for easy transport. A peculiarity of the Cody machine is the position of the propellers, which are placed as near as possible to the centre of gravity, a feature which possesses certain definite advantages. The two surfaces of the double elevator, which projects in front, can be elevated together; or one side can be depressed and the other elevated, thus correcting lateral stability. The Cody machine is peculiar in having two vertical rudders, one to the fore and one at the rear.

Belonging to the same school of biplanes is the machine of Mr. Glenn Curtiss, in designing which the inventor had the assistance of Mr. A. M. Herring, who was formerly associated with the famous aviator, Chanute. This machine has two main planes, each 38 ft. 9 in. in span and 4 ft. 6 in. wide. The planes are considerably curved from front to rear. At the extremities the rear edges of the main wings have their corners cut away, and the centre rear edge is cut in order to accommodate the propeller. Extending fore and aft to a distance of 10 ft. 6 in. from the edges of the main planes are two triangular frames, carrying the elevator and the vertical rudder. The elevator consists of a pivoted biplane of 6 ft. span, and having an area of 24 sq. ft. Between the plane of the elevator and extending a little above the top is a fixed triangular stabiliser. In addition to these supplementary surfaces there are two others situated between the port

and starboard extremities, of the main planes where they serve the same purpose as is performed by "warping" on the Wright and Blériot machines. These balancing planes, as they may be called, are 2 ft. by 6 ft., and they extend some little distance beyond the extremities of the planes. The machine is mounted upon a three-wheeled chassis, of which the framework is of wood. Two of the wheels are placed immediately beneath the main planes, while the third is mounted on an outrigger in front. The engine is the 4-cylinder Curtiss aero-motor of 25 h.p., driving a single propeller. The engine and accessories weigh 192 lb., and the machine complete, 530 lb.

The Voisin machine is a different type of aeroplane from any of the foregoing. It is provided with a large equilibrator, or tail, and its main planes are divided into compartments by vertical panels or curtains. The Voisin machine, when on the ground, rests upon a wheeled chassis, and it is a leading characteristic in the construction of the machine that this chassis is attached to a kind of girder which supports the engine, contains the driver's seat, and carries an extension on which the elevator is mounted. Another important characteristic of the Voisin flier is its use of a single propeller.

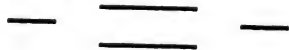
Mr. Farman, who formerly piloted the Voisin machines, has made an improved Voisin, and withdrawn from his connection with the firm of Voisin Frères. This celebrated pilot became convinced that the cellular principle was faulty, and that lateral stability was best obtained by some method of moving the planes or parts of the planes. His new machine resembles a Voisin, but with the main planes and the tail open. Attached to the main planes are "ailerons," which can be manipulated to act as stabilisers after the manner of the "ailerons" in the Antoinette machine already described. In a later machine Mr. Farman has adopted the flexible wing-tip principle.

Before concluding, a reference ought to be made to Mr. Deverall Saul's quadraplane, with which experiments are being made at Barking. In this machine the position of the planes is as shown here:



The four planes are 20 ft. each in span, and 3 ft. in width. The planes of each pair are placed 3 ft. apart vertically, the rear edge of the foremost plane of the front pair being directly above the front edge of the lower plane. The front edge of the upper plane of the back pair and the rear edge of the lower plane are also in the same vertical plane. The four planes are attached equidistantly from the centre of gravity of the aeroplane with the aeronaut in it. Steering and control are by flexing the front planes. Launching is by a light small detachable bogie truck, which can be easily drawn by a motor-cycle at 20 miles an hour. It is a remarkably light machine, weighing only 162 lb., and has achieved short flights.

Major Baden-Powell is also experimenting with a quadraplane, of which the side section is as shown here:



The machine is peculiar for the manner in which the forward plane can by means of one control be elevated and depressed, and at the same time canted to right or left.

One or two points of contrast between the machines described call for remark. The addition of the tail in the Voisin biplane necessitates additional driving power. Whereas the Wright machine can fly with an engine of 20 h.p. or even less, the Voisin machine often fails to ascend with 50 h.p. The necessity for this greater power entails a number of obvious disabilities, but these disabilities would not greatly matter if the Voisin machine were, indeed, automatically stable. It should be pointed out that the Voisin machines with their box-kite tails, while in a high degree longitudinally stable, are not stable laterally. Complete automatic stability would, indeed, be an enormous advantage. Practice has shown that pupils of the Wright Brothers can learn in four or five lessons, and in turn can teach others the art. It is wise at the present juncture to suspend judgment as to the relative merits of rival schools of flight.

#### The Ascent.

The ease with which ascents from the ground can be obtained varies with different machines. The Blériot among the monoplanes, and the Curtiss among the biplanes are, perhaps, the best. Both of these machines have on occasions ascended after a run of 30 or 40 yards. Perhaps the average distance run before leaving the ground among the leading machines is 70 or 80 yards, but often a machine fails to rise in 200 or 300 yards.

#### Dirigible Balloons.

Dirigible balloons are divided into three classes—the rigid, the semi-rigid, and the non-rigid. The principal rigid example is the Zeppelin, but other rigid dirigibles are now being made. In the rigid type the gas-container, whether in one compartment, or, as in the case of the Zeppelin, consisting of many, is contained in a rigid case of metal or of wood, the object of which is to retain the shape of the balloon, even should the gas-container become semi-deflated. The object of this is simple. It requires enormous power to drive the huge bulk of a dirigible balloon through the air, and if the monster is flabby it becomes quite impossible to do so. But the disadvantage of the rigid type is that the weight of the case is so great that a balloon of excessive size is necessary in order to provide a sufficient margin of lifting power.

The "Zeppelin II." is 455 ft. in length and 43 ft. in diameter, and has 17 separate gas-envelopes contained in an aluminium framework, the shape of which is cylindrical with curved ends. The transverse section shows a sixteen-sided tube. The pressure of the air is taken up by this framework instead of by the gas-envelopes. The gas-envelopes are not entirely filled, thus leaving room for expansion. They are separated from each other by partitions. The total volume of the gas-envelopes is 530,000 cubic ft., which gives a lift of about 35,000 lb. The two cars are rigidly attached directly to the frame of the envelope, and a very short distance below it. The cars are built like boats; they are about 20 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. They are placed about 100 ft. from each end, and are made of aluminium alloy. To alight, the airship is

lowered until the cars float on the water. It has occasionally landed on the ground. The power is furnished by two 110-h.p. Daimler-Mercedes motors, and sufficient fuel for a sixty-hours' run could be carried. A pair of two-bladed metal propellers about 15 ft. in diameter are placed opposite each car. In addition to the long V-shaped keel under the rigid frame, on each side at the rear of the frame are two nearly horizontal planes, while above and below the rear end are vertical fins for stability. A large vertical rudder is attached at the end of the rigid frame, and an additional one is placed between each set of horizontal planes on the sides. For vertical steering there are four sets of movable planes placed near the ends of the rigid frame, about the height of the propellers. These horizontal rudders serve another very important purpose; when the planes are set at an angle of 15 degrees, and the airship is making a speed of 35 miles per hour, an upward pressure of over 1700 lb. is exerted, and, consequently, all the gas in one compartment could escape, and yet, by the manipulation of these planes, the airship could safely return to its starting-point. Destruction of one cell does not necessarily involve the collapse of the airship.

The semi-rigid class, as, for example, "*La République*," the French military airship which was wrecked in mid-air on Sept. 25th, and the "*Démocratique*," have a non-rigid gas-container resting on a metal frame which assists to keep it in shape, and at the same time serves as an attachment from which to suspend the car. *La République* had a gas-capacity of 127,100 cubic ft., and carried, in addition to the captain, an assistant and two aeronauts. The motor was an 85-h.p. Panhard. There were two propellers of 8½ ft., each of two blades. Vertical stability was maintained by means of a fixed horizontal plane, having a surface of 150 sq. ft., attached at the rear of the gas-envelope. A movable horizontal plane above the car was used to produce rising or descending motion, or to prevent an involuntary rising or falling of the airship, due to expansion or contraction of the gas, or to other causes. After the adoption of this movable horizontal plane, the loss of gas and ballast was reduced. To maintain horizontal stability—that is, to enable the airship to move forward in a straight line without veering to one side or the other—fixed vertical planes at the rear of the frame were used. In addition, there was a fixed vertical plane surface at the rear of the gas-envelope.

The German military airship "*Gross*" has a length of 131½ ft., maximum diameter about 39½ ft., volume 63,576 cubic ft. The car is boat-shaped. The motor is a 20 to 24 h.p., 4-cylinder Daimler-Mercedes. There are two propellers, 8½ ft. in diameter, each having two blades. They are placed one on each side, but well up near the gas-envelope. The transmission is by belt. For stability, at the rear of the rigid frame and attached to the gas-envelope are two fixed horizontal planes, one on each side. A fixed vertical plane runs down from between these horizontal planes, and is terminated at the rear by the rudder. In the *Gross* airship the rigid keel is not attached to the gas-envelope closely like that of *La République* (see diagram).

The non-rigid type adhere to the ordinary envelope, inflated to such an extent as to be

almost rigid, or provided with special appliances preventing slabbiness. An effort has been made to secure rigidity by means of the ballonnet, which is also used in the semi-rigid class. This is a small balloon inside the gas-container. As the gas escapes out of the envelope air is pumped into the empty ballonnet, distending it, and thereby filling up the space and keeping the outer envelope distended.

The "*Ville de Paris*" is of the non-rigid type. Its gas-envelope is 200 ft. long, with a maximum diameter of 34½ ft., and a volume of 112,847 cubic ft. The middle section is cylindrical, with conical sections in front and rear. At the extreme rear is a cylindrical section with eight smaller cylinders attached to it for purposes of maintaining stability. The ballonnet has a volume of 21,192 cubic ft., and is divided into three compartments. The car is in the form of a trestle. It is built of wood, with aluminium joints; it is 115 ft. long, nearly 7 ft. high, and a little over 5½ ft. wide at the centre. The motor is a 70 to 75 h.p. Argus.

The "*Parseval*" (German) is a non-rigid balloon. It has a cubic capacity of 190,000 ft.; it is 210 ft. in length and 34 ft. in diameter; it is rounded at the front and pointed at the rear. There are two ballonnets. Air is pumped into the rear ballonnet before leaving the ground, so that the airship operates with the front end inclined upwards. The air, striking underneath, exerts an upward pressure, as in an aeroplane. The engineers can control both ballonnets, and both gas-envelope and ballonnets are provided with automatic valves opening at a certain pressure. The car can run backwards and forwards on cables. This is called "loose" suspension, its object being to allow the car to take up, automatically, any variation in thrust due to the motor and any variation in the resistance of the air. Thus its effect is to maintain steadiness. The car is 16½ ft. long, and is built of steel tubes and wires. It holds the motor and three men, although four or five men can be carried. The motor is a 110-h.p. Daimler-Mercedes. The propeller is peculiar; it has four cloth blades, which hang limp when not turning. When the motor is running, these blades are so constructed that they assume the proper "pitch" and angle due to the varying air-pressure. The diameter of the propeller is 13½ ft.

The British military airship "*Dirigible No. II*," has an envelope unique in that it is made of gold-beater's skin covered with canvas. There are eight layers of gold-beater's skin. It is cylindrical in shape, with spherical ends. Volume, 84,768 cubic ft.; length, 111½ ft.; maximum diameter, 31½ ft. There is no ballonnet; but, due to the toughness of the gold-beater's skin, a much higher pressure can safely be maintained than with the ordinary rubber cloth. The envelope rests on a rigid keel of aluminium. This airship is the only airship in Europe having a network to support the car. In addition, four silk bands are passed over the gas-container, and wires run from their extremities down to the steel frame. The joints are aluminium. The car is of steel, and is about 30 ft. long. The motor is an 8-cylinder Antoinette. There are two propellers, one on each side, with two blades each. They are made of aluminium, 10 ft. in diameter. The transmission is by belt. Stability is maintained by means of planes. At the extreme rear is a large fixed horizontal plane. In front

of this is a pair of hinged horizontal planes. Under these is the hexagonal-shaped rudder. Two pairs of movable horizontal planes, 8 ft. by 4 ft., each placed at the front, serve as elevators. These planes have additional inclined surfaces, which are intended to increase the stability in a vertical plane. All these planes, both fixed and movable, are constructed of silk stretched on bamboo frames. The guide rope is 150 ft. long. The speed is about 16 miles per hour. A pyramidal construction under the centre of the car protects the car and propellers on landing.

Other notable airships are *La Belgique* (semi-rigid) and the Italian airship (non-rigid).

While on the subject of dirigible balloons it is necessary to refer to a hybrid class of airship—a combination of airship and aeroplane, which is very slightly heavier than air. This was devised by M. Malécot, but in some respects M. Malécot's work was anticipated by Dr. Barton in England, and by many earlier designers. The Malécot airship consists of a spindle-shaped gas-envelope, 100 ft. long, 24 ft. in diameter, and of a capacity of 36,900 cubic ft. Suspended beneath it by a number of ropes is an aeroplane 63 ft. in length. The planes are inclined at a sharper upward angle than is usual in aeroplanes. The motor is fitted into a sort of cage, where there is also sufficient room for a pilot and a mechanic. The propeller consists of a single piece of wood strengthened with metal, and measures about 11 ft. in diameter. Below the aeroplane there is a basket which can carry a weight of 600 lb., which helps both in giving the airship greater stability and in adjusting the aeroplane at different inclinations as required. The balloon is provided with a ballonet. In making an ascent the aeronaut adjusts the aeroplanes, so that when the motor is started and the propellers revolve, the planes have a forward, upward, gliding motion. The advantage of a mixed airship of this description is supposed to consist in the fact that less gas is needed to inflate the balloon, and that, in case an accident should occur, the aeroplane would be able to continue its flight alone for some distance, or, at any rate, would act as a kind of parachute in coming down. If in time of war, for instance, an ordinary steerable balloon were struck by a shell and demolished, the pilot and passengers would be lost, whereas in the case of an airship like the Malécot the men might be able to save themselves, and even escape capture, by means of their aeroplane.

In another design, the *Capassa*, the envelope is to be expanded and contracted mechanically, somewhat after the style of a concertina. The compression would so greatly increase the weight of the gas that the balloon would descend. If the balloon were expanded the gas would expand, and the balloon would rise.

## Records.

### Ballooning.

**Altitude.**—Süring and Berson, in the *Prussen* balloon, from Berlin on July 31st, 1901. Height, 34,450 ft.—Glaisher and Coxwell, Sept. 5th, 1869, from Wolverhampton. Glaisher gives the height attained as 37,000 ft., but the accuracy of his observations is doubted.

**Distance.**—Nov. 1908. London to Mateki Derevni, Russia: 117 miles in 3½ hours (A. E. Gaudron, Capt. E. M. Maitland, and Chas. C.

Turner). The longest voyage from England.—Oct. 1907. London to Brackan, Sweden: 702 miles in 19 hours (A. E. Gaudron, J. L. Tannar, and Chas. C. Turner). The world's overseas record.—Oct. 1900. Vincennes, France, to Korosticheff, Russia: 1193 miles in 35½ hours (Count de la Vaulx). The world's record for distance.

**Other Notable Voyages.**—July 1897. Distance unknown. Andrée's disastrous attempt to reach the Pole.—1897. Leipzig to Wilna: 1032 miles in 24½ hours. This is not an authentic record; the distance is not "as the crow flies." Godard was the captain of the balloon.—1870. Paris to Norway: about 1000 miles. One of the balloons that escaped from Paris during the siege.—1836. London to Germany: 500 miles in 18 hours (Messrs. Green, Mason, and Holland).

### Dirigible Balloons.

**Distance and Duration.**—Zeppelin, May 29th, 1909, over 870 miles in 37 hours.

**Altitude.**—Zeppelin, March 13th, 1909, 5700 ft.

### Aeroplanes.

The following are the speed-records for various distances:

| Distance.<br>km. | Holder.       | h. | Time.<br>m. s. |
|------------------|---------------|----|----------------|
| 10               | Blériot . . . | 0  | 7 47½          |
| 20               | Curtiss . . . | 0  | 15 50½         |
| 30               | " . . .       | 0  | 23 29          |
| 40               | Latham . . .  | 0  | 34 55          |
| 50               | " . . .       | 0  | 43 56          |
| 60               | " . . .       | 0  | 52 44          |
| 70               | " . . .       | 1  | 1 51           |
| 80               | " . . .       | 1  | 11 c½          |
| 90               | " . . .       | 1  | 19 56½         |
| 100              | " . . .       | 1  | 28 17          |
| 110              | " . . .       | 1  | 36 46          |
| 120              | " . . .       | 1  | 45 33          |
| 130              | " . . .       | 1  | 54 29          |
| 140              | " . . .       | 2  | 3 54           |
| 150              | " . . .       | 2  | 13 9½          |
| 160              | Farman . . .  | 2  | 43 35½         |
| 170              | " . . .       | 2  | 54 4½          |
| 180              | " . . .       | 3  | 4 56½          |

The above records were made at Rheims in Aug. 1909.

**8 kilos.**—Santos Dumont, in 5 min., at St. Cyr, not officially recorded.

**1 mile 860 yards.**—Delagrangé, in 1 min. 4½ sec., at Doncaster, Oct. 26th, 1909.

**1 mile.**—Paulhan, in 2 min. ½ sec., at Sandown, Nov. 6th.

**Altitude.**—De Lambert, 300 metres. Paulhan, at Sandown, 977 ft., Nov. 6th. This was exceeded by Orville Wright at Berlin, whose ascent to a height of over 1200 ft., however, was not officially recorded. It was also exceeded by the unofficially recorded height of 1200 ft. by the Comte de Lambert in his flight over Paris on Oct. 18th. (See OCCURRENCES.)

**Distance.**—H. Farman, 234 km. 212 metres.

**Distance and Duration.**—Farman, about 130 miles in 4 hr. 17 min. 35 sec. at Chalons on Nov. 3rd.

**Passenger-carrying Record.**—Orville Wright flew with a passenger for 1 hr. 35 min. at Berlin on Sept. 18th, 1909.

**Cross-country Record.**—S. F. Cody, at Alder-shot, on Sept. 8th, 1909, in 63 min. flew upwards of 40 miles.

N.B. The Doncaster Meeting was not re-

cognised by the International Aeronautical Federation.

On Oct. 30th Mr. Moore-Brabazon won the *Daily Mail* £1000 prize for the first circular flight of one mile on an all-British machine.

The winner of the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup was Mr. Curtiss.

### Early Flights.

The following table shows the rapid headway made in flying. While not carried out under official observation, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the records which stand to the credit of the Wright Brothers for 1905. The list of performances, however, is notable for the extraordinary progress which has been made since Santos-Dumont's flight of 230 yards in Nov. 1906—the first properly vouched-for flight in Europe:

| Date.    | Name.                    | Place.    | Distance. | Time in Air. |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|          |                          |           | m. y.     | m. s.        |
| 1905.    |                          |           |           |              |
| Sep. 28. | Wright Bros.             | Dayton    | 111 125   | 18 5         |
| " 29.    | "                        | "         | 112 0     | 19 35        |
| Oct. 3.  | "                        | "         | 13 25     | 25 5         |
| " 4.     | "                        | "         | 20 75     | 33 17        |
| " 6.     | "                        | "         | 24 20     | 36 13        |
| 1906.    |                          |           |           |              |
| Nov. 11. | S.-Dumont.               | Paris     | — 230     | —            |
| 1907.    |                          |           |           |              |
| Oct. 8.  | Wels                     | Trautenau | — 250     | —            |
| Nov. 7.  | H. Farman                | Paris     | — 1300    | —            |
| 1908.    |                          |           |           |              |
| Jan. 11. | H. Farman                | Paris     | 1 200     | 1 55         |
| Mar. 20. | "                        | "         | 1 974     | 2 15         |
| " 22.    | "                        | "         | 2 1540    | —            |
| Apr. 12. | Delagrange               | Milan     | 2 880     | 6 30         |
| May 14.  | Wright Bros.             | Manteo    | 6 —       | 7 40         |
| " 30.    | Delagrange               | Milan     | 7 1700    | 15 25        |
| June 23. | "                        | "         | 10 1100   | 18 30        |
| July 6.  | H. Farman                | Paris     | 11 —      | 20 19        |
| Aug. 8.  | Wright Bros.             | Le Mans   | 1 440     | 1 47         |
| " 10.    | "                        | "         | 1 440     | 1 43         |
| " 11.    | "                        | "         | 2 880     | 3 41         |
| " 12.    | "                        | "         | 4 —       | 6 56         |
| Sep. 5.  | "                        | "         | 16 440    | 19 50        |
| " 6.     | Delagrange               | Paris     | 15 880    | 29 53        |
| " 7.     | "                        | "         | 14 880    | 28 —         |
| " 9.     | O. Wright                | Ft. Meyer | 37 800    | 62 13        |
| " 12.    | "                        | "         | 45 —      | 74 20        |
| " 21.    | W. Wright                | Le Mans   | 56 —      | 91 25        |
| Oct. 11. | W. Wright with passenger | "         | 50 —      | 69 45        |
| Dec. 18. | W. Wright                | "         | 74 880    | 114 22       |
| " 31.    | "                        | "         | 77 587    | 140 23       |

At the famous meeting at Rheims there were over 100 flights, 87 of which exceeded 5 kilometres. The total distance of those exceeding 10 kilometres was 2462 kilometres. There were 7 flights exceeding 1 hour. Three of these exceeded 2 hours and one exceeded 3 hours.

During 1909 there were numerous flights by the Brothers Wright, Farman, Sommer, Engelhardt, Paulhan, Latham, Cody, and others of over 1 hour's duration.

### Events of 1909.

An aeronautical exhibition was held in London in March, but it was very poor in comparison with the first great Aeronautical Salon held in Paris at the close of 1908. From July to October a very comprehensive exhibition was held at Frankfort-on-Main, and from

Sept. 25th to Oct. 10th a splendidly organised exhibition was held at the Grand Palais, Paris. On May 3rd Wilbur and Orville Wright were presented with the gold medal of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. The first aviation meeting ever held was that at Rheims in August, and it was a triumphant success, as will be seen from the records given in another column. Other aviation meetings were held at Juvisy, Marseilles (France), Brescia (Italy), Tournai (Belgium), Doncaster, Blackpool, Berlin, Spa, Boulogne, Antwerp, and Frankfort.

An International Congress was held at Nancy in September to discuss questions of aerial law and the establishment of a standard glossary of terms. Mr. J. H. Ledeboer was the representative of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. The recommendations as to aerial law may be summarised as follows: Every country owns the atmospheric space above its territory; every aerial vessel should be registered and carry passports and other papers, rendering identification easy; the idea of restricting aerial traffic to certain routes must be abandoned in favour of regulations forbidding aerial vessels to land at certain parts determined by considerations of national security; Customs duties on foreign balloons ought to be abolished, but photographs taken by foreign aeronauts should be subject to inspection and possible confiscation; the "rule of the road" to be the same as that applying to maritime traffic.

The momentous flights of the year, in addition to those already mentioned, were Blériot's crossing of the Straits of Dover on a monoplane on July 25th; Latham's nearly successful attempt to perform the same feat two days later; Latham's flight in a gale at Blackpool; and de Lambert's flight over the Eiffel Tower.

From the British point of view the sudden rise of S. F. Cody into an aviator of the first rank has been very satisfactory. Early in the year the British Government appointed a permanent Aeronautical Advisory Committee. The Wellman Airship Expedition to the North Pole encountered a second failure, and was compelled to abandon the attempt. The Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee ordered, on approval, a Clément-Bayard non-rigid dirigible balloon, one of the conditions of purchase being that it should travel through the air from Paris to London. The *Daily Mail* built an airship dock for this airship at Wormwood Scrubs. The *Morning Post* raised a fund by subscription from its readers for the purchase of a Lebaudy airship. The Bronze Medal of the Aeronautical Society was awarded to S. F. Cody.

The first aviation meetings in the United Kingdom were Doncaster, Oct. 15th to 26th, and Blackpool, Oct. 18th to 23rd.

On May 22nd, in the annual International Balloon Contest at Hurlingham, Mr. John Dunville was the winner. Foreign countries were not numerously represented. Major Sir A. Bannerman, Bart., was second. In the "Hare and Hounds" Race for the Rolls Cup on July 17th, Mr. A. M. Singer was winner. On May 28th, in the first balloon ascent in Turkey, M. Henri Turot and M. E. Barbottin crossed the Bosphorus. Capt. Spelterini crossed over Mont Blanc by balloon on Aug. 8th, with two companions, and had a hazardous descent on the mountain side. On Aug. 9th the Italian

balloon *Albatross* ascended to the great height of 30,350 ft.

### Obituary.

Ballooning and aviation have claimed many martyrs during the year.

On Feb. 1st M. Etienne Faure, of Bordeaux, was killed in descending in a balloon in a storm, the balloon being dashed against a rock. M. Faure's companion was unhurt. On April 12th Mr. Bellamy ascended alone in a balloon from the Crystal Palace, and his balloon was subsequently seen empty in the North Sea. He is believed to have been drowned. Mrs. Dell Meixell was killed by electricity on July 3rd at Lowell, Michigan, her balloon being caught in a high tension wire, the current from which passed into the aeronaut's body. M. Lefebvre, while making a trial flight in a Wright biplane at Juvisy on Sept. 7th, fell and was killed. Capt. Ferber, while practising at Boulogne on a Voisin biplane on Sept. 20th, was killed through his machine overturning on the ground. On Sept. 25th *La République*, the French military airship, while at a height of about 300 ft., met with disaster. One of the propeller blades broke off and crashed through the gas envelope. The airship fell, and the four occupants—Capt. Marechal, Lieut. Chaure, M. Reau, and M. Vincenot—were killed. On June 18th M. Palitzin (Court Chamberlain), Mme. Palitzin, and Count Rostoff were killed through their balloon bursting near St. Petersburg. A workman in an aeroplane factory at Petit Gennevilliers, France, was killed by a revolving propeller blade during the testing of an engine (July 27th). Madame Masson was drowned on April 5th, the balloon in which she was a passenger falling into the sea off Coutances. Her companions were rescued. On Sept. 12th Capt. Martinez, in a balloon, was driven out to sea from Valencia, and was not seen again.

### Progress in Various Countries.

A return issued by the War Office shows that the amounts spent upon experiments in aerial navigation for military purposes during 1908 by the Great Powers were:

#### France.

|                                                                                                         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Ordinary expenditure for upkeep of ballooning establishments, training of balloonists, and experiments. | £ 7,200 |
| Extraordinary expenditure for new materials and constructions                                           | 12,000  |
| Upkeep of ballooning units                                                                              | 28,500  |
| Total                                                                                                   | £47,700 |

#### Germany.

|                                                 |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) From public funds:                          |          |
| Home Office vote for the Zeppelin airship       | 107,500  |
| Expenditure on balloon battalion—pay, etc.      | 26,231   |
| Total                                           | £133,731 |
| (b) By private subscription:                    |          |
| Collected by the National Zeppelin Airship Fund | £265,000 |

#### Austria-Hungary.

|                                                                                                                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Ordinary expenditure for cost and upkeep of the balloon establishment at Vienna, including the training of field balloon detachments | 3,000  |
| Extraordinary expenditure for providing balloon equipment and organising field balloon detachments                                   | 2,500  |
| Total                                                                                                                                | £5,500 |

#### Great Britain.

Army expenditure in 1908-9:

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| On dirigible balloons | 1,980  |
| On aeroplanes         | 3,220  |
| Total                 | £5,200 |

During the year a third company was added to the German balloon battalion. The extraordinary expenditure of £2,500 in the case of Austria-Hungary represents the annual instalment of a sum of £50,000 voted for the purposes specified in the table.

The British Government, early in 1909, appointed a permanent Aeronautical Advisory Committee to investigate problems arising out of the practical work being done by the naval and military aeronauts. A special department was organised at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. The members first appointed to the Committee were Lord Rayleigh, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Hadden, Captain R. H. S. Bacon, Sir A. G. Greenhill, Dr. W. N. Shaw, Mr. Horace Darwin, Mr. R. H. A. Mallow, Prof. J. F. Petavel, and Mr. F. W. Lanchester. The Government also ordered a rigid dirigible balloon from Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. Experiments were made on Salisbury Plain in firing at captive balloons. The British Government possesses two airships—*Dirigible II.* and *Baby* (experimental airship).

At the Aeronautical Society's experimental ground at Dagenham Major Baden-Powell experimented with a quadruplane; Mr. Neale obtained short flights with a monoplane; Mr. Moreing has a small dirigible balloon and a Voisin biplane. With the latter he is experimenting with a view to obtaining stability by means of a gyroscope. At Barking Mr. Deverall Saul is experimenting with a quadruplane. At Wembley Captain Windham has a double monoplane. At Farnbridge Mr. José Weiss and Mr. Billing are experimenting. Near Rye Mr. Howard Wright, Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. Seton-Karr have machines. At Shell-beach (the Aero Club aerodrome) Mr. Moore-Brabazon, Mr. George, and Mr. A. M. Singer are aviating.

Various experimenters are at work elsewhere.

The Canadian Government gave official assistance to the aviator Mr. McCurdy, whose machine, the *Silver Dart*, continues to make good flights. The Commonwealth Government ordered 2 Gross dirigible balloons, 2 Wright biplanes, and 2 Voisin biplanes. An Australian Aerial League was formed. The Minister of Defence offers a prize of £5,000 for the invention of an efficient aeroplane by an Australian.

In France the Government allotted 100,000 francs to the various aeronautical societies in France as follows: Aero Club de France, 43,000 fr.; Ligue Nationale, 38,000 fr.; Société



Navigation Aerien, 5000 fr. The remainder to the Nancy Exhibition.

On July 14th the *Ville de Nancy* and the *République* manœuvred over the army at Longchamps. The military airship *La République* took part with great success in the autumn army manœuvres, but it was eventually wrecked. An interesting experiment was carried out with the old *Lebaudy* airship, the training ship of the French aerial fleet. She was moored in the open air for ten days on the Satory plateau, which is much exposed to winds. The balloon was held day and night by relays of the aeronautic staff. The possibility, in the case of a non-rigid dirigible balloon, of landing and taking shelter from an enemy, and even, when it became necessary, of carrying out urgent repairs without deflation was demonstrated. The French Government conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the following in consideration of their efforts in the science of aeronautics: To be Officers—Mr. Hart O. Berg (associate of the Brothers Wright), M. Santos-Dumont; to be Knights—Mr. Henry Farman and Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright.

The French Government possesses the following airships: *Ville de Nancy*, *Ville de Paris*, *Lebaudy*, *Liberté*, *Colonel Renard*; and two others have been ordered.

The Stella Club, an aeronautical club for ladies, was started by Madame Surcouf. M. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe and M. Zakaroff gave £20,000 to the University of Paris for the endowment of an aero-technical institute.

In Germany, airships were used with success in the army manœuvres, and extensive experiments were made with artillery designed for aerial warfare, and the possibility of using wireless telegraphy in balloons. A Chair of Aeronautics was founded at Göttingen University, and the first appointment to it was Herr Prandtl. In an army airship race between the *Gross II.* and the *Parseval* a dead heat resulted. The airships belonging to the German Government are the *Zeppelin I.* and *II.*, *Gross I.* and *II.*, and *Parseval I.* and *II.* Two others have been ordered.

Several dirigible balloons are being made in Germany, and numerous airship docks are being constructed. Aviation also is making great strides, Orville Wright and others having made several brilliant ascents at Berlin.

In Italy the military dirigible balloon made numerous successful voyages. Two more airships were ordered for the army, and a larger one of the same type for use in conjunction with the navy. Lieut. Calderara became an expert aviator, and other Italian officers are also learning to control flying machines. The machine favoured is the Wright biplane, upon which one of the American aviators gave demonstrations in Rome early in the year.

The Austrian Government ordered two dirigible balloons, one from Germany, the other from France. The former is of the *Parseval* and the latter of the *Lebaudy* type.

In Belgium *La Belgique*, the Government dirigible balloon, made its first voyage in the neighbourhood of Brussels on June 25th. The airship rose to an altitude of over 1200 ft., and then made a voyage of over nine miles, returning to its point of departure within half an hour. The Belgian Government has ordered

the *Flandre*, a ship similar to the *Colonel Renard*. Many private aeronautical enterprises are being carried on, and aviation is becoming a popular study and sport.

In Spain the construction of the new shed in the Lacua Aerodrome at Vittoria has been completed in readiness for the trials of the biplane *Ami*, built by Amezo Mugica and Azcona. A sister ship to the *Colonel Renard* is now under construction for the Spanish Government. The kite balloon has been used with great success in the campaign in Morocco.

The Russian Government purchased dirigible balloons of the *Clement-Bayard* and the *Lebaudy* types, and continue to spend large sums of money on experiments conducted by army and navy officers. Russia is also credited with the possession of two aeroplanes, but details or even official confirmation as to the existence of these machines are unobtainable. The military balloon section is the largest, numerically, of any Power, though its equipment is much inferior to that of France and Germany.

The Government of the United States founded a school of aviation for officers, with Wilbur Wright as chief instructor. The sum of £100,000 was voted for experiments in flight.

In Japan there is good reason to believe that much is being done by the authorities, but the greatest secrecy is observed. The Government appointed an Aeronautical Commission to make a tour and report on progress in various countries.

#### British Aeronautical Bodies.

In a joint conference between the principal aeronautical bodies it was decided that the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain should continue to be the leading scientific authority, that the Aero Club should govern in all matters of sports and trials, and that the Aerial League should continue its patriotic and educational campaign.

**Aeronautical Society of Great Britain**, established 1866. In 1909 acquired experimental grounds at Dagenham, Essex. Hon. Sec., Col. J. D. Fullerton, R.E. (retired), 53, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Aero Club of the United Kingdom**, established 1900. Awarded its gold medal in 1908 to the Messrs. Wright. Sec., Harold E. Perrin; Office, 166, Piccadilly, W.

**Aerial League**, Carlton House, Regent Street, W.

**Birmingham Aero Model Club**, 10, Wynn Street, Birmingham.

**Blackpool Aero Club**, 56, Cookson Street, Blackpool.

**Midland Aero Club**, The Bungalow, Stechford, Birmingham.

**Coventry Aeronautical Society**, 18, Hertford Street, Coventry.

**Liverpool Aviation Society**, 1, Exchange Street West, Liverpool.

**Manchester Aero Club**, 9, Albert Square, Manchester.

**Lancashire Aero Club**, Blackpool.

**Newcastle Aero Club**, 4, Rosebery Crescent, Newcastle.

**Scottish Aeronautical Society**, 185, Hope Street, Glasgow.

**Sheffield Aero Club**, 36, Colver Road, Sheffield.

**The Kite Flying Association**, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

**Foreign Societies.**

**Aero Club of America**, 12, East 42nd Street, New York.

**Wiener Aero Club**, 1, Annahof, Vienna.

**Aero Club de Belgique**, 5, Place Royale, Brussels.

**Aero Club de France**, 63, Champs Elysées, Paris.

**Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt**, Xanknerstrasse 8, Berlin.

**Società Aeronautica**, Via delle Muratte 70, Rome.

**Real Aero Club de España**, 70, Rue Alcalá, Madrid.

**Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet**, Stockholm.

**Aero Club Suisse**, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

**Bibliography.**

Some useful works on the subject are: "Pocket-Book of Aeronautics," by Colonel Hermann W. L. Moedebeck. (London: Whittaker & Co., 1907.) A valuable reference-book, containing much highly technical information.—

"Artificial and Natural Flight," by Sir Hiram Maxim. (London: Whittaker & Co., 1908.) Partly technical, but containing many chapters of general interest. A full account of the author's experiments.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"Aeronautics," by Griffith Brewer and P. Y. Alexander. (London: Taylor & Francis.) This is a book which refers to patents.—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lanchester. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodromics.—"Aeronautics." Monthly, 3d.—"Flight." Weekly, 1d.—"L'Aérophile." Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—"Aerial Navigation of To-day," by Charles C. Turner. 5s. (London: Seeley & Co., 1909.)

The best aeronautical library in the kingdom is probably that of the Aeronautical Society, to which Mr. Patrick Alexander presented his magnificent collection, including a very large number of newspaper cuttings.

**MOTOR VEHICLES.**

The development of the automobile during the last year cannot be said to have produced many striking innovations, the tendency towards standardisation and the elimination of unnecessary parts, which was foreshadowed last year, being even more strongly noticeable, as, although in the past the difference between cars of different makers was very marked, those makers newer to the industry have caught up, so that now the advantage of the older firms is but slight. It should be remembered, however, that one of the most potent factors in preventing similarity in design is the quantity of stock patterns awaiting exhaustion, as cost of production renders it imperative that a considerable quantity of component parts should be put through at the same time. This applies more especially to such parts as the back axle, clutch, gear-box, "chassis," springing arrangements, etc. Questions such as carburation are more unsettled; but notwithstanding the weird and wonderful devices which are periodically heralded into the market, there seems to be a tendency to favour a simpler and more practical design to the exclusion of a host of theoretic principles, involving needless and expensive complications. Neither the question of drive or wheels is yet definitely decided, though the live axle promises to show an even greater superiority in point of numbers, except for high powers, while wire wheels of the detachable variety are becoming exceedingly popular. The inclination towards higher compression, longer strokes, and higher piston speeds is more than ever noticeable, the new method of taxation being in a measure responsible for this. To attain these ends reciprocating parts are constructed much lighter than heretofore, and this has necessitated a more careful study of the metallurgy of the question, the use of stamped steel pistons being now quite common, while the valves are made bigger and their attendant piping of a larger bore, and more free from sharp bends. The desire for greater simplicity and accessibility has led to several refinements, notably the disposition of valves on opposite sides of the cylinder, the suspension of main bearings from the top half of the

crank chamber, and the adoption of thermosiphon cooling. The system of casting all four cylinders *en bloc* is finding favour with an increasing number of designers. It will be noted, however, that only firms with a considerable plant at their command attempt this method of construction, as it involves the use of a far larger machine for boring and facing than would be required were the cylinders cast singly or in pairs. In the majority of cases liners are employed, and in one instance the valve seatings are detachable. The use of copper water-jackets does not find much favour owing to the cost of manufacture. The "epicyclic gear" is not much in evidence, one firm hitherto identified with it announcing their intention of manufacturing an alternative model with sliding gear. The new **Knight-Daimler engine**, which caused such a stir last year, has undergone considerable testing, and has emerged in each case with flying colours. Naturally enough, it has caused a number of similar designs to spring up, none of which, with the exception of the Bental engine, however, have appeared in practical form. The only real novelty in engine design this year is the **variable stroke engine**, designed by Messrs. Gill, Aveling, and Remington. This interesting machine seeks to attain the enviable property of flexibility common to the steam engine and the elimination of the gear-box. This end is attained by the alteration of the length of the piston stroke, while the volume of gas swept out by the piston always bears the same ratio to the total working capacity of the cylinders—i.e. the compression is practically constant, the variation being less than 5 per cent. The only noticeable advancement in tyres is their price, which continues to creep steadily higher. This fact has been largely instrumental in the introduction of the "Challenge" Reinforced inner tube, an ingenious and practical device which allows of the use of covers which would otherwise be scrapped. There have been several new engine "self-starting" devices, both of the mechanical and pneumatic varieties, which have not, however, found much favour. **Electric lighting systems**, consisting of a dynamo

driven off the engine, accumulators, and some means of automatic cut-out are popular in some quarters. There are rumours from time to time of experiments in connection with **air-cooling**, and it is impossible to say what innovations may be forthcoming in that direction in the immediate future. There is a belief in some quarters that the aeroplane engine will in no small measure affect the future design of car engines, as it has clearly shown how much may be done in the way of weight reduction. The **electrically propelled vehicle** remains in much the same position, its use being confined to town work, where there are facilities for charging (see also **Commercial Vehicle**). Of the **steam car** very much the same may be said, its qualities of flexibility making it a favourite with many. It lacks, however, the facility for rapid starting from the cold, which is sometimes so important, and this is where the petrol car scores. In fine, we may expect the most common type of car for 1910 to be one of 14-16 h.p., about 85 mm. bore, stroke about 120 to 150 mm., four speeds, gate change, H. T. magneto, live axle, perhaps worm driven, and forced lubrication, to sell between £250 and £300 retail. The Darracq Company have already announced a similar vehicle at the former figure. Of **coach work**, the most striking feature is the adoption of the torpedo type of body, with high side doors to the front or driver's seat.

The **motor cycle** has undoubtedly had a good year. As a cheap and speedy means of transport it stands in a class by itself. There is a marked tendency towards such refinements as "two-speed gears," and on the majority of high-grade machines "magneto ignition" is a standard fitment, while in one case a system of **automatic lubrication** is successfully employed. Belt drive is almost universal, the chain being found too hard on tyres and riders alike. Spring forks are the rule, while in a few cases the back wheel is also sprung. Foot brakes are popular, being either of the band or belt rim variety. The twin-cylinder machine, although too fast and powerful for the majority of riders, is in demand for side-car and fore-car work, and, in conjunction with an efficient clutch and two-speed gear, forms an excellent vehicle for two, while the **light-weight machine** of about 2½ h.p., weighing not more than 100 lb., is popular for town work.

The **tri-car**, with the notable exception of the A. C., is as dead as the proverbial Dodo, owing to the fact that most people prefer to purchase a small car on account of its greater sociability.

### **The Commercial Vehicle.**

This branch of the industry still continues to assume increasing importance. The **motor-cab** business is established on a sounder basis, for although the average daily savings per cab are not so high, owing to the greater number of vehicles in the streets, the percentage of cars kept at work is higher. One of the most noticeable features of the movement is the steady and regular running of the original Renault machines. The Provincial Motor Cab Co., formed to develop the movement in the provinces, still continues to meet with success, and is rapidly extending its field of operations. The use of the taximeter is, of course, compulsory, and doubtless has much to do with the motor-cab's popularity. The success attending

the older companies has led to the floating from time to time of concerns of doubtful security, and investors should be extremely wary in the matter of such speculations. The propulsive power invariably employed is the petrol engine.

The **motor-bus** has become a much more reliable and silent affair than formerly. Noise and vibration, the chief objections to this form of locomotion, were partly eliminated by the drastic action of the police, who constantly caused vehicles to be taken off the road, and so repaired or altered as to render them more silent. The **steam bus** promises to be more in evidence than ever in 1910. It is the proud boast of one firm building steam buses that this is the only type of bus never ordered off the street for noise. The **electrically propelled bus**, in spite of adverse comment, continues to run with conspicuous regularity, a great number of accumulator-propelled buses being in successful operation. It has been said that such vehicles could only prove satisfactory on level routes; but numbers of similar machines are running regularly on a route in Brighton, which includes a gradient of 1 in 10, on which they have often to stop and restart. This duty they perform quite successfully with a full load of passengers. Of the **petrol electric bus** nothing much has been heard; but the system is becoming popular on the Continent for **rail motor coaches**, also for petrol locomotives for shunting work.

**Motor vans and lorries** have shown themselves capable of answering all demands made on their powers. The uses to which this class of vehicle is put are legion, from the conveyance of live fish to the delivery of coal. There are several contractors who are working up an extremely successful jobbing business with this type of vehicle, while all the principal mail routes are now run by motors in place of the horse-drawn coaches used formerly. For vehicles of a carrying capacity of 3 to 4 tons and under, the petrol car is almost invariably used, although a well-known firm of drapers are using a white steam van. Above 4 tons the **steam lorry** has practically monopolised the field, there being a great number of excellent types from which the prospective buyer may choose. There are, however, a few petrol lorries of a similar carrying capacity.

The **electric van** finds little favour, although used to no small extent in America. For **ambulance** and **fire-brigade** work, however, it has met with considerable success; in the former case its silent and vibrationless running makes it a favourite. The Dennis self-propelled petrol-driven fire engine is fitted with a petrol engine, which both propels it and drives the pumps, which are of the turbine or centrifugal pattern.

### **Agricultural and Marine Motors.**

The **agricultural motor** has gained considerable popularity, especially in Canada, there now being many machines on the market capable of performing such operations as ploughing, harrowing, as well as working other agricultural machinery, pumps, etc. In this class of motor this country and the United States practically hold the field.

There has been a marked improvement in the design and construction of **motor engines for marine purposes**, especially for industrial pur-

poses, such as fishing-boats, barges, and the like. Motor yachts enjoy increasing popularity.

### The Taxes on Cars.

The following is the scale of taxation, under the Finance Bill of 1909:

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Under 6½ h.-p. . . . . | 2 guineas. |
| " 12 " . . . . .       | 3 "        |
| " 16 " . . . . .       | 4 "        |
| " 26 " . . . . .       | 6 "        |
| " 33 " . . . . .       | 8 "        |
| " 40 " . . . . .       | 10 "       |
| " 60 " . . . . .       | 20 "       |
| Above 60 " . . . . .   | 40 "       |

### Races and Records, 1909.

The Brooklands track was the scene of many race-meetings, which were, on the whole, better patronised than last season. Motor-cycle races have been introduced with great success. Mr. S. F. Edge's record of 158½ miles 1310 yards still stands, no attempts having been made to better it. The main dimensions of the track are: Length of circuit, inner edge, 2 miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3½ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1550 ft.; mean radius of short bend, 1000 ft.; width, 100 ft.; Test Hill, total length, 117 yards 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9 in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7½ in. of 1 in 4. There was no big race on the Continent, but there is a chance of the Grand Prix again being held in 1910, probably over the Dieppe circuit. The most important and interesting fixture of the year was the Scottish Trials, consisting of six daily runs of approximately 170 miles over some of the worst roads in the kingdom. Of the 65 cars that started, 58 completed the trial, and 19 made non-stop runs throughout. The results are given below. The Irish trial also proved instructive. The speed records made at Florida in January, 1906, still stand unbeaten, when a 200-h.p. Darracq was driven two miles in 58½ sec., and a Stanley steamer one mile in 28½ sec., the latter being at the rate of 127 miles an hour. The Motor Cycle Tourist Trophy, held in the Isle of Man, proved an extremely interesting event. This year the regulations are changed from a limitation of fuel to engine dimensions. Single cylinders were limited to 500 cubic centimetres capacity, and multi-cylinders 750 cubic centimetres capacity, rated upon the volume swept out by the piston, the formula used being  $D \times 7854 \times S \times N$ , where  $D$  equals diameter of piston in centimetres,  $S$  equals stroke in centimetres, and  $N$  is the number of cylinders. There were 59 entries—32 one-cylinder, 26 two-cylinder, and 1 four-cylinder. This includes 1 single-cylinder two-stroke and 1 two-cylinder two-stroke. Fifty-five started and 19 finished. The winner beat last year's time by 41 min. 12½ sec. The 24 hours' motor cycle record was broken at Canning Town track by H. A. Collier on a 7-h.p. Jap Matchless; he covered 775 miles 1340 yards. Successful tests of headlights were carried out by the R.A.C., and it has officially certified the performances of a large number of individual cars, as well as the capabilities of various devices.

Appended will be found a classified list of the principal races and records of 1909:

### Certified Records on the Brooklands Course as at Oct. 13th, 1909.

50 Miles.—S. F. Edge, Feb. 19th, 1908, in 35 min. 7¾ sec.; average speed, 85¼13 m. per hour.

100 Miles.—S. F. Edge, Feb. 19th, 1908, in 1 hr. 10 min. 20¾ sec.; average speed, 85¼302 m. per hour.

150 Miles.—S. F. Edge, Feb. 19th, 1908, in 1 hr. 46 min. 6¼ sec.; average speed, 84¼82 m. per hour.

1000 Miles.—S. F. Edge, June 29th, 1907, in 14 hr. 54 min. 15¼ sec.; average speed, 67¼09 m. per hour.

One Hour.—S. F. Edge, Feb. 19th, 1908: 85 m. 555 yds.

Six Hours.—S. F. Edge, June 28th, 1907: 407 m. 60 yds.; average speed, 67¼84 m. per hour.

Twenty-four Hours.—S. F. Edge, June 29th, 1907: 158½ m. 1310 yds.; average speed, 65¼905 m. per hour.

Records intermediate between those for 1 hr. and 24 hrs. are also held by Mr. Edge.

### Brooklands Standard Class Records.

26 h.-p. Short.—A. Baker White, Sept. 22nd, 1909: ¼ mile from flying start in 20¼457 sec.; average speed, 87¼039 m. per hour.

26 h.-p. Long.—J. E. Hutton, June 17th, 1908: 10 laps from standing start in 13008 sec.; average speed, 76¼55 m. per hour.

40 h.-p. Short.—Sir George W. Abercromby, Bart., June 10th, 1909: ¼ mile from flying start in 19¼122 sec.; average speed, 94¼132 m. per hour.

40 h.-p. Long.—S. F. Edge, Nov. 6th, 1907: 10 laps from standing start in 1230¼65 sec.; average speed, 80¼905 m. per hour.

60 h.-p. Short.—Clement Hobson, Oct. 30th, 1908: ¼ mile from flying start in 16¼614 sec.; average speed, 108¼342 m. per hour.

60 h.-p. Long.—Clement Hobson, Oct. 31st, 1908: 10 laps from standing start in 978 213 sec.; average speed, 101¼778 m. per hour.

90 h.-p. Short.—F. Newton, Nov. 18th, 1908: ¼ mile from flying start in 15¼083 sec.; average speed, 119¼34 m. per hour.

90 h.-p. Long.—F. Newton, Oct. 30th, 1908: 10 laps from standing start in 974¼091 sec.; average speed, 102¼208 m. per hour.

The h.-p. given is according to R.A.C. rating.

### Voiturette Records.

For cars complying in all essentials with the "Grand Prix des Voiturettes" of the Automobile Club de France. (Bore, if single cylinder, not exceeding 100 mm.; weight, 600 kg.; two passengers of a minimum average weight of 60 kg., etc.)

Half-Mile.—Chas. Jarrott, Oct. 28th, 1908, in 27¼075 sec.; average speed, 66¼48 m. per hour.

50 Miles.—Chas. Jarrott, Oct. 28th, 1908, in 45 min. 54¼247 sec.; average speed, 65¼353 m. per hour.

100 Miles.—Chas. Jarrott, Oct. 28th, 1908, in 1 hr. 31 min. 53¼452 sec.; average speed, 65¼295 m. per hour.

One Hour.—Chas. Jarrott, Oct. 28th, 1908: 65 m. 755 yds.

### Other Results.

Irish A.C. Reliability Trial.—Class A, 15—18 h.-p. Bedford; B, 12 h.-p. Briton; C, 10—12 h.-p. Humber; G1, 12—14 h.-p. Marlborough; D, 16 h.-p. Humber; E, 29 h.-p. Vauxhall; F,

18-24 h.-p. British Gladiator; G, 40-50 h.-p. Gladiator.

**Scottish Reliability Trial.**—The following made non-stop runs: Class A, none; B, 12 h.-p. Adler, 12-18 h.-p. Riley; C, 10-12 h.-p. Mass, 20-30 h.-p. Cadillac, 15 h.-p. Straker-Squire, 14-16 h.-p. Argyll, 15 h.-p. Star, 16 h.-p. Singer; E, 20 h.-p. Vauxhall, 16 h.-p. Humber, 20 h.-p. Lancia, 15 h.-p. Rover, 12 h.-p. Talbot; F, 18 h.-p. De Dion, 14-20 h.-p. Sunbeam; G, 30 h.-p. Adler, 24-30 h.-p. Albion; H, none.

**Coup des Voiturettes (Sicilian Race).**—1, Goux (Lion Peugeot), 3 hr. 23 min.; 2, Guiponne (Lion Peugeot), 3 hr. 50 min.

**Spanish Voiturette Race (364 kilometres).**—1, Goux (Lion Peugeot), 6 hr. 10 min. 6 sec.; 2, Sizaire (Sizaire et Naudin), 7 hr. 38 min.; 3, Soyery (Werner), 7 hr. 38 min. 30 sec.; 4, Villeverdyer (Hispano-Suiza).

**Targa Florio (149 kilometres).**—1, Baron Cuippa (S.P.A.), 2 hr. 43 min. 19 sec.; 2, Florio (F.I.A.T.), 2 hr. 44 min. 19 sec.; 3, Airdoli (Lancia), 2 hr. 55 min. 25 sec.; 4, Cortese (S.P.A.), 2 hr. 20 min. 40 sec.; 5, Leseta (Italia), 3 hr. 21 min. 56 sec.; 6, Stabile (De Dion), 3 hr. 31 min. 32 sec.; 7, Olsen (De Dion), 3 hr. 34 min. 55 sec.; 8, Kebolla (Berliet), 3 hr. 37 min. 57 sec.; 9, Giacona (De Dion), 3 hr. 58 min. 46 sec.

**Tourist Trophy (Motor Cycles), 153 miles 220 yards.**—1, H. A. Collier (5 h.-p. Matchless—J.A.P.), 3 hr. 13 min. 37 sec.; average speed, 49'04 m. per hour. 2, G. Lee Evans (5 h.-p. Indian), 3 hr. 17 min. 35 sec.; average speed, 48'00 m. per hour. 3, W. F. Newsome (3½ h.-p. Triumph), 3 hr. 31 min. 10 sec.; average speed, 44'02 m. per hour. 4, O. C. Godfrey (3½ h.-p. Rex), 3 hr. 31 min. 31 sec.; average speed, 44'84 m. per hour. 5, C. B. Franklin (3½ h.-p. Triumph), 3 hr. 40 min. 31 sec.; average speed, 43'06 m. per hour. 6, F. A. Applebee (5 h.-p. Rex), 3 hr. 42 min. 24 sec.; average speed, 42'66 m. per hour. 7, J. D. A. Munroe (5 h.-p. Bat—J.A.P.), 3 hr. 46 min. 15 sec.; average speed, 42'00 m. per hour. 8, B. V. Jones (3½ h.-p. Premier), 3 hr. 46 min. 16 sec.; average speed, 42'00 m. per hour. 9, A. J. Moorhouse (5 h.-p. Rex), 3 hr. 46 min. 54 sec.; average speed, 41'51 m. per hour.

### Clubs and Societies.

**Auto-Cycle Union, 18, Down Street, Piccadilly (Sec., F. Straight),** is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club, and in it are vested such powers of government over motor-cycle contests as were held by the R.A.C. under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union. Subscription, £1 rs. and 10s. 6d.

**Automobile Association (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Office, Prince's Buildings, Coventry Street, W.),** its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highway Act. It organises cyclist patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The Membership of the Association exceeds 12,000. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

**Commercial Motor Users' Association, formerly the Motor Van, Wagon, and Omnibus Users' Association (1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.; Sec., Rees Jeffreys)** is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 rs.

**Institution of Automobile Engineers, 1, Albemarle Street, W.** Subscription, £3 3s.

**Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland.** The League International des Associations Touristes held its annual Congress in London in 1909 on the invitation of the Union, which represents the League in Great Britain. Membership, 15,000. Subscription, £1 rs. Chairman, W. Joynson-Hicks, M.P.; Secretary, Rees Jeffreys; Office, 1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Automobile Club (119, Piccadilly, London).** Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. Entrance fee, £21 after 1st Jan., 1910; Town subscription, £10 rs. for members elected after 1st Jan., 1910, with a rebate of £2 2s. for the year 1910; Country subscription, £5 5s.

**Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand),** a trade society representing all branches of the motor industry; organises the Motor Shows held annually at Olympia. The Society's eighth International Motor Exhibition was opened at Olympia on Nov. 12th, 1909.

## IMPERIAL RESEARCH.

**National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Address, Teddington, Middlesex.** Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £8000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £1000 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also receives the proceeds of the Gassiot Endowment, amounting to £450 a year, and has an income of £12,000 derived from standardising fees. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." (1) The **Observatory Department** at Richmond, Surrey, previously known as **Kew Observatory**,

possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, and carries on observational work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and meteorology. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; and serves as a school where intending observers can be practically trained. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. Superintendent, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. (2) The **Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. Superintendent, The Director. (3) The **Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials

under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aerodynamics section is included in the department. **Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc.** (4) The **Metalurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. **Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, B.A., B.C.E., D.Sc.** An experimental tank, for experiments on ship models, is now in course of erection. An Observatory was opened in 1908 at Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, for research in terrestrial magnetism and seismology. **Superintendent, G. W. Walker, M.A.**

The **Meteorological Office** was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—**Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.**; **Capt. H. E. Percy-Cust, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy**; **Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade**; **Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries**; **Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury**, and **Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S.**, and **Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S.**, nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. **Daily Weather Reports**, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 210 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from 500 stations; and other publications. The report for the year ended March 31st, 1909, showed that 58 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year were a complete success, 34 per cent. a partial success, 6 per cent. a partial failure, and only 2 per cent. a complete failure. The Office is at 63, Victoria Street, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to

4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

**Imperial College of Science and Technology.** Established by Royal Charter on July 8th, 1907, to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry. On Jan. 1st, 1908, the **Royal College of Science**, the **Royal School of Mines**, and the **Central Technical College** of the City and Guilds of London Institute, known as "**the City and Guilds College**," were transferred to the direct control of the governing body of the Imperial College. The specialised courses in mining and metallurgy will be continued and extended, and the governing body will continue the award of the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines. The City and Guilds College is managed by a committee, upon which the governing body of the Imperial College is represented. The Imperial College is a School of the University of London. **Chairman of the Governing Body, The Earl of Crewe**; **Rector, Dr. Henry T. Bovey, F.R.S.** The **Secretary**, to whom all communications should be addressed, is **Mr. Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc.** The existing work of the institutions which now come within the organisation of the Imperial College is stated below. The **Royal College of Science** was primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Board of Education, other students being admitted so far as there is accommodation for them, on the payment of fees. The **Royal School of Mines** was incorporated with the Royal College of Science. The course of instruction lasts for four years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. The **Associateship** is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the **Associateship of the Royal School of Mines** in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the succeeding years those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Secretary, and be sent before the middle of June for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £140 to £150 for four years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the Regulations issued by the Board of Education. The **City and Guilds Central Technical College** at South Kensington is a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is given, particularly in engineering. Students of the Imperial College entering for

engineering subjects are regarded as students of the City and Guilds College of the Imperial College organisation. (See also p. 543.) The Dean of the City and Guilds College is Prof. Dalby.

**Royal Observatory, Greenwich.** The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The present Director is Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B., F.R.S. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the *astrophotographic equatorial* designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. Photographs of comets, minor planets, and the faint satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune are regularly taken with the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

**Royal Observatory, Edinburgh,** was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided

by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture. To the south of the main buildings of the Observatory is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the *Comet library*, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. F. W. Dyson, who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

**Imperial Cancer Research.** Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Four reports on the investigations have been published: viz., "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); and "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory, Dr. E. F. Bashford; Treasurer, Henry Morris; Sec., F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment. See p. 468.

**Kew Gardens.** First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-69; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Transferred to Board of Agriculture 1903. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open free to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. Director, Lieut.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.; Curator, W. Watson. Office, 197, Kew Road, Kew.



## SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important Institutions. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

**Academies, The International Association of,** was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907. The next meeting will be held in Rome in 1910. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is one of the projects with which the Association is concerning itself; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an Encyclopædia of Islam, and the question of the interchange of MSS. and books between different countries. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section, and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

**Academy, The French (Académie Française),** was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

**Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists,** 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. Chaston Chapman, P. A. Ellis Richards.

**Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of,** 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., Thackeray Turner, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

**Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, Committee on.** Hon. Sec., A. G. Chater, 41, Porchester Square, London, W.

**Ancient Monuments, Royal Commission.** On Oct. 16th, 1908, H.M. the King appointed a Royal Commission to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in England from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. **Chairman,** Lord Burghclere. **Members:** Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; Viscount Dillon; Lord Balcarras, M.P.; Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., President Royal Archaeological Institute; Sir J. F. F. Horner, K.C.V.O.; Mr. E. J. Horniman, M.P.; Dr. F. J. Haverfield, LL.D., M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford; Mr. Leonard Stokes, Vice-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. James Fitzgerald, I.S.O., Assistant Sec. Office of Works; Mr. J. G. N. Clift, Hon. Sec. British Archaeological Association. **Secretary,** George H. Duckworth, 35, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

**Antiquaries of London, Society of,** Burlington House, W. **Asst. Secretary,** W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

**Apocrypha, International Society of the.** Founded in 1905 to make more widely known the value of the deuterio-canonical books of the Bible and to promote their more general study. The organ of the Society is *The International Journal of Apocrypha*, published quarterly. **Warden,** Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; **Office,** 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Archaeological Association, The British.** Hon. Secs., George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., and J. G. N. Clift. **Offices,** 32, Sackville Street, W.

**Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal.** Sec., G. D. Harding-Tyler, M.A. **Office:** 20, Hanover Square, W.

**Architects, Royal Institute of British.** Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained new charters in '87 and 1908. **Secretary,** Mr. Ian MacAlister, B.A. Oxon. **Offices,** 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.** Formed in '86. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association. 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

**Bibliographical Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., A. W. Pollard.

**Biologists, Association of Economic,** founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. Hon. Secs.: W. E. Collinge, M.Sc., F.L.S., Uffington, Berkhamsted; W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S., Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

**British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies,** incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 98, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; (2) Philology—chairman, Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P.; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. **President:** Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Litt.D., LL.D. **Secretary,** Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **Address:** Linnean Society, Burlington House, W.

**British Astronomical Association,** founded Oct. 1890. There are about 1000 members, twelve "Observing Sections," and branches in Glasgow and Sydney, N.S.W. **Subscription** 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. **President,** H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S. **Secs.,** Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, F.R.A.S., and Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S. **Asst. Sec.,** Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. **Office,** 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

**British Numismatic Society.** **President,** Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. **Hon. Sec.,** W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Ordinary members limited to 500. **Office,** 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

**British Science Guild,** formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific

aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. **President**, Rt Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Lord Avebury; **Assist. Hon. Treasurer**, Lady Lockyer, 16, Penwern Road, S.W.; **Acting Hon. Sec.**, Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, 109, Piccadilly, London, S.W.

**Buddhist Society for Great Britain**, founded Nov. 1907, as a branch of the International Buddhist Society of Rangoon, not to make converts to Buddhism, but to make known its main ideas. **President**, Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids; **Hon. Sec.**, F. J. Payne. **Office**, 41, Great Russell Street, W.C.

**Chemical Industry, Society of**. Founded 1881; Royal charter 1907. Membership 4500. The London section holds meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets in Glasgow in 1910. **President**, President Ira Remsen; **Secretary**, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

**Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W. **President**, Harold B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; **Foreign Sec.**, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S. **Assist. Sec.**, Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; **Librarian**, F. W. Clifford.

**Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland** (incorporated by Royal Charter), 39, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. **President**, Dr. George Beilby, F.R.S.; **Resident Registrar and Sec.**, R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

**City Churches Preservation Society, The**, founded in 1894, considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary. **Chairman**, Mr. Edwin Freshfield. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society**. Established in 1859. Meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month from October to May. **President**, Mr. W. N. Twelve-trees, M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.R.S.I.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) Lond., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

**Civil Engineers, Institution of**. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '87 and '96. Members 2286, associate members 4634, honorary members 20, associates 253, and students 1593; total 8786. It has a library of 40,800 volumes, including 15,000 pamphlets. **President**, Mr. Jas. Charles Inglis; **Sec.**, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbury. **Offices**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of**, 64, Chancery Lane. **President**, Viscount Tredegar; **Sec.**, E. Vincent Evans.

**Dante Society**, 38, Conduit Street, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

**Devon and Cornwall Record Society**. **President**, Earl of Mount Edgumbe. **Hon. Sec.**, H. Tapley-Soper, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter.

**Egypt Exploration Fund**. Founded in 1882. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the

British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1908-9 M. Naville commenced excavation at Abydos, and will continue the same in the winter of 1909-10. Twenty-nine memoirs have been issued. In 1897 the Society started a **Græco-Roman Branch**, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the **Oxyrhynchus Papyri**, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume deals with the **Fayoum Towns** and their papyri. Six further volumes have been issued—one on the Tebtunis papyri, four more volumes of the Oxyrhynchus papyri, and one on the Hibeh papyri. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an **Archæological Survey of Egypt**. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIIth-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. Eighteen memoirs—viz. **Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptah-hotep I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.** have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last 16 years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual **Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology**, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. A volume of Coptic Ostraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the "Logia Jesu," or Sayings of Christ, "New Sayings," and an "Uncanonical Gospel" have also been issued. The **Offices** of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **President**, Lord Cromer P.C., G.C.B., R.A.; **Sec.**, Miss Emily Paterson.

**English Association**. Formed in 1907 to promote co-operation amongst all interested in English language and literature, to promote the due recognition of English as an essential element in the national education, and to discuss the methods of teaching English. Subscription 5s. per annum. Membership is open to all who are in sympathy with the objects, which the Association seeks to promote by the formation of local branches. There are branches in Birmingham, Bristol, Croydon, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Scotland, and Paris. **President**, Prof. Saintsbury, LL.D.; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Prof. F. S.

Boas, LL.D., Cranford, Bickley, Kent; **Sec.**, Miss E. Lee, 8, Mornington Avenue Mansions, West Kensington.

**Entomological Society**, 71, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

**Ethnological Society**. The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President**, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, Edgar Gardner, 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

**Ethological Society**. A society for the systematic study of human character. The "Ethological Journal" is published quarterly. **Hon. Sec.**, Edgar Gardner, Esq. **Office**, 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

**Folk-Lore Society**. Meets at 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Sec.**, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**Genealogical and Biographical Society**, 38, Conduit Street, London, W. **Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

**Geological Society of London**. Issues a quarterly journal. **Secs.**, Prof. E. J. Garwood and Dr. A. Smith Woodward; Burlington House.

**Geological Survey of Great Britain**. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. It is now under the Board of Education. The maps and memoirs can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. **Office**: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

**Geological Survey of Ireland**. This was formerly a branch of the above, but since 1905 has been a distinct organisation under the Irish Department of Agriculture. **Director**, Prof. G. A. J. Cole. **Office**, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

**Geologists' Association** meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, Prof. W. W. Watts, M.A., F.R.S.; **Sec.**, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 34, Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W.

**Gresham College**. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A.; **F.R.A.S.**; **Law**, W. Blake Odgers, M.A.,

LL.D., K.C.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc. (*q.v.*); **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk** to the Gresham Committee, Geo. Holmes Blakesley, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

**Hakluyt Society**. **Agent**, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. A. J. de Villiers, Esq.

**Harleian Society**, 140, Wardour Street, W. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

**Harvelan Society**, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. **Hon. Secs.**, W. H. Willcox, M.D.; E. Laming Evans, M.D.

**Historical Association**, The, 6, South Sq., Gray's Inn, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss M. B. Curran.

**Historical Manuscripts Commission**. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendices thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Viscount Morley, O.M.; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Lord Collins; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; and Prof. C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of**. Examinations in hygiene are held in January and July. **President**, Sir William Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. **Office**, 34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

**Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers**. Founded to promote the science and practice of engineering as applied to the construction of automobiles, and all forms of self-propelled and mechanically propelled vehicles. Monthly meetings are held Oct. to May. **President**, H. S. Hele-Shaw, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Rees Jeffreys, 1, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, W. Telephone, 9090 Gerrard.

**Incorporated Society of Authors**. established in 1884, to defend the interests of members producing literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain their rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, or for infringement, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 2000. **President**, Mr. Thomas Hardy; **Secretary**, G. Herbert Thring. **Office**, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

**Institute of Metals.** Founded 1908 with the view of increasing knowledge in regard to the production, manufacture, and use of the non-ferrous metals and their alloys. It publishes papers on metallurgical subjects in the form of a "Journal," and offers a means of communication between members upon questions relating to the manufacture of metals. **President,** Sir William White, K.C.B., F.R.S.; **Secretary,** G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc.

**Institution of Electrical Engineers,** 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Secretary,** P. F. Rowell; **Chief Clerk,** R. H. Tree.

**Institution of Mechanical Engineers.** Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are now 5363 members. Monthly meetings are held in London from October to April. A meeting at an engineering centre is also arranged for the week preceding the August Bank Holiday. **President,** John A. F. Aspinall; **Secretary,** Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

**Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.** Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Council awards the Institution gold medal, and other gold medals, premiums, postgraduate scholarships and prizes. **President,** Edgar Taylor; **Secretary,** C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

**International Statistical Institute.** Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, Berlin, London, Copenhagen, and other cities. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. **President,** Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama-Sternegg; **Gen. Secretary,** Prof. Dr. Verrijn Stuart, The Hague; **Treasurer,** Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Woodhouse, Wimbledon Park.

**Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the,** founded 1877. There are Professorships of Irish in Dublin University, National University of Ireland, Queen's University, Belfast, Cork College, Galway College, Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; Irish is used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 346,809 have been sold in Ireland. **President,** G. N. Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secretary,** J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A. **Offices,** 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

**Iron and Steel Institute.** Founded 1869; incorporated by Royal Charter '99. Meetings held half yearly. The Council awards annually research scholarships founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has presented the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose. **President,** Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; **Sec.,** George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Tel. 833 Victoria.

**Japan Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.,** Y. Komma, J. P. Reid; **Assistant Sec.,** A. E. Brice.

**Linnean Society of London,** Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec.,** Dr. B. D. Jackson.

**Literature Royal Society of,** 20, Hanover Square, W. **Secretary,** Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

**London Institution,** Finsbury Circus, E.C. **Principal Librarian and Sec.,** R. W. Frazer, LL.B., C.E., I.C.S. (retired).

**Mining Engineers, Institution of.** Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. **Hon. members,** 17; **members,** 2407; **associate members,** 184; **associates,** 303; **students,** 156; **subscribers,** 70; **total,** 3137. **President,** J. B. Simpson; **Hon. Sec.,** Prof. L. T. O'Shea; **Assist. Sec.,** Percy Strzelecki. **Offices,** 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Museums Association.** Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums. Annual congresses are held. **Organ,** *Museums Journal*. **Secretary,** E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester; **Editor,** F. R. Rowley, Museum, Exeter.

**National Home-Reading Union.** This Society was founded 1889. **President,** H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of Council,** Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.,** Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham. **Secretary,** Miss A. M. Read; **Office,** 52, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

**National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty).** **Secretary,** Mr. Nigel Bond, M.A. **Office,** 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Paleontographical Society,** a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President,** Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. **Secretary,** Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, The,** was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. **President,** The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary,** J. D. Crace; **Acting Secretary,** George Armstrong; **Office,** 38, Conduit Street, W.

**Pall Text Society.** Founded 1882. Two volumes issued annually post-free to subscribers. Subscription, £1 1s. per annum. **Chairman,** Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., F.B.A. **Hon. Sec.,** Mrs. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

**Percy Sladen Memorial Fund,** to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. **Clerk,** A. W. Kappel. **Office,** Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

**Photographic Society, Royal,** 35, Russell Square, W.C. **President,** J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.P.S. **Secretary,** J. McIntosh, F.R.P.S.

**Psychical Research, The Society for.** Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate telepathy,

hypnotism, and such phenomena as apparitions at time of death, etc. On these and allied subjects a large number of reports are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society, of which 22 volumes have already been published. The most important early publication was a collection of spontaneous cases in book form entitled "*Phantasms of the Living*" (86). For a later general review of the Society's work, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "*Human Personality*" (1903). The Society has about 1200 members and associates. **Secretary**, Miss I. Newton. **Offices and Library**, 20, Hanover Square, W.

**Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.** The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal and a monthly entitled *Man*. **Hon. Sec.**, T. A. Joyce, M.A.; **Treasurer**, J. Gray, B.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, H. S. Kingsford, M.A. **Offices**, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

**Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Publishes a quarterly journal, "*Oriental Translation Fund*" (New Series) (subscription 30s., or 12s. per part), 19 vols. published, and Asiatic Society Monographs, 12 vols. published. **President**, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. **Secretary**, Miss Hughes.

**Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House. **President**, Sir David Gill, K.C.B.; **Secs.**, A. R. Hinks, M.A., and S. A. Saunderson, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley; **Foreign Secretary**, Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.

**Royal Botanic Society**, incorporated 1830. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has been established. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). **President**, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

**Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., and L.R.C.P. **President**, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D.; **Registrar**, E. Liveing, M.D.; **Assistant Registrar**, J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; **Secretary**, W. Fleming.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England**. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. **President**, Henry T. Butlin, D.C.L., F.R.C.S. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. Arthur Keith) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), for the use of Fellows and members, contains about 54,000 volumes. **Sec.**, S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

**Royal Dublin Society**. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "*Scientific Transactions and Proceedings*" and "*Economic Proceedings*." **Hon. Secs.**, R. G. Carden, D.L., and J. McGrath, LL.D.; **Registrar and Chemical Analyst**, R. J. Moss, F.I.C.; **Editor and Librarian**, A. H. Foord, Ph.D. **Office**, Leinster House, Dublin.

**Royal Geographical Society**, (1, Savile Row, W.), was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography,

and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1909 the **Founder's medal** was given to Dr. M. A. Stein, the **Patron's medal** to the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., and the **Victoria Research medal** to Prof. Alexander Agassiz. During the year 283 Fellows and 4 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1909 there was a total of 4582 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 24th) showed that the **income** of the Society during 1908 had been £12,100, and the **expenditure** £11,673, while the total assets amounted to £59,947. **President**, Major L. Darwin; **Hon. Secretaries**, Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., and Colonel C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E.; **Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

**Royal Historical Society**, 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, H. E. Malden, M.A.

**Royal Horticultural Society**. Incorporated 1809. There are over 10,000 members. **Gardens**, Wisley, Surrey. A new laboratory was opened in July 1907. **President**, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; **Sec.**, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. **Exhibition Hall and Offices**, Vincent Square, Westminster.

**Royal Institute of Public Health**. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Courses of lectures, followed by examination, are regularly arranged to meet the requirements of women health visitors and school nurses. Two courses of lectures are annually given to officers of the Territorial Force and others on "*Army Sanitation*." Publishes an official *Journal*. **Principal**, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; **Hon. Sec.**, James Cantlie, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. **Office**, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

**Royal Institution of Great Britain**. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Chief objects: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the **Laboratories** the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, Lord Rayleigh, and Joseph John Thomson have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be

paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir William Crookes, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy**, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, Sir J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Sir James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; **Assistant Sec. and Librarian**, Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, R. Cory.

**Royal Irish Academy.** A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. **President**, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D.; **Secretary**, John A. McClelland, M.A., Sc.D.; **Resident Secretary**, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**Royal Meteorological Society**, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W. **Sec.**, W. Marriott.

**Royal Microscopical Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, Sir E. Ray Lankester, K.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S.; **Secs.**, R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; J. W. Gordon.

**Royal Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Secs.**, J. Allan, M.A., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

**Royal Sanitary Institute.** Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and also in provincial centres, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances, for meat inspectors, and for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal of the Institute* is published monthly. The *Parkes Museum*, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. **Secretary**, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. **Offices**, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

**Royal Scottish Geographical Society.** Founded 1884; 1900 members, including 180 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. **President**, Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E.; **Editor**, Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; **Secretary**, Major W. Lachlan Forbes (late R.F.); **Chief Clerk**, Geo. Walker. **Headquarters**, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

**Royal Society, Burlington House.** A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorpora-

tion. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1809: E. C. C. Baly, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., Rev. E. W. Barnes, F. A. Bather, Sir Robert Hadfield, A. D. Hall, A. Harden, A. J. Jukes-Browne, J. G. Kerr, W. J. Lewis, J. A. McClelland, W. McF. Orr, A. B. Rendle, J. L. Smith, J. T. Wilson. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 80,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D. **Treasurer**, A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; **Secs.**, Prof. Sir J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Prof. J. Rose Bradford, M.D., D.Sc.; **Foreign Sec.**, Sir William Crookes, D.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Society of Medicine**, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, Sir W. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Sec.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

**Royal Statistical Society.** Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of 50,000 volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually awarded each year for statistical research. The *Journal* (published monthly from December to July inclusive) contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President**, Sir Jervoise A. Baines, C.S.I.; **Hon. Secs.**, R. H. Rew (*foreign*), G. Udny Yule, and W. H. Clark, C.M.G. **Office**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden**, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 40,000 volumes. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. a week. **Warden**, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. Joyce, D.D.

**Selborne Society.** Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**South African Association for the Advancement of Science.** Founded 1902. Headquarters Cape Town. Membership about 650. There are 4 sections constituted. **President**,

His Excellency Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, Dr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., Cape Town; R. T. A. Innes, F.R.A.S., Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Sec.**, E. Hope Jones, South African Museum Buildings, Cape Town.

**Victoria Institute.** Founded in 1865 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, H. Charlewood Turner, Esq., M.A., 1, Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.

**Wales, Ancient Monuments of.** A Royal Commission was appointed in Aug. 1908 to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those most worthy of preservation. The members are Sir John Rhys (**chairman**), Prof. Anwyl, M.A., Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, Messrs. E. Vincent Evans, R. Hughes, J.P., the Rev G. Hartwell Jones, D.D., and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E. **Secretary**, Edward Owen, barrister-at-law, India Office, S.W. The offices of the Commission are at Royal Commissions House, S.W.

**Wales, National Museum and Library of.** During 1905, the Treasury having agreed to make a contribution from public funds towards the cost of establishing and maintaining a National Museum and a National Library in Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy were appointed a Committee to determine the sites where they should be established, the cost, etc., and the constitution of the governing body. The Committee reported in June 1905 that the National Museum should be established at Cardiff and the National Library at Aberystwyth. The Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the new City Hall and new Law Courts. The charters for both institutions have been granted and the Courts of Governors constituted. Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., D.L., is the President of the National Museum, and Sir John Williams, Bart., President of the National Library.

**Zoological Society of London.** Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1909, was 4101. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Superintendent of Gardens, R. I. Pocock. **Offices**, 1, Hanover Square, W.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1908 was 743,413. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 231,544, a daily average of 761. **Director and Principal Librarian**, F. G. Kenyon, Esq., F.B.A., D.Litt. The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1881, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in the same year. The departments are four in number—Zoology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1908 was 517,043, as compared with 497,437 in 1907—an increase of 19,606. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1908 was 65,086, as against 66,367 in 1907. The number of students in the General Library and in the four Departments in 1908 was as follows: General Library, 2108; Zoology, 10,220; Geology, 5803; Minerals, 987; and Botany, 2315, making a general total of 21,433. **Director**, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, C. E. Fagan.



## PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the **Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office**, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the **Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908**. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the **Patents Rules**. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through **professional patent agents**. A list of **Registered Patent Agents** may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, or through any bookseller.

The **official fees** to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth year, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent may be made by any person who claims to be "the first and true inventor," and must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within the six months after application. After the complete specification has been left, the Examiner has a special investigation to see whether the invention has been wholly or in part claimed within the preceding fifty years; but such investigation does not in any way guarantee the subsequent validity of the patent. Novelty and utility are the essentials; and, in case of dispute, the Court gives the ultimate decision. If the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to any patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee, on a petition being made to the Board of Trade, may be ordered by the Court to grant a licence on reasonable

terms; or may even have his patent revoked. On the other hand, a patentee is not allowed to impose unduly onerous restrictions in contracts with customers or licencees.

Patents may be obtained for **inventions communicated from abroad**. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made, in company with a complete specification, in this country twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an **International Convention** similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees.

**Section 27 of the Act of 1907** provides for the revocation of patents that are worked exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. Any person may now make an application for this purpose to the Comptroller, from whose decision there is a right of appeal to the Court. The result of this has been a considerable transfer to this country of foreign capital for the manufacture of patented articles; though, as an alternative policy, some foreign patentees prefer to grant licences under working agreements with British firms; while others may simply let their patents lapse. During 1908, 15 applications were made under this section; two of these were abandoned; in two cases the patents were revoked; and eleven cases were pending when the annual report was issued.

The total number of specifications received during 1908 was 37,241 as compared with 38,307 in 1907—a decrease of 1156, or 3 per cent. The number of patents granted in 1908 was 16,234, as compared with 16,272 in 1907. The following table gives the figures for recent years as regards the chief countries in which such patentees resided.

|                                            | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Residents in                               |       |       |       |
| United Kingdom . . . . .                   | 7735  | 8313  | 8249  |
| British Colonies and Possessions . . . . . | 469   | 585   | 513   |
| U.S.A. . . . .                             | 2395  | 2792  | 2819  |
| Germany. . . . .                           | 2091  | 2608  | 2516  |
| France . . . . .                           | 769   | 753   | 822   |

The receipts from patent fees in 1908 amounted to £262,890 as compared with £265,012 in 1907—a decrease of £2,122. Inventions were mainly concerned with motor-cars (wheels and engine valves), and with aeroplanes (automatic balancing, improvements in rudders and planes). Many inventions make attempts to abate the dust-nuisance on roads; others deal with the synthetic production of rubber, and the regeneration of waste rubber; and others again are in connection with the manufacture of artificial silk.

**Association of Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom.** Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 108 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the

United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, D.L., J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 16, Berners Street, W.

# ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

## ART IN 1909.

A new departure was made by the Royal Academy in connection with the *Winter Exhibition* at Burlington House. For nearly forty years the Winter Exhibitions had been composed exclusively of the works of deceased artists, but the opportunity of showing in its entirety the well-known collection of the late **Mr. George McCulloch** induced the Academy to depart for once from their rule. Mr. McCulloch purchased modern works only, and his collection, which filled eleven rooms at Burlington House, included a number of pictures and a few pieces of sculpture by present members of the Royal Academy and other living artists. The exhibition, although interesting enough, did not, however, meet with general approval, and its opening was followed by many adverse criticisms, and a heated controversy in the columns of the *Times*.

The number of works submitted by non-members for exhibition in the summer at the *Royal Academy*, which had risen in 1908 to 11,579, increased to 11,793 in 1909. Of these most were rejected by the Council (only 53 were accepted outright), and the number for which places were found in the exhibition was 1,514, in addition to 224 works by members. The Committee of Arrangement for the Summer Exhibition was composed of Mr. George Clausen, R.A., Mr. Frank Dicksee, R.A., Mr. A. C. Gow, R.A., Mr. John MacWhirter, R.A., Mr. Henry Woods, R.A., Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A., Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., and Sir Aston Webb, R.A. A new departure of importance was made at this exhibition also, where, for the first time, artists were allowed to show oil paintings under glass. The privilege was confined to members and to such outsiders as were successful in securing positions on the line. The *Chantry Trustees* bought only one picture from the exhibition at the Royal Academy, and none from other galleries. The selected work was Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's picture in the third gallery of a women's public bath in Rome, "A Favourite Custom," which was acquired for £1750.

Among other pictures sold at the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy were: "The Shadowed Face" (£800), "Flowers of June" (£350), and "Joy" (£170), all by Mr. Frank Dicksee; "Thisbe" and "Lamia" (both unpri- ced), by Mr. J. W. Waterhouse; "The Old Harbour, Genoa—Morning" (£250), by Mr. J. MacWhirter; "A Little Shrine, Kyoto, Japan" (£210), by Mr. Alfred Parsons; "Brewing a Storm" (unpriced), by Sir E. J. Poynter; "Circe" (£125), by Mr. G. A. Storey; "The Flight" (£750), by Mr. Edward Stott; "The Shadow" (£500), by Mr. E. Blair Leighton; "There is Sunlight in the Valley, but Shadow on the Hills" (£700), by Mr. R. W. Leader; "The Moon is Up" (£800), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "Amberley Bridge" (£420), by Mr. Alfred East; "The Beach" (£200), by Mrs. Laura Knight; "On the March" (£250), by Mr. G. Ogilvy Read; "Le Pont Rouge" (£210), by Mr. Oliver Hall; "Incense" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon; "Ephemera" (£150), by Mr. Charles Sims; and "Venus Visits Vulcan" (£800), by Mr. Sigismund Goetze.

A remarkable exhibition of *Early English Portraiture*, in which Holbein was strongly repre-

sented, was held in the spring by the Burlington Fine Art Society. The *International Society* repeated the experiment of the previous year by holding two exhibitions during its season at the New Gallery, the first of current works of art, and the second of portraits, supplemented by an interesting group of busts, designs, and decorative sculpture by Mr. Alfred Gilbert. The *New English Art Club* made an excellent start with an exhibition of more than average quality at the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists at Suffolk Street, where the Club showed for the first time. At the *Grafton Gallery* in the summer an exhibition was held composed principally of pictures by members of the New English Art Club and the International Society, and a third attractive exhibition of "advanced" work was that of paintings by Mr. P. W. Steer at the *Goupil Gallery*. A great exhibition of *Old Masters*, held in aid of the funds of the National Gallery, was opened at the Grafton Gallery in the autumn, and other shows of special interest were those of Jan Steen's pictures at the Dowdeswell Gallery, and of Ford Madox Brown's at the Leicester Gallery; of paintings by Dutch and French modern masters at the French Gallery; and of relics, portraits, and illustrative works relating to Tennyson at the Fine Art Society's. The *New Gallery Summer Exhibition* was held for the first time under revised conditions. The old custom of inviting pictures for exhibition was abandoned, and the works shown were confined to those executed by a number of subscribing artists.

The *Victoria and Albert Museum* was completed, and its fine halls and galleries were opened by the King in the early summer. The organisation of the Museum was at the same time re-modelled, and Mr. (now Sir Cecil) Smith, of the British Museum, was appointed Director. Great progress was made with the new buildings in course of erection for the extension of the *British Museum*. At the *National Gallery* the year was made notable by the acquisition of a masterpiece of the first rank, Holbein's famous portrait of the *Duchess of Milan*, which had been hanging in the Gallery as a loan from the Duke of Norfolk for nearly thirty years. The credit for obtaining this noble work for the nation is due to the National Art-Collections Fund, whose executive collected the £72,000 required for its purchase. Two new Trustees were appointed to the National Gallery, Lord Ribblesdale and Sir Edgar Vincent. At the *National Portrait Gallery* Prof. C. J. Holmes was appointed Director in the place of Mr. Lionel Cust, resigned. The pictures acquired at the National Gallery of British Art included a landscape by Mr. P. Wilson Steer, "Chepstow Castle," presented by Miss M. H. Dodge.

*Art honours of the year* included the bestowal of a Companionship of the Bath upon Sir Aston Webb, R.A., in connection with the opening of the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which he is the architect; and knighthoods upon Sir Cecil Smith, the new Director of the Museum; Sir Hugh Lane, the Founder and Director of the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Art; and Sir Merton Russell Cotes, the donor to Bournemouth of the Russell Cotes Art Gallery and Museum. M. Jean Paul Laurens, the French

painter, was elected an Honorary Foreign member of the Royal Academy, and Mr. W. Goscombe John and Mr. J. J. Shannon were promoted from the rank of Associates to full membership. Signor Boni and Hamdy Bey were elected Honorary Foreign corresponding members of the Royal Academy. Mr. Bertram Mackennal, sculptor, who was elected an A.R.A., is the first Australian upon whom that honour has been bestowed. In the place of the late Mr. E. J. Gregory, R.A., Sir James Linton was re-elected to the Presidency of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, a position that he held for many years previous to the election of Mr. Gregory. The King conferred the title of "Royal" upon the Institute of Oil Painters and the Colonial Society of Artists.

Although 1909 was a bad year for most artists, owing to the poor sales at the picture galleries, the season at Christie's was one of the most successful on record. The Quilter, Day, Cuthbertson, Milburn, and other collections were dispersed, and some of the pictures realised very high prices. Turner, as last year, led the van, and his "Burning of the Houses of Parliament" (from the Gaskell collection) realised 12,500 guineas, a price that has only once been exceeded in England for a landscape in the auction-room, when in 19-8 the same master's "Mortlake Terrace" was knocked down at Christie's for 12,600 guineas. Turner's "East Cowes Castle" fetched 6500 guineas, and his "Windermere" (chief among several high-priced water colours) 1900 guineas. No enormous price was paid for any work of the great eighteenth-century English portrait painters, but Sir Joshua's "Venus and Piping Boy" realised 6400 guineas, Romney's "Mrs. Blackburne" and "Mrs. Newbery" 5200 and 5100 guineas respectively, Raeburn's "Sir John Sinclair" 6200 guineas, and Hoppner's "Lady Langham" 5200 guineas. No Gainsborough of the first importance came under the hammer during the season. Rembrandt's "Descent from the Cross" was sold for 7800 guineas, and the "Arundel Mill" by Constable, whose work steadily appreciates in value, for 8400 guineas. A feature of the year's sales was the disposal at high prices of many pictures of the Barbizon and modern Dutch schools. A tiny work by Millet, "The Goose Maiden," fetched 5000 guineas, a Rousseau 4600 guineas, Van Marcke's "Cattle in a Stream" 3800 guineas, the "Feeding Chickens," a very small picture by Matthew Maris, 3000 guineas, and a landscape by his brother, J. Maris, 3000 guineas. Five Corots were sold at prices ranging from 3150 guineas to 2400 guineas, and a landscape by the veteran Harpignies for 2000 guineas. Sir Thomas Lawrence did not shine in the auction-room during this season, and the highest price paid for one of his portraits was 1850 guineas for a portrait of Lady Aberdeen.

High prices were paid for pictures of the more modern British School. Sir Hubert Herkomer's "Last Muster," the picture that made the artist's reputation, fetched 3100 guineas; the "Murthly Moss" of Millais 3000 guineas; Fred Walker's "Bathers" 2000 guineas; the well-known "Scapegoat" by Mr. Holman-Hunt, 1800 guineas; Mr. Peter Graham's "Highland Cattle, Evening" 1220 guineas; Sir L. Alma-Tadema's "Rose of all the Roses" 1100 guineas; and the Pre-Raphaelite picture by Millais of a fire, "Rescue," 1200 guineas.

## MUSIC.

There was remarkable musical activity in this country during 1909, especially in the domain of grand opera. Early in the year efforts were made to establish English Opera on a firm basis; but so far these schemes have made little progress, the projectors recognising that there are few British composers of the day who have won distinction in this branch of work—a fact which may, of course, be attributed to the lack of opportunity to exhibit their talent in this direction. It was particularly gratifying to note the increasing interest taken by continental audiences in several home-trained vocalists and instrumentalists; their tours in Europe were not only artistic but financial successes.

**Opera at Covent Garden.**—The year opened at England's only opera-house with some performances in English, commencing on Jan. 16th with three cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," under the direction of Hans Richter. Nearly all engaged in the four works were of British nationality; but having failed to find a satisfactory Siegfried in London, the management secured the services of Peter Cornelius. On Jan. 27th the Grand Opera Syndicate produced E. W. Naylor's "The Angelus," a work which met with a fair amount of success, thanks in no small measure to the excellent singing of Florence Easton, Francis MacLennan, and Robert Radford in the leading rôles. The performances during this short season were "Rheingold" (3 times), "Siegfried" (3), "Die Walküre" (4), "Götterdämmerung" (3), "Die Meistersinger" (4), "The Angelus" (2), and "Madame Butterfly" (4).

On April 26th the "grand" season was auspiciously opened with the first stage performance in England of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," a delightful work which had not previously received the Censor's licence owing to its Biblical story, but which had become familiar to musicians through its frequent interpretation in cantata form. This opera, in which Kirkby Lunn and Charles Fontaine sustained the leading rôles, was most picturesquely presented, and was a great attraction. The following month, on May 21st, the management brought forward Claude Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," another novelty which now the favour of the public, and which would have been more frequently performed had it been possible to keep all the artists in town. In this delightful "dream-drama" Rose Fearl was the Mélisande, Emma Trentini the boy Yniold, Vanni Marcoux the garrulous but good-natured Arkel, Jacques Bourbon the Goulaud, and Edmond Warnery the Pelléas. The composer specially travelled to this country to assist at the rehearsals, and the general production was cordially eulogised by him. The third new work was Charpentier's "Louise," first performed on June 18th, with Marie Edvina (the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Edwardes) in the title-rôle, Charles Dalmores as the lover Julien, Anna Berat as the heroine's mother, and Charles Gilbert as the father. Another novelty was "Toss," by Frederic d'Erlanger, which proved to be a melodious musical version of Thomas Hardy's novel. The composer was fortunate in having Emmy Destinn to represent the chief character, the other prominent parts being sustained by Giovanni Zenatello as Angel Clare, Mario Sammarco the Alec, Charles

Gilbert the Jack, and Edith de Lys as Aby. During the season Luisa Tetrazzini was heard in several "classics," including "Sonnambula," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," and "Lucia," and there were crowded audiences whenever she sang. The new-comers who made their mark were Marie Kousnietzoff, a Russian prima donna whose singing in "Faust" and "La Bohème" pleased the patrons; Mary Beral, for whom "Armide" was specially revived, with Kirkby Lunn as La Haine and Charles Fontaine as Renaud; and Leo Slezak, a magnificent tenor, who made his *réentrée* as Otello in Verdi's opera, the Desdemona being Marie Edvina. The following is a list of the works performed during the season—which was extended to July 31st—with the number of representations of each: "Samson et Dalila" (9), "Madame Butterfly" (7), "Aida" (6), "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (6), "La Bohème" (6), "Rigoletto" (6), "Traviata" (6), "Faust" (5), "Louise" (5), "Sonnambula" (4), "La Tosca" (4), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (3), "Lucia di Lammermoor" (3), "Otello" (3), "Pelléas et Mélisande" (3), "Pagliacci" (3), "Tess" (3), "Gli Ugonotti" (2), "Don Giovanni" (2), "Die Walküre" (2), and "Armide" (1). The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Ettore Panizza, Maurice Frigara, Percy Pitt, and Hans Richter, the last-mentioned directing the performances of "Die Walküre," the only work given in German, the revival being in honour of Minnie Saltzmann-Stevens, a superb Brunnhilde. Mention must also be made of the exhibition of solo dancing which was provided at the close of several performances by Marie Preobrajenska, the star of the ballet at the St. Petersburg opera-house.

In the autumn the Carl Rosa Company had a season at Covent Garden, starting on Oct. 18th with "Lohengrin," in which John Coates sustained the title-role. The conductors were Walter van Noorden and Eugene Goossens; and among the singers who assisted in the other revivals were Ina Hill, Doris Woodhall, Marie Alexander, Gertrude Vania, Arthur Winckworth, E. C. Hedmond, and Edward Davies.

**Other Opera Performances.**—Thanks to the enterprise of Sir Herbert Tree, Londoners had an opportunity of hearing Ethel Smyth's opera "The Wreckers," a work which had previously been performed in Germany. The first representation at His Majesty's was on June 22nd, and the cast then included Clementine de Vere-Sapio as the heroine Thirza, Elizabeth Amsden as Avis, Lewys James as Laurence, and John Coates as Mark, Thomas Beecham directing the orchestra.

Joseph Holbrooke's two-act opera, "Pierrot and Pierrette," words by Walter Grogan, was produced here, also in connection with the Afternoon Theatre, on Nov. 11th, the cast consisting of Albert Archdeacon, Esta d'Argo, Katherine Jones, and Leon de Sousa.

The Moody-Manners annual season at the Lyric started on Aug. 14th with "Carmen," in which Zélie de Lussan sustained the title-role, Joseph O'Mara was the Don José, and Charles Moorhouse the Escamillo. Subsequently came interesting revivals of "Die Meistersinger," "Madame Butterfly," "Faust," "Lohengrin" (with Philip Brozel as the Knight), "Aida," "Tannhäuser," and "Rienzi." The only new work introduced was a one-act opera by Alick Maclean, entitled "Maître Sella." The libretto

of this is based on the Erckmann-Chatrian story of "The Unterwald Wedding," and the music is bright and effective. At the first performance, Aug. 20th, Lewys James appeared as the elderly lawyer, Seth Hughes as the gallant lover Wilhelm, Raymonde Amy as his sweetheart Lotte, and Charles Magrath as her father.

Herold's "Pré aux Clercs" was revived by the students of the Guildhall School of Music in May, and in the performances at that institution Lilian Allen appeared as Marguerite and Alfred Stead as Mergy.

On June 21st The City of Rome Children's Company commenced a short season at Terry's, during which the talented juveniles gave "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," Strauss's "Primavera," and "The Geisha."

Castellano's opera company, assisted by Maria Galvany and Maria Gay, visited Drury Lane Theatre, and opened the season on May 31st with "Trovatore." Later came revivals of "Rigoletto," "Don Pasquale," "Ernani," "Dinorah," "Norma," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Orfeo," and "Il Barbiere." A few weeks previously the company appeared at the Coronet, where on April 30th Leoncavallo's "Zaza" was given for the first time in this country. On May 10th came the first representation of Domenico Monteleone's "Cavalleria Rusticana," a work that suffers by comparison with Mascagni's version of the same story.

Four important festivals were held in the autumn. The first was that at Hereford, the 186th meeting of the cathedral choir of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, which took place on Sept. 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. The conductor, G. R. Sinclair, was fortunate in being able to include in the programme a beautiful unaccompanied part-song by Edward Elgar, entitled "Go, song of mine," a setting of a little poem by Guido Cavalcanti which had been "translated" by Rossetti. The other choral novelties were Schubert's unfinished oratorio "Lazarus," and H. Walford Davies's cantata "Noble Numbers." Among the familiar works performed were "Elijah," "Messiah," "The Apostles," "Job," the first part of "Creation," and selections from "Die Walküre" and "Parsifal."

The Musical League's festival at Liverpool on Sept. 24th and 25th was directed principally by Mr. Harry Evans, and nearly all the works heard at the three concerts were by British composers, among them Arnold Bax, Havergal Brian, R. Vaughan Williams, Joseph Holbrooke, Joseph Hathaway, and Frederic Austin.

Hans Richter conducted the Birmingham festival, Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, at which the chief novelties were Rutland Boughton's chorus "A Song at Midnight," and the third part of Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyám," the first section of which was introduced at the 1906 festival, while the second was heard at the Cardiff gathering in 1907. Among the well-known works presented were "Elijah," "Judas Maccabeus," "The Dream of Gerontius," Dvorák's "Stabat Mater," Brahms's "Song of Destiny," Berlioz's "Faust," and Cherubini's Mass in C.

On Oct. 20th, 21st, and 22nd an attractive festival was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was directed by Henry Coward and Wassily Safonoff. Haydn's oratorio "The Return of Tobias" was given for the first time in this

country, and the other novelties comprised Rutland Boughton's "The Invincible Armada," Edgar Bainton's overture-phantasy "Prometheus," and Henry Hadley's tone-poem "Salome." "Elijah" and "The Kingdom" were the leading choral works.

The Handel-Mendelssohn festival was held at the Crystal Palace on June 10th, 22nd, 24th, and 26th, under the direction of Frederic Cowen. "Elijah" and "Messiah" attracted the largest audiences, and on the "selection day" the programme included the "Hymn of Praise" and excerpts from "Israel in Egypt," in which the fine chorus was heard to the best advantage.

Mention must also be made of the National Eisteddfod, held for the first time in London at the Royal Albert Hall in June. In the chief choral competition the first prize was awarded to the Pembroke Dock Choral Society.

Apart from the new compositions mentioned above, many others were brought forward by various organisations at Queen's Hall. On Feb. 15th Alice Maclean's "The Annunciation" was successfully introduced by the Sheffield Musical Union, with Agnes Nicholls, Edna Thornton, Gervase Elwes, and Robert Barnett as the soloists. A brilliant composition, "A Mass of Life," by Frederick Delius, won favour on June 7th at a concert directed by Thomas Beecham. Two days later Charles Stanford's whimsical setting of C. L. Graves's "Ode to Discord" proved entertaining to a crowded and expectant audience, the soloists being Cicely Gleeson-White and Plunket Greene. In commemoration of the death of Haydn and the birth of Tennyson, this distinguished composer wrote a choral overture, "Ave atque Vale," which was impressively performed at a Bach Choir concert on March and. The new Queen's Hall Choral Society made its debut on March 30th, when, conducted by Franco Leoni, the members sang a clever work by Hubert Bath, "The Wedding of Shon Maclean." At Joseph Holbrooke's concert on June 25th the programme included an excerpt from his new opera "Dylan," the libretto of which has been written by T. E. Ellis, a name that represents Lord Howard de Walden. Various other novelties by British composers were also introduced by the Philharmonic Society, by the New Symphony Orchestra (conducted by Landon Ronald), and at the Promenade Concerts, which ran from Aug. 14th to Oct. 23rd.

Several concerts were given in commemoration of the centenary of Mendelssohn's birth, the best being that provided by the London Choral Society on Feb. 3rd, when "Elijah" was performed under the direction of Arthur Fagge.

Sergei Kusnezewitz conducted two interesting concerts devoted to Russian composers. At the first, May 11th, Scriabine's Symphony in C minor was played by the London Symphony Orchestra. The second, held on May 25th, was noteworthy for the debut in this country of the famous Russian tenor, Leonid Sobinoff.

At the London Symphony Orchestra Concert on April 7th, directed by Hans Richter, Bach's triple pianoforte concerto in C was played by Leonard Borwick, Donald Francis Tovey, and York Bowen.

On New Year's Day Edward Elgar conducted for the first time his symphony at the Queen's Hall Orchestra's concert. This work was frequently played during the year, especially during January and February.

**Distinguished Visitors.**—Many famous musicians visited England during 1909. The composers included Jean Sibelius, Vincent d'Indy, Claude Debussy, Max Reger, and Charles Widor; while among the conductors were Camille Chevillard, Luigi Mancinelli, Bruno Walter, Arthur Nikisch, Emil Mlynarski, and Wassily Safonoff. The vocalists comprised Emma Calvé (who reappeared on June 16th), Lillian Nordica (who gave a farewell concert June 17th), Selma Kurz, Signe von Rappe, Elena Gerhardt, Alice Verlet, Schumann-Heink, Anita Rio, Jeanne Darlays, Helene Stylianides, Anton van Rooy, Reinhold von Warlich, and Georg Henschel. Among the foreign instrumentalists were Teresa Carreno (whose farewell recital was held on March 11th), Jolanda Mero, Katherine Ruth Heyman, Vera Jachles, Irene Grainoff (debut May 26th), Pepita Arriola, Ferruccio Busoni, Leopold Godowsky (who only appeared on May 15th), Vladimir de Pachmann, Moritz Rosenthal, Gottfried Galston, Emil Sauer, Basil Sapellnikoff, and Richard Buhlig; Erna Schulz, Fritz Kreisler, Jan Kubelik (farewell recital July 10th), Efrem Zimbalist, Francis Macmillen, and Jacques Thibaud; Serge Barjansky, a fine cellist, and Bokken Lassen, a popular lutenist.

## THE DRAMA.

Few dramatic productions in London during 1909 met with any genuine success, the chief event of the year being Sir Herbert Tree's fine revival of "The School for Scandal" with a star cast. Sir Arthur Pinero's only play this year, "Mid-Channel," failed to attract theatre-goers to the St. James's, its theme for entertainment purposes being too severe. Mr. Bernard Shaw achieved a certain distinction by two of his plays, "Press Cuttings" and "The Showing-up of Blanco Posnet," which won the disapproval of the Censor in their original form. Each, however, received Mr. Redford's permission for public performance after the author had made a few alterations. A private representation of "Press Cuttings" was given at the Court on July 9th, and "Blanco Posnet" was produced at the Abbey, Dublin, on Aug. 25th. Another piece much talked about was "An Englishman's Home," which did valuable service in calling public attention to the work of the Territorials. Mr. Somerset Maugham was exceptionally fortunate with "Penelope" and "Smith," cleverly written plays, both staged at the Comedy. Mr. Herbert Trench's attempt to form a repertoire system at the Haymarket aroused some interest, particularly as he started with an impressive revival of "King Lear."

Among the foreign visitors to this country were Mme. Jane Hading (whose stay, unfortunately, was too brief to allow her to appear in a West End theatre) and M. Lucien Guitry, whose season at the Adelphi in June was marked by brilliant representations of "Samson," "Le Voleur," and "L'Assommoir," his company including Mmes. Jeanne Rolly, Jeanne Desclous, Cora Laparcerie, and Emilienne Dux, and M. Jean Coquelin.

The following is a list of the leading productions and revivals in London during the year:

### Dramas and Comedies.

#### Adelphi.

April 17. "The Devil" (adaptation of Franz Molnar's comedy by Henry Hamilton).

- Alexandra Carlisle, Gladys Mason, Helen Leyton, Constance Hyem, Vincent Clive, Bassett Roe, Lyn Harding.  
 Sept. 15. "The Great Divide" (W. V. Moody). Edith Wynne-Matthison, Henry Miller.  
 Oct. 25. "The Servant in the House" (C. R. Kennedy). Edith Wynne-Matthison, Henry Miller.

**Aldwych.**

- May 1. "One of the Best" (Seymour Hicks, George Edwardes). Beatrice Terry, Nancy Price, Harry Nicholls, H. A. Saintsbury, Henry Ainley.

**Comedy.**

- Jan. 9. "Penelope" (W. S. Maugham). Marie Tempest, Norma Whalley, Ethelwyn Arthur-Jones, Kate Bishop, Alfred Bishop, Graham Brown.  
 Sept. 30. "Smith" (W. S. Maugham). Marie Lohr, Edyth Latimer, Kate Cutler, Robert Loraine, Fredk. Volpe, A. E. Matthews.

**Court.**

- March 8. "Nan Pilgrim" (Mabel Dearmer). Lillian Braithwaite, Marie Hudspeth, Edward Sass, A. Holmes-Gore, Wm. Haviland.  
 April 18. "Chains" (Elizabeth Baker). Gillian Scaife, Rose Mathews, Leonard Calvert, Ashton Pearce.  
 June 21. "Loyalty" (Hugh de Selincourt). Helen Rous, Margaret Busse, Leon Quartermaine, C. V. France, E. Harcourt-Williams.  
 July 24. "Thalia's Teacup" (Norreys Connell). Isabel Grey, Thyrza Norman, Edmund Gurney, H. R. Hignett, Athol Stewart.

**Criterion.**

- Feb. 25. "The Real Woman" (Robert Hichens). Evelyn Millard, Annie Hughes, Kate Cutler, Herbert Waring, Allan Aynesworth.  
 April 13. "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" (R. C. Carton). Katharine Compton, Dora Barton, Fredk. Volpe, Lytton Grey, A. Vane-Tempest, Fred. Lewis, Weddon Grossmith.

**Drury Lane.**

- Sept. 9. "The Whip" (Cecil Raleigh, Henry Hamilton). Fanny Brough, Jessie Bate-man, Nancy Price, Basil Gill, George Barrett, Cyril Knightley.

**Duke of York's.**

- March 9. "Strife" (John Galsworthy). Lillah McCarthy, Mary Barton, Luigi Lablache, H. R. Hignett, Edmund Gwenn, C. V. France, C. M. Hallard, Norman McKinnel.  
 Aug. 30. "Arsène Lupin" (Francis de Croisset, Maurice Leblanc). Alexandra Carlisle, Rosina Filippi, Mary Barton, George Lestocq, Eric Lewis, Gerald du Maurier.

**Garrick.**

- Jan. 5. "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" (Anthony Hope). Evelyn Millard, Dolores Drummond, Dora Barton, Charles Fulton, Herbert Waring.  
 Feb. 3. "Samson" (Henry Bernstein). Violet Vanbrugh, Marie Illington, Edyth Latimer, Kenneth Douglas, Arthur Bouchier.  
 June 2. "The Woman in the Case" (Clyde Fitch). Violet Vanbrugh, Grace Cane, Kate

Serjeantson, C. V. France, E. Dagnall, Herbert Sleath.

- Sept. 11. "Making a Gentleman" (Alfred Sutro). Ethel Irving, Muriel Beaumont, Kenneth Douglas, Edmund Maurice, A. Bouchier.

**Globe (formerly Hicks's).**

- June 1. "Eunice" (Lee Arthur, Forest Halsey). Fannie Ward, Charlotte Granville, H. Nye Chart, H. Reeves Smith, Chas. Cartwright.  
 July 6. "His Borrowed Plumes" (Mrs. George Cornwallis West). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Gertrude Kingston, Annie Hughes, Stella Patrick Campbell, Winifred Fraser, Dawson Milward, Henry Ainley.  
 Sept. 1. "Mme. X." (Alexandre Bisson). Lena Ashwell, Sydney Valentine, J. H. Barnes, Edmund Gwenn, C. M. Hallard.  
 Nov. 8. "The Great Mrs. Alloway" (Douglas Murray). Lena Ashwell, Madge McIntosh, Joy Chatwyn, Fredk. Kerr, Dawson Milward, Arthur Wontner.

**Haymarket.**

- Feb. 20. "She Stoops to Conquer." Ethel Irving, Beatrice Ferrar, George Giddens, Robert Loraine.  
 April 1. "Bevis" (H. H. Davies). Nina Sevening, Madge Titheradge, Lottie Venne, C. V. France, C. M. Lowne, A. E. Matthews.  
 May 11. "Love Watches" (adaptation by Gladys Unger of "L'Amour Veille," by Robert de Fiers and Armand de Caillavet). Billie Burke, Ernest Lawford, Julian L'Estrange.  
 Sept. 8. "King Lear." Ellen O'Malley (Cordelia), Ada Ferrar (Goneril), Marie Polini (Regan), C. V. France (Kent), James Hearn (Gloster), J. F. White (Cornwall), C. Quartermaine (Edgar), H. R. Hignett (Fool), Norman McKinnel (Lear).  
 Oct. 12. "Don" (Rudolf Besier). Charlotte Granville, Frances Ivor, James Hearn, C. Quartermaine, Dawson Milward, Norman McKinnel.

**His Majesty's.**

- Feb. 16. "The Dancing Girl" (H. A. Jones). Alice Crawford, Marie Lohr, Rosina Filippi, Louis Calvert, G. W. Anson, A. Vane-Tempest, Herbert Tree.  
 March 16. "The House of Bondage" (Seymour Obermer). Eva Moore, Beryl Faber, Sarah Brooke, Herbert Waring, Aubrey Smith.  
 April 7. "The School for Scandal." Marie Lohr (Lady Teazle), Ellis Jeffreys (Lady Sneerwell), Suzanne Sheldon (Mrs. Candour), Edward Terry (Crabtree), Hermann Vezin (Rowley), Lionel Brough (Moses), James Hearn (Snake), Basil Gill (Joseph), Robert Loraine (Charles), Robert Cunningham (Sir Harry), H. V. Esmond (Sir Benjamin), Henry Neville (Sir Oliver), Herbert Tree (Sir Peter).  
 May 14. "Light o' Love" (adaptation by G. V. William of Arthur Schnitzler's "Liebkei"). Margaret Halstan, Sydney Fairbrother, James Hearn, Charles Maude, H. R. Hignett, Henry Ainley.  
 Sept. 14. "False Gods" (adaptation by J. B. Fagan of Brieux's "La Foi"). Evelyn D'Alroy, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Hubert Carter, Henry Ainley, Wm. Haviland, Edward Sass, Herbert Tree.  
 Nov. 11. "The Tinker's Wedding" (J. M. Synge). Mona Limerick, Clare Greet, Jules Shaw, Edmund Gurney.

**Kingsway.**

- Feb. 11. "The Truants" (W. P. Coleby). Lena Ashwell, Frances Ivor, Dennis Eadie, C. M. Hallard, Norman McKinnel.  
 April 14. "The Earth" (J. B. Fagan). Lena Ashwell, Sarah Brooke, Allan Aynesworth, C. M. Hallard, Norman McKinnel.

**Lyceum.**

- March 13. "Hamlet." Hutin Britton (Ophelia), Mary Allestree (Queen), L. Maitland (Laertes), H. Hobbes (Horatio), G. Fitzgerald (Polonius), Eric Mayne (Claudius), Matheson Lang (Hamlet).  
 May 13. "The Prisoner of the Bastille" (Norman Forbes). Dorothy Thomas, Geraldine Oliffe, Fredk. Ross, Eric Mayne, Matheson Lang.  
 Sept. 4. "The Proud Prince" (J. H. McCarthy). Dorothy Thomas, Frances Dillon, Eric Mayne, Matheson Lang.

**Lyric.**

- Feb. 2. "The Chief of Staff" (Ronald McDonald). Evelyn D'Alroy, Madge Titheradge, Wm. Haviland, Shiel Barry, A. E. George, Lewis Waller.  
 April 24. "The Conquest" (Constance Fletcher). Maxine Elliott, Frances Dillon, Rosina Filippi, Shiel Barry, Herbert Jarman, A. E. George, Lewis Waller.  
 June 15. "The Fires of Fate" (A. Conan Doyle). Evelyn D'Alroy, Agnes Thomas, Auriol Lee, J. F. White, Evelyn Beerbohm, A. E. George, Lewis Waller.  
 Oct. 13. "Sir Walter Raleigh" (Wm. Devereux). Winifred Emery, Lillian Braithwaite, C. W. Somerset, A. E. George, Lewis Waller.

**New.**

- Jan. 7. "Henry of Navarre" (Wm. Devereux). Julia Neilson, Tita Brand, A. E. Anson, Fred Terry.

**Playhouse.**

- June 3. "A Merry Devil" (J. B. Fagan). Winifred Emery, Jessie Bateman, Sydney Paxton, John Harwood, Daniel McCarthy, Aubrey Smith, Cyril Maude.  
 Aug. 31. "A Sense of Humour" (Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton). Beryl Faber, Auriol Lee, Buena Bent, Guy Standing, Ernest Cosham, Leslie Faber.

**Queen's.**

- Sept. 22. "The Bells." Suzanne Sheldon, May Holland, Frank Tyars, Tom Reynolds, Charles Dodsworth, H. B. Irving.

**Royalty.**

- March 20. "The Noble Spaniard" (adaptation by W. S. Maugham). Vane Featherston, Fanny Brough, Kate Cutler, Lyall Swete, Chas. Hawtrej.  
 May 27. "What the Public Wants" (Arnold Bennett). Margaret Halstan, Mary Brough, Ben Webster, E. H. Clark, Louis Calvert, Chas. Hawtrej.

**St. James's.**

- April 23. "Colonel Smith" (A. E. W. Mason, M.P.). Irene Vanbrugh, Lydia Bilbrooke, Reginald Owen, Evelyn Beerbohm, Wm. Farren, George Alexander.  
 Sept. 2. "Mid-Channel" (Arthur Pinero). Irene Vanbrugh, Kate Serjeantson, Nina Sevensing, Lyn Harding, C. M. Lowne, Eric Maturin.

- Nov. 9. "Lorrimer Sabiston, Dramatist" (R. C. Carton). Rosalie Toller, Beryl Faber, Geo. Alexander, James Carew, C. M. Lowne, Godfrey Tearle.

**Terry's.**

- April 10. "Artful Miss Dearing" (Arthur Law). Annie Hughes, Kate Phillips, Charlotte Granville, Paul Arthur, C. W. Somerset.

**Vaudeville.**

- Jan. 19. "Olive Latimer's Husband" (Rudolf Besier). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Helen Ferrers, Dagmar Wiehe, James Hearn, Lyn Harding.  
 March 4. "The Head of the Firm" (adaptation by Leslie Faber). Sydney Fairbrother, Ethelwyn Arthur-Jones, James Hoarn, Ernest Cosham, J. D. Beveridge, Leslie Faber.  
 April 19. "The Chorus Lady" (James Forbes). Rose Stahl, Alice Leigh, Eva Dennison, Wilfred Lucas, Francis Byrne.  
 Sept. 16. "The Brass Bottle" (F. Anstey). Lena Halliday, Mary Brough, Lawrence Grossmith, Alfred Bishop, Luigi Lablache, Rudge Harding.

**Wyndham's.**

- Jan. 27. "An Englishman's Home" (Guy du Maurier). Elaine Inescort, Christine Silver, Charles Rock, Edmund Maurice, E. W. Garden, Rudge Harding.  
 Aug. 5. "The Best People" (Fredk. Lonsdale). Eva Moore, Lettice Fairfax, Chas. Sugden, Fredk. Kerr, Kenneth Douglas.  
 Oct. 21. "Little Damozel" (Monckton Hoffe). Gladys Mason, May Blayney, Arthur Playfair, A. Vane-Tempest, Chas. Hawtrej.

**Musical Pieces.**

"The Merry Widow," which Mr. George Edwardes produced at Daly's on June 8th, 1907, was withdrawn on July 31, when, amid scenes of enthusiasm, the 775th performance was celebrated. Its successor, "The Dollar Princess," promises to enjoy similar popularity. Mr. Frank Curzon's picturesque entertainment, "King of Cadonia," the 1908 success, served to fill the Prince of Wales's until the autumn. The reopening of the Savoy with a new comic opera was an interesting event, and "The Arcadians" brought prosperity to the Shaftsbury.

**Daly's.**

- Sept. 25. "The Dollar Princess" (A. M. Willner, F. Grönebaum, Basil Hood, Adrian Ross, Leo Fall). Lily Elsie, Emmy Wehlen, Gabrielle Ray, Robert Michaelis, Evelyn Beerbohm, W. H. Berry, Joseph Coyne.

**Gaiety.**

- Jan. 23. "Our Miss Gibbs" (J. T. Tanner, "Cryptos," Ivan Caryll, Lionel Monckton). Gertie Millar, Kitty Mason, Olive May, Gladys Homefrey, Denise Orme, Jean Aylwin, O. B. Clarence, George Grossmith, junr., Edmund Payne.

**Globe (formerly Hicks's).**

- Feb. 17. "The Dashing Little Duke" (Seymour Hicks, Frank Tours). Ellaline Terriss, Florence Wood, Louie Pounds, Maude Milton, Elizabeth Firth, Haydon Coffin, Courtice Pounds.



**Prince of Wales's.**

Sept. 1. "Dear Little Denmark" (Paul Rubens). Isabel Jay, Gracie Leigh, Phyllis Monkman, Bertram Wallis, James Blakeley, Huntley Wright.

**Queen's.**

April 27. "A Persian Princess" (Leedham Bantock, Marie Horne, Sidney Jones). Ruth Vincent, Carrie Moore, Doris Beresford, Ethel Negretti, Aubrey Fitzgerald, Noel Fleming, Horace Mills, George Graves.

**Savoy.**

Sept. 29. "The Mountaineers" (Guy Eden, Reginald Somerville). Elsie Spain, Jessie Rose, Claude Flemming, Reginald Lawrence, C. H. Workman.

**Shaftesbury.**

April 28. "The Arcadians" (Mark Ambient, A. W. Thompson, Howard Talbot, Lionel Monckton). Florence Smithson, Ada Blanche, Phyllis Dare, Alfred Lester, Akerman May, Dan Rolyat.

**Strand (formerly Waldorf).**

Feb. 27. "Philopœna" (Edgar Smith, Maurice Levi). Marie Dressler, Sydney Barraclough, Stanley Cooke.

Oct. 23. "The Merry Peasant" (Victor Leon, Leo Fall). Florence St. John, Sybil Arundale, Dorothy Monkman, Arthur Williams, Leslie Stiles, George Giddens, Julius Walther, Courtice Pounds.

**The Censorship of Plays.**

A Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament sat in the autumn to consider the question of the censorship of stage plays. The Committee consisted of the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Newton, Lord Redesdale, Lord Gorell, Mr. H. Samuel (chairman), Mr. Robert Harcourt, Mr. Hugh Law, Col. Lockwood, and Mr. A. E. W. Mason. Evidence of most of the leading English dramatic authors and managers was taken. Generally speaking, the authors were opposed to the retention of the censorship; the managers were in favour of it. The Committee recommended that licensing should be optional, and that the Lord Chamberlain should remain the licencer of plays.

**Duties of the Lord Chamberlain.**

It should be his duty (they advised) to license any play submitted to him unless he considers that it may reasonably be held—to be indecent; to contain offensive personalities; to represent on the stage in an invidious manner a living person, or any person recently dead; to do violence to the sentiment of religious reverence; to be calculated to conduce to crime or vice; to be calculated to impair friendly relations with any foreign Power; or to be calculated to cause a breach of the peace. It should be optional to submit a play for license, and legal to perform an unlicensed play, whether it has been submitted or not.

**Penalties for Impropriety.**

If the Director of Public Prosecutions is of opinion that any unlicensed play which has been performed is open to objection on the ground of indecency, he should prefer an indictment against the manager and the author. When notice has been given of proceedings,

it should be illegal for any further performances of the play to take place until the case has been decided. The Court should be empowered to make one or more of the following orders according to the merits of the case: Prohibiting the performance of the play for such period as they may think fit, but for not more than ten years; imposing penalties on the manager; imposing penalties on the author; endorsing a conviction on the licence of the theatre. A play which has been prohibited for ten years should not be eligible for performance after that period unless it has been licensed. The licence of a theatre which has been endorsed three times within five years should be liable to forfeiture, and be incapable of renewal for five years following, to or for the benefit of the same licence. If the Attorney-General considers that an unlicensed play which has been performed is improper for performance on any of the seven grounds specified, he should be empowered to apply to a Committee of the Privy Council for an order prohibiting the performance of the play for a period of not more than ten years, and, if he thinks fit, for an endorsement on the licence of the theatre. Pending the decision the performance of the play should be suspended, as in the case of pending prosecutions. Similar consequences should follow a prohibition of a play and an endorsement of a theatre licence by order of the Committee of Privy Council as would follow where the order was made by a court. The Committee of the Privy Council would have an inherent power of hearing cases, if it wished, in camera.

**Licensed Plays not Immune.**

It should be lawful to take proceedings against the producers of a licensed play, but in those cases the performance should not be liable to suspension pending the decision, the manager and author should not in any case be liable to penalties, nor the theatre licence be liable to endorsement. The measure of immunity conferred by the licensing of a play should attach only to the text as passed by the licencer.

**The Lord Chamberlain in Council.**

The office of the Examiner of Plays should be continued, but it should be made clear that the Lord Chamberlain is the real licencer, and the Committee hold he would be well advised to form a Consultative Committee, as he had already intended.

**The London Theatres.**

The Committee recommended that a single form of licence should be issued for theatres and music halls, and that the licensing of the forty theatres now in the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain should be transferred to the London County Council. The new form of licence might be termed the Dramatic and Music Licence. The issue of the existing music and dancing licence, obtainable without payment of a fee, should be continued for the use of the assembly-rooms, hotels, restaurants, skating-rinks, and other places which now, as well as the music-halls, give performances under its authority. The Committee recommended that their proposals should extend to the whole of Great Britain, but they suggest no change in the existing law and practice as regards Ireland.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN COPYRIGHT.

The Law of Copyright may conveniently be considered as falling under three heads: **Literary copyright** (which protects every kind of "literary" matter, from newspapers to printed plays and music); **Artistic copyright**, covering paintings, drawings, prints, engravings, photographs, sculpture, etc.; and **Commercial copyright**, covering industrial designs, such as the shape, ornamentation of, or pattern on, china, jewellery, lace, wall-paper, etc.

**As to literary copyright:** before an English author has given his work to the world by publishing it, he can restrain any one else who may have had access to it from doing so without his authority by an action at common law. The very act of publication invests the author with statutory copyright without further formality on his part. But if he wishes to sue any one for infringing his right, he must first register his name as the proprietor of it at Stationers' Hall, and this registration need not precede an alleged infringement. The common law also protects literary matter printed by the author for private circulation; materials acquired by a servant in a confidential position; and letters, the copyright in which belongs to the writer of them, not to the receiver. All these rights are enforceable at common law independently of the copyright Acts.

**British copyright in books**, obtained by first publication in the United Kingdom, extends to every part of the British Dominions, now, or hereafter to be acquired, subject, in details, to the local laws of the territory in question. **Works of art** are protected in the Colonies and dependencies only under local legislation.

**British copyright in books** endures from the date of first publication for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. Copyright in posthumous works dates from publication. "**Publication**" is best defined as the making of a thing public by offering it for sale. Of every book published, and of every subsequent edition, which is not merely a reprint, a complete copy with everything appertaining thereto must be delivered within a month to the British Museum, and within twelve months to the four following libraries on demand: Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates' (Edinburgh), and Trinity College (Dublin). A "book" is defined by the Act as including "every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress or music, map, chart, or plan." It follows that such things as newspapers, advertisements, catalogues, telegrams, are all protected.

**Labels, charts, plans** without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Engravings, Patents, Designs, or Trade Marks Acts.

**Playright** endures from the date of the first representation for forty-two years, or for life and seven years thereafter. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist, producing his play for the first time in the United States, must first

protect his work in this country by giving a single copyright performance. Failing this, he may still invoke the common law against the unauthorised use of his unpublished work.

**As to music**, the period of protection is the same as for books. A sheet of music in which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect. Under the **Musical Copyright Act, 1906**, the hawking of pirated music is made summarily punishable by fine or imprisonment.

**The right in lectures** endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication. The delivery of a lecture to the public at large without restriction is taken as publication, and invests the author with the statutory right. The reporter of a public lecture delivered orally has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right (to print) if the lecturer speaks extempore.

**Artistic copyright** includes paintings, drawings, photographs, prints, and sculpture. The right in the first three endures for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker of a painting, drawing, or photograph must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede an infringement alleged. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, i.e. the person commissioning it, becomes the owner of copyright in it, and in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If, on the other hand, he reproduce the photograph without the consent of the sitter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the sitter, the author or proprietor is the owner of the copyright, and may reproduce it at will. **Copyright in prints** endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The print must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each print. The exhibition of a piece of sculpture, whether private or not, is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

**Commercial copyright** affords protection to the design of any article of manufacture, by any means applied, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, etc.,

whereby the pattern, shape, configuration, or ornamentation of the article is affected. A design must be registered before it is "published," or protection will be forfeited. Protection endures for a period of five years, renewable for two further periods of five years each. Any of the 13 forms of application for the registration of commercial designs may be obtained at Somerset House or at the General Post Offices of the chief towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

**Foreign.**—By the International Act of 1886 a literary work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright laws, if any, of the particular colony. (This does not apply to artistic works, the protection of which does not extend beyond the United Kingdom.) It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the *Berne Convention* of '87 (Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Prussia, Luxembourg, and the German Protectorates, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Liberia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Monaco, Japan), and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. A *Revised Convention* was signed on Nov. 13th, 1908, by a Conference of the International Union held in Berlin. Its general effect is to simplify the protection afforded in the States of the Union, and to remove formalities involving proof of the law of each State in the event of cases coming before the Law Courts. The Convention removes the ten-year limit to an author's right of translation, and it recognises copyright in musical works, in choreographic works, and in pantomime. The President of the Board of Trade appointed a Committee in March 1909 to examine the various points in which the Convention is not in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom and to consider whether the law should be altered so as to give effect to it. The following *British Colonies have local copyright laws*: India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. A literary work first published in any of these countries need not be registered in England if the local laws provide for such registration, and copies need not be delivered to the British Museum or the four British libraries.

**Copyright in the United States of America** endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of twenty-eight years on re-registration of the right within six months of the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. Copyright of a British book is secured in the United States by its simultaneous publication in both countries; but the United States edition must be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, excepting dramatic and musical pieces, and maps and charts, which may be manufactured in England. On or before the day of first publication of a work in the United States, the author must deliver to the Librarian of Congress at Washington a printed copy of the title of the work to be protected and two copies of the work itself (and one copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial change shall have been made).

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The *Royal Academy* is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of **40 Royal Academicians**, and at least **30 Associates**; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (q.v.), elected Nov. 4th, '06. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

### Retired Royal Academician.

Macbeth, R. W.

### Royal Academicians.

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1899 Albey, E. A.           | 1905 Murray, David.            |
| 1898 Atchison, G.           | 1877 Orchardson, Sir W. Q.     |
| 1879 Abna-Tadema, Sir L.    | 1881 Oules, W. W.              |
| O.M.                        | 1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart. |
| 1900 Belcher, J.            | President.                     |
| 1891 Brock, T.              | 1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.       |
| 1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).   | 1881 Riviere, B.               |
| 1877 Davis, H. W. B.        | 1860 Sant, J.                  |
| 1891 Dicksee, F.            | 1867 Sargent, J. S.            |
| 1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.      | 1909 Shannon, J. J.            |
| 1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.    | 1877 Shaw, R. N.               |
| 1891 Gow, A. C.             | 1896 Solomon, S. J.            |
| 1881 Graham, P.             | 1887 Stone, M.                 |
| 1890 Herkomer, Sir H. von,  | 1905 Swan, J. M.               |
| sur.                        | 1889 Thornycroft, R.           |
| 1897 Jackson, T. G., Treas. | 1875 Waterhouse, J. W.         |
| 1903 John, W. G.            | 1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.       |
| 1898 Leader, B. W.          | 1903 Webb, Sir A. C. R.        |
| 1876 Leslie, G. D.          | 1893 Woods, H.                 |
| 1868 Lucas, J. S.           | 1907 Wyllie, W. L.             |
| 1893 MacWhirter, J.         | 1878 Yeames, W. F., Librarian. |

### Associates.

|                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1903 Bacon, J. H. F.           | 1898 Hemy, C. N.       |
| 1905 Bloufield, R. T.          | 1907 Henry, G.         |
| 1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.     | 1898 La Thangue, H. H. |
| 1894 Bramley, F.               | 1909 MacKenna, H.      |
| 1904 Brangwyn, F.              | 1893 North, J. W.      |
| 1895 Clausen, G. R. A., Elect. | 1897 Parsons, A.       |
| 1903 Colton, W. R.             | 1904 Pegram, H.        |
| 1899 Cope, A. S.               | 1906 Pomeroy, F. W.    |
| 1907 Cooper, F. C.             | 1906 Short, Frank.     |
| 1896 Crowe, E.                 | 1908 Sims, Charles.    |
| 1900 Drury, A.                 | 1898 Smythe, L. P.     |
| 1899 East, Alfred.             | 1896 Storey, G. A.     |
| 1900 Farquharson, J.           | 1906 Stott, Edward.    |
| 1892 Forbes, S. A.             | 1906 Strang, William.  |
| 1894 Hacker, A.                | 1900 Tuke, H. S.       |

*Secretary*—Fred. A. Eaton

(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an

event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

**Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington.** This was opened by Queen Victoria in June 1857, as the South Kensington Museum. On May 17th, '99, Her late Majesty laid the foundation stone for new buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., to extend the Museum at a cost of over £500,000, and by her command the institution is now styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum." The new buildings were completed in 1909, and were opened by King Edward. The Museum is under the control of the Board of Education. **Director and Sec. of the Art Museum, Sir Cecil H. Smith.** The Art Museum illustrates the application of fine art to the industries of all periods, and includes collections of original works of art in every class of material, reproductions in metal and plaster, and a gallery of paintings in oil and water-colour of the British school. The number of volumes in the Art Library is upwards of 115,000, of prints and original drawings 250,000, of photographs about 178,000. The Dyce Collection, bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Dyce in '69, consists of a library of about 15,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings, drawings, and prints. The Forster Library of about 18,000 volumes, bequeathed by Mr. John Forster in '76, includes the original MSS. of many of Charles Dickens' works. The Science Museum (**Director, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E.**), contains collections of instruments and apparatus used in scientific research and instruction, and collections of models illustrating the application of science to engineering, shipbuilding, etc. The Science Library, of 90,000 volumes, contains works on science, and the reports, journals, and transactions of scientific institutions and learned societies; also a complete series of the British Patent specifications. On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the Museum is open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except that on these days admission to the libraries is by ticket only (for rates see below). On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, it is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On these days, being Students' days, the charge of 6d. for admission to the main building is made for each person, other than ticket-holders; but the Museum buildings to the west of the Exhibition Road, except the Science Library, are open free every day. The Patent Section of the Science Library is open free every week-day. On

Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the Libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. On Good Friday and on Christmas Day the Museum is not open. There is at Bethnal Green a Branch Museum of objects of art and science, which is open free every day: the hours are the same as those at the parent museum. Aid is also granted to provincial museums for the purchase of works of art and scientific interest.

**National Gallery.** (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. The daily attendance in 1908 averaged on free week-days 3049, and on Sundays 1491. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director. **Director, Sir Charles Holroyd; Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner; Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec., George E. Ambrose.**

**National Gallery of British Art, The Grosvenor Road, S.W.,** was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The daily average attendance in 1908 was 1188 on free week-days, and 1208 on Sundays. The **Keeper is Mr. D. S. MacColl.**

**National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place.** Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1500 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., light permitting. **Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes.**

**Wallace Collection, The, Hertford House, Manchester Sq. W.** This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5 or 6. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. The **Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.**

## INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

**Royal Society of British Artists**, Suffolk Street, S.W. **President**, Alfred East, A.R.A.; **Hon. Sec.**, T. Watt Cafe; **Acting Sec.**, Carew Martin.

**Royal Society of Arts**, John St., Adelphi. **Secretary**, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

**Art Union of London**, 112, Strand. **President**, The Earl of Plymouth, K.C.B.; **Hon. Sec.**, William Edwards; **Sec.**, F. L. Marriott.

**Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music**, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Chairman**, Sir W. E. Bigge; **Sec.**, James Muir.

**Chantrey Fund**. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 132 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

**Gulldhall School of Music**, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80, to provide high-class instruction in music and the drama at moderate cost. There are 110 scholarships, and 130 professors. **Principal**, Dr. W. H. Cummings, F.S.A.; **Secretary**, H. Saxe Wyndham.

**The Royal Institute of Oil Painters** has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). **President**, Frank Walton, R.I.; **Vice-President**, T. B. Kennington; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore.

**Miniature Painters**. The years 1806 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. **The Royal Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., being its **Hon. President**, Mr. Alyn Williams, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., its **Acting President**, Mr. Quinell, R.B.A., its **Hon. Secretary**, and Mr. S. Lassam Lovell its **Secretary**. An exhibition is held annually at the Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. **The Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its **President** is Mr. Alfred Praga, and its **Secretary** Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

**Musicians, Incorporated Society of**, 19, Berners Street, W. **General Secretary**, Hugo Chadfield.

**The Pastel Society**. This Society was founded in 1808 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. **Secretary**, Edgar Blackmore.

**Philharmonic Society**. Patrons, their Majesties the King and Queen. Founded 1813. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Francesco Berger, Esq., 6, York Street, Portman Square, W.

**Royal Academy of Music**. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. **Associates** are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. **Fellows** (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. **Honorary members** are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M. **Principal**, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; **Secretary**, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

**Royal Cambrian Academy of Art**, Plas Mawr, Conway. An exhibition is held annually, and there is an art reference library. The twenty-eighth Exhibition will open on Whit Monday and close on the last Saturday in September. **Hon. Sec.**, W. J. Slater.

**Royal College of Music**. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitors and students. The **Open Free Scholarships** are 57 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven **Close Free Scholarships**, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. **Associates** need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £3 5s.). **Patron**, H.M. the King; **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Director**, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Charles Morley; **Registrar**, Mr. Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

**Royal Drawing Society** (Incorporated 1902). **Hon. Sec.**, T. R. Ablett. 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

**Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir Jas. D. Linton; **Vice-President**, Yeend

King; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, 195, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Scottish Academy**, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. **President**, Sir James Guthrie; **Secretary**, W. D. McKay; **Treasurer**, Hippolyte J. Blanc; **Assist. Sec.**, James Hastings, The Mound, Edinburgh.

**Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers**, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or

by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. **Secretary**, W. P. D. Stebbing, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**. Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. **President**, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; **Secretary and Curator**, F. W. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **President**, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Society of British Composers**, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 1s. per annum. **Hon. Sec.**, H. C. de Lafontaines, 19, Berners Street, W.

## PAGEANTS AND PAGEANTRY.

The modern English pageant may be termed the invention of **Mr. Louis N. Parker**, "Master of the Pageant" at Sherborne, Warwick, Bury St. Edmunds, Dover, Colchester, and York. According to this high authority, the essential idea of a pageant is: "A very dignified and impressive display of the history of the town in which it takes place, from its earliest origins down to some date not too modern. This is set forth in the shape of a drama divided into scenes, each of which deals with a definite event or period, and is a complete little play in itself, acted by its own performers, whose share in the whole is limited to their own scene."

The following list notes pageants since 1904, past and to come; those of 1909 being given more in detail:—

1905. **Sherborne** } Master of these Pageants,  
1906. **Warwick** } Mr. L. N. Parker.

1907. **Bury St. Edmunds**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker. **Coventry**: **Isle of Wight**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson. **Liverpool**. **Oxford**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. Lascelles. **Romsey**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson. **St. Albans**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. H. Jarman.

1908. **Chelsea**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. I. H. Irvine. **Dover**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker. **Edinburgh**. **Glasgow University**. **Gloucestershire**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. G. P. Hawtreay. **Gorleston**: Master of the Pageant, Rev. F. Phillips. **Pewsey**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. G. Strahan. **Winchester**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson.

### Pageants in 1909.

**Bath**: Most of the episodes showed the historical events connected with the local Baths from the time of the Roman occupation to the days of Beau Nash. But conspicuous among the others were the coronation of Edgar, the visit of Queen Elizabeth (with the Masque of Prince Bladud), and the battle of Lansdown.

**Cardiff**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. G. P. Hawtreay. This, being a "National Pageant of Wales," illustrated events directly or indirectly

famous in the history of that country, including the storming of Cardiff Castle when held by the Normans, and Henry V. at Agincourt. As a final scene the representatives of the 13 Welsh counties and their attendants ranged themselves so as to form a map of Wales.

**Colchester**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker. Among the various historical episodes dramatically displayed were the triumph of the Roman Emperor Claudius, the arrival of the British Queen Boadicea, and the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at an oyster-feast.

**Fulham Palace (English Church Pageant)**. In the grounds of the Bishop's Palace, under the direction of Mr. H. Moss, the history of the English Church was vividly represented in 19 episodes, beginning with the publication of the Christian Emperor Constantine's Edict of Toleration in A.D. 313, and ending with the acqittal of the seven Bishops in 1688.

**York**: Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker. The history of the city from the earliest times till the Great Civil War was displayed in a striking series of episodes. The coming of the Romans, of the Saxons, of the Danes, and of the Normans were in turn depicted. Then followed dances and processions to welcome various royalties, the whole being rounded off with a grand finale of Triumph.

Most, though not all, of the pageants have proved to be financial successes. The receipts from Winchester were £11,117, with a net balance of over £2000 handed to the Cathedral Fabric Fund. At Oxford the receipts were £14,874, with a net balance of £659 to be divided among various charities. With the profits at Sherborne a profit was purchased; and at Warwick the profits were used for extending the municipal buildings. A net balance of £1000 at Bury St. Edmunds was expended on a Sanatorium for Consumption. At York the total receipts amounted to £14,150; and it is estimated that there will be a net balance of about £1000 to be divided among the charities of that city.

### Pageants proposed for 1910.

Chester, London, and Fulham (Army Pageant).

## SPORT IN 1909.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of athletics and sport, arranged alphabetically.

### Athletics.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted as follows:—

**100 Yards:** R. E. Walker, S. Africa, 10 sec.  
**220 Yards:** N. J. Cartmell, America, 22 sec.  
**Quarter-mile:** A. Patterson, Salford, 51½ sec.  
**Half-mile:** H. Braun, Germany, 1 min. 57½ sec.

**One Mile:** E. Owen, Broughton, 4 min. 23 sec.

**Four Miles:** E. R. Voight, Manchester, 19 min. 57½ sec.

**Two Miles Walk:** E. J. Webb, Herne Hill, 13 min. 56½ sec.

**120 Yards Hurdles:** A. H. Healey, Blackheath, 15½ sec.

**Two Miles Steeplechase:** R. Noakes, Sparkhill, 11 min. 2½ sec.

**High Jump:** J. H. Banks, Sparkhill, 5 ft. 9 in.

**Long Jump:** T. J. Ahearne, Ireland, 22 ft. 4½ in.

**Pole Jump:** A. E. Flaxman, jun., I.A.C.

**Weight:** D. Hogan, Ireland, 44 ft. 1 in.

**Hammer:** T. R. Nicholson, Scotland, 164 ft. 8 in.

**Ten Miles Running Championship:** A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, 52 min. 40 sec.

**Seven Miles Walking Championship:** E. J. Webb, Herne Hill, 52 min. 37 sec.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a victory for Oxford, by 6 events to 4. The results were as follows:—

**100 Yards:** L. C. Hull, Oxford, 10½ sec.

**Quarter-mile:** L. C. Hull, Oxford, 50½ sec.

**Half-mile:** P. Stormont-Darling, Oxford, 1 min. 59 sec.

**One Mile:** P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 4 min. 27½ sec.

**120 Yards Hurdles:** G. R. L. Anderson, Oxford, 16 sec.

**Three Miles:** A. M. Brown, Oxford, 15 min.

**Long Jump:** N. G. D. Murray, Cambridge, 22 ft. 0½ in.

**High Jump:** A. C. B. Bellerby, Cambridge, 5 ft. 11½ in.

**Hammer:** R. H. Lindsay-Watson, Cambridge, 148 ft. 10 in.

**Weight:** W. H. Bleadon, Oxford, 36 ft. 2 in.

The Cross-country Championships resulted as follows:—

**Northern.**—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers, J. Murphy, Hallamshire Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 25½ sec.

**Southern.**—Won by the Highgate Harriers, A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, finishing first in 61 min. 4½ sec.

**Midland.**—Won by the Birchfield Harriers, W. Coales, Thrapston Harriers, finishing first in 55 min. 14 sec.

**National.**—Won by the Birchfield Harriers, Hallamshire Harriers being second, Sutton Harriers third. First man home—J. Murphy, Hallamshire Harriers, 62 min. 25 sec.; with A. J. Robertson, Birchfield Harriers, and W. Coales, Thrapston Harriers, second and third.

**International.**—England won with 33 points, Ireland being second with 77, Scotland third with 107, France fourth with 111, and Wales last with 187. The first five men home were: A. E. Wood, England, 58 min. 3 sec.; J. Bouin, France, 58 min. 4 sec.; E. V. Loney, England; W. Coales, England; T. Downing, Ireland.

**Welsh.**—Won by the Newport Harriers, T. Arthur, Newport Harriers, finishing first in 48 min. 59 sec.

**Scottish.**—Won by the West of Scotland Harriers, A. McPhee, jun., Clydesdale Harriers, finishing first in 57 min. 58 sec.

**Irish.**—Won by the City and Suburban Harriers, T. Downing, City and Suburban Harriers, finishing first in 44 min. 3½ sec.

**In a Twenty-four Hours' Walking Race** at the Stadium T. Payne, North Shields Polytechnic and Lancashire Walking Club, won with 127 miles 542 yards; W. Brown, Polytechnic Harriers, being second with 124 miles 538 yards.

The London to Brighton Walking Record was twice broken during 1909. On May 1st, T. E. Hammond, Stock Exchange, covered the distance in 8 hours 18 min. 18 sec., beating the record of 8 hours 23 min. 27 sec. set up by J. Butler, Polytechnic Harriers, in 1906. However, on Sept. 4th, H. E. Ross, Tooting Athletic Club, beat Hammond's record, his time being 8 hours 11 min. 14 sec.

### Billiards.

**Billiard Association Amateur Championship.**—Major Fleming defeated Mr. H. Virr by 499 points (2,000 up).

The Professional Tournament was played at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts' Saloon in Soho Square. Heats, 9,000 up. The final positions were as under:—

|                                     | plyd. | wn. | lst. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| H. W. Stevenson (scratch) . . . . . | 6     | 5   | 1    |
| M. Inman (rec. 2,000) . . . . .     | 6     | 5   | 1    |
| C. Harverson (rec. 2,000) . . . . . | 6     | 4   | 2    |
| T. Reece (rec. 1,500) . . . . .     | 6     | 3   | 3    |
| E. Diggle (rec. 1,000) . . . . .    | 6     | 2   | 4    |
| T. Aiken (rec. 12,250) . . . . .    | 6     | 1   | 5    |
| J. Harris (rec. 3,000) . . . . .    | 6     | 1   | 5    |

T. Aiken was credited with the two defeats sustained by C. Dawson who, owing to an affection of the eyes, dropped out of the Tournament.

### Boxing.

The Amateur Championships resulted as follows:—

**Bantam-weight** (8 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—J. Condon, Lynn A.C., beat W. E. Turley, Canada.



**Feather-weight** (9 st. and under) : Final—A. H. Lambert, Belgrave Harriers, beat A. Arnold, Polytechnic B.C.

**Light-weight** (10 st. and under) : Final—F. Grace, Eton Mission B.C., beat M. Wells, Lynn A.C.

**Middle-weight** (11 st. 4 lb. and under) : Final—W. Child, Cambridge A.B.C., beat A. Tittley, Columbia B. and A.C.

**Heavy-weight** : Final—C. Brown, Victoria B.C., beat A. Smith, Lynn A.C.

The following were the results of the **Oxford and Cambridge** contests :—

**Bantam-weight** : N. D. Williams, Trinity College, Cambridge, beat A. W. M. Griffiths, Keble College, Oxford.

**Feather-weight** : E. G. S. Gordon, Exeter College, Oxford, beat G. H. Fisher, Clare College, Cambridge.

**Light-weight** : A. H. Gibbs, St. John's College, Oxford, beat R. W. Jennings, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**Middle-weight** : D. Portway, Downing College, Cambridge, beat K. Fairbridge, Exeter College, Oxford.

**Heavy-weight** : F. P. Day, Christ Church, Oxford, beat G. A. Lilly, Caius College, Cambridge.

The contests for the **Public Schools' Championships** resulted as follows :—

**Bantam-weight** : H. C. Marks, St. Paul's, beat G. F. Reid, Bedford Grammar School.

**Feather-weight** : A. Anderson, Bedford Grammar School, beat C. W. J. G. Eady, Clifton.

**Light-weight** : W. G. Gabain, Charterhouse, beat C. Kissik, Clifton.

**Middle-weight** : F. G. Lewtas, St. Paul's, beat F. H. Broad, Dulwich.

**Heavy-weight** : F. C. Bourne, Rugby, beat W. F. R. Schloss, Wellington.

### Cricket.

The season of 1909 was made memorable by the visit to England of the **thirteenth Australian Team**. In all, the Australians played 39 matches, winning 13, losing 4, and leaving 22 unfinished. They won the rubber in the **Test Matches** by two victories to one, the last two of the five games being drawn. England won the first match at Birmingham by 10 wickets (Blythe and Hirst took all 20 wickets between them, and Hobbs scored 66 not out). At Lord's, in the second match, Australia won by 9 wickets (V. Ransford scored 143 not out, and Armstrong, in England's second innings, took 6 wickets for 35 runs). Australia won the third match at Leeds by 126 runs (MacCartney took in all 11 wickets for 85 runs). In the drawn match at Manchester the Australians scored 147, and declared their second innings closed with 9 wickets down for 270, and England scored 119 and 108 for 3 wickets. At the Oval the Australians scored 325, and 339 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed), and England 332, and 104 for 3 wickets. Bardsley scored 136 and 130 for Australia, his feat of getting two separate hundreds being without precedent in Test Match cricket. Sharp scored 105 for England. The two left-handed batsmen, Bardsley and Ransford—both new to England—played in magnificent form all through the tour.

The following are the **Australians' batting and bowling averages** for the tour :—

### BATTING.

|                 | Innings. | Runs. | Most in innings. | Times not out. | Average. |
|-----------------|----------|-------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| Bardsley . . .  | 51       | 2180  | 219              | 4              | 46'38    |
| Ransford . . .  | 45       | 1783  | 190              | 4              | 43'48    |
| Armstrong . . . | 43       | 1480  | 110*             | 9              | 43'52    |
| Trumper . . .   | 45       | 1435  | 150              | 2              | 33'37    |
| M'Alister . . . | 33       | 816   | 85               | 5              | 29'14    |
| Noble . . .     | 48       | 1109  | 131              | 5              | 25'79    |
| Gregory . . .   | 42       | 684   | 74               | 7              | 19'54    |
| Macartney . . . | 40       | 638   | 124              | 7              | 16'33    |
| Hartigan . . .  | 33       | 603   | 115              | 1              | 18'84    |
| Carter . . .    | 33       | 408   | 61               | 7              | 15'69    |
| Hopkins . . .   | 31       | 432   | 56*              | 3              | 15'42    |
| O'Connor . . .  | 29       | 295   | 39               | 7              | 13'40    |
| Laver . . .     | 19       | 162   | 25               | 4              | 10'80    |
| Cotter . . .    | 32       | 335   | 37               | 0              | 10'46    |
| Carkeek . . .   | 17       | 107   | 37               | 4              | 8'23     |
| Whitty . . .    | 26       | 136   | 21               | 8              | 7'55     |

\* Signifies not out.

### BOWLING.

|                 | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. | Average. |
|-----------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|----------|
| Laver . . .     | 493'5  | 161      | 1048  | 70       | 14'97    |
| Armstrong . . . | 921'3  | 285      | 2046  | 126      | 16'23    |
| Macartney . . . | 532'3  | 161      | 1240  | 71       | 17'46    |
| O'Connor . . .  | 611'2  | 165      | 1619  | 85       | 19'04    |
| Whitty . . .    | 666    | 202      | 1573  | 71       | 20'42    |
| Hopkins . . .   | 407'3  | 74       | 1191  | 58       | 20'53    |
| Cotter . . .    | 573'2  | 68       | 1862  | 64       | 29'09    |
| Noble . . .     | 371'1  | 91       | 928   | 25       | 37'12    |
| Gregory . . .   | 15     | 0        | 84    | 1        | 84'00    |
| Trumper . . .   | 29     | 2        | 151   | 1        | 151'00   |

The following also bowled :—Ransford (4—0—27—1), M'Alister (0'2—0—0—1), Hartigan (1—0—4—0), and Bardsley (2—0—7—0).

The **positions of the Counties** at the close of the season of 1909 were as follows :—

| County.                  | PL | W. | L. | D. | Pts. | Per-centage. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|--------------|
| 1 Kent . . .             | 26 | 16 | 2  | 3  | 14   | 77'77        |
| 2 Lancashire . . .       | 24 | 14 | 4  | 6  | 10   | 55'55        |
| 3 Yorkshire . . .        | 26 | 12 | 4  | 10 | 8    | 50'00        |
| 4 Sussex . . .           | 26 | 7  | 3  | 16 | 4    | 40'00        |
| 5 Surrey . . .           | 30 | 16 | 7  | 7  | 9    | 39'13        |
| 6 Middlesex . . .        | 21 | 6  | 5  | 10 | 1    | 9'09         |
| 7 Northants . . .        | 18 | 9  | 8  | 1  | 1    | 5'88         |
| 8 Hampshire . . .        | 22 | 7  | 7  | 8  | —    | —            |
| 9 Worcestershire . . .   | 20 | 8  | 8  | 4  | —    | —            |
| 10 Notts . . .           | 19 | 6  | 8  | 5  | 2    | 14'28        |
| 11 Somerset . . .        | 16 | 4  | 7  | 5  | 3    | 27'27        |
| 12 Warwickshire . . .    | 20 | 3  | 8  | 9  | 5    | 45'45        |
| 13 Leicestershire . . .  | 21 | 3  | 10 | 8  | 7    | 53'84        |
| 14 Essex . . .           | 18 | 2  | 7  | 9  | 5    | 55'55        |
| 15 Derbyshire . . .      | 21 | 2  | 15 | 4  | 13   | 76'47        |
| 16 Gloucestershire . . . | 22 | 1  | 13 | 8  | 12   | 85'71        |

J. R. Mason headed the batting averages for the season, but only took part in a few matches. Hobbs, Hayea, and Rhodes were the only English batsmen who exceeded 2000 runs. Hayward was much troubled by lameness, and

had to stand out of many matches, including four of the Test games. Blythe was by far the best bowler of the year, taking 215 wickets, but, among those who did a large amount of work, W. C. Smith and Haigh beat him on average. Barnes, Thompson, Rushby, W. Brearley, D. W. Carr, and A. E. Relf all bowled very finely. Rhodes and Tarrant were the most successful all-round cricketers of the season, S. G. Smith also having a capital record.

The matches between Essex and Leicestershire and Essex and Middlesex, both at Leyton, and Derbyshire v. Notts, at Glossop, were abandoned without a ball being bowled, and are not included in the above table.

In the Final round of the Minor Counties Championship, Wiltshire beat Glamorgan by 164 runs.

The Oxford and Cambrides, Eton and Harrow, and Eton and Winchester matches were all left drawn. The Players beat the Gentlemen at Lord's by 200 runs (Tyldesley scored 32 and 63, Rhodes 61 not out, and P. F. Warner 58), and at the Oval by 64 runs (Blythe took 12 wickets and D. W. Carr 8).

The chief batting averages for 1909 were:—

|                     | Innings. | Runs. | Most in innings. | Times not out. | Average. |
|---------------------|----------|-------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| Mason, J. R.        | 14       | 783   | 179*             | 2              | 65'25    |
| Roberts, F. B.      | 11       | 486   | 120              | 0              | 44'18    |
| Day, A. P.          | 34       | 1014  | 177              | 1              | 44'08    |
| Hayward             | 37       | 1359  | 204*             | 4              | 41'18    |
| Hobbs               | 54       | 2114  | 205              | 2              | 40'65    |
| Rhodes              | 59       | 2094  | 199              | 7              | 40'26    |
| Prest, H. E. W.     | 10       | 360   | 57               | 1              | 40'00    |
| Fry, C. B.          | 25       | 834   | 132              | 3              | 37'90    |
| Sharp (J.)          | 46       | 1580  | 183              | 4              | 37'61    |
| Mead (C. P.)        | 41       | 1459  | 114              | 2              | 37'41    |
| Hooman, C. V. L.    | 17       | 633   | 117              | 0              | 37'23    |
| Humphreys (E.)      | 43       | 1437  | 208              | 4              | 36'84    |
| Denton              | 55       | 1897  | 184              | 3              | 36'48    |
| Relf (R.)           | 49       | 1672  | 273*             | 3              | 36'34    |
| Quaife (W. G.)      | 41       | 1199  | 147*             | 8              | 36'33    |
| Hutchings, K. L.    | 48       | 1697  | 155              | 1              | 36'10    |
| Vine                | 50       | 1549  | 121              | 7              | 36'02    |
| Hayes               | 65       | 2161  | 276              | 5              | 36'01    |
| Llewellyn           | 43       | 1212  | 130              | 9              | 35'64    |
| Daniell, J.         | 24       | 638   | 121*             | 6              | 35'44    |
| Heygate, R. B.      | 32       | 1062  | 136              | 2              | 35'40    |
| Warner, P. F.       | 44       | 1333  | 127*             | 6              | 35'07    |
| Arnold              | 40       | 1225  | 200*             | 5              | 35'00    |
| Jessop, G. L.       | 19       | 665   | 161              | 0              | 35'00    |
| White, Capt. W. N.  | 26       | 873   | 160*             | 1              | 34'92    |
| Tyldesley (J. T.)   | 51       | 1633  | 131              | 2              | 33'32    |
| Tarrant             | 53       | 1643  | 138              | 3              | 32'86    |
| Turner, Major A. J. | 9        | 262   | 17               | 1              | 32'75    |
| Spooner, R. H.      | 20       | 620   | 113              | 1              | 32'63    |
| Woolley (F. E.)     | 39       | 1270  | 185              | 0              | 32'56    |
| Hartley, A.         | 38       | 1165  | 111              | 2              | 32'36    |
| Iremonger (J.)      | 37       | 1033  | 130              | 5              | 32'28    |
| Falcon, M.          | 12       | 386   | 130              | 0              | 32'16    |
| Seitz, J. A.        | 8        | 258   | 120              | 0              | 32'12    |
| Day, S. H.          | 17       | 476   | 86               | 2              | 31'73    |
| Knight (A. E.)      | 42       | 1226  | 163              | 3              | 31'43    |
| Gunn (G.)           | 40       | 1170  | 138              | 2              | 30'78    |
| Jones, A. O.        | 31       | 890   | 125*             | 2              | 30'68    |
| Perrin, P.          | 26       | 728   | 101*             | 2              | 30'33    |
| Smith, S. G.        | 40       | 1091  | 126              | 4              | 30'30    |
| Makepeace           | 36       | 992   | 81*              | 3              | 30'06    |

\* Signifies not out.

The chief bowling averages for 1909 were:—

|                        | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. | Aver. |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jessop, G. L.          | 53     | 13    | 119   | 10    | 11'90 |
| Smith (W. C.)          | 516'5  | 142   | 1181  | 95    | 12'43 |
| Heap                   | 246'2  | 78    | 557   | 40    | 13'92 |
| Haigh                  | 844'2  | 205   | 1702  | 122   | 13'95 |
| Blythe                 | 1273'5 | 313   | 3128  | 215   | 14'54 |
| Thompson (G. J.)       | 905'5  | 228   | 2392  | 163   | 14'67 |
| Gilbert, H. A.         | 407'5  | 128   | 928   | 61    | 15'21 |
| Barnes                 | 250'3  | 83    | 537   | 34    | 15'79 |
| Rhodes                 | 873'1  | 205   | 2241  | 141   | 15'89 |
| Turner, F. H.          | 79'2   | 14    | 272   | 17    | 16'00 |
| Rushby                 | 710    | 171   | 1909  | 119   | 16'04 |
| Lewis (Som.)           | 455'5  | 124   | 1207  | 74    | 16'31 |
| Brearley, W.           | 622'5  | 95    | 2000  | 121   | 16'52 |
| Huddleston             | 606'4  | 227   | 1391  | 82    | 16'98 |
| Dean                   | 702'1  | 199   | 1745  | 102   | 17'10 |
| Lockhart, J. H. B.     | 256    | 26    | 831   | 49    | 17'07 |
| Robson (E.)            | 481'3  | 119   | 1383  | 76    | 18'19 |
| Robinson, R. L.        | 116'3  | 21    | 365   | 20    | 18'25 |
| Carr, D. W.            | 581'5  | 98    | 1736  | 95    | 18'27 |
| Relf (A. E.)           | 1197'1 | 425   | 2474  | 135   | 18'32 |
| Evans, W. H. B.        | 212    | 38    | 595   | 32    | 18'59 |
| Hearne (J. W.)         | 60'3   | 14    | 186   | 10    | 18'63 |
| Dennett                | 1039'5 | 242   | 2977  | 156   | 19'00 |
| Tarrant                | 866'5  | 174   | 2408  | 125   | 19'26 |
| Woolley (F. E.)        | 548'5  | 140   | 1399  | 72    | 19'43 |
| Smith, S. G.           | 817'5  | 190   | 2244  | 115   | 19'51 |
| Simpson-Hayward, G. H. | 373    | 50    | 1115  | 57    | 19'56 |
| Thompson (H.)          | 110'2  | 18    | 313   | 16    | 19'56 |
| Wass                   | 711    | 145   | 1978  | 100   | 19'78 |
| East                   | 455'3  | 151   | 1014  | 51    | 19'88 |
| Wells                  | 343    | 91    | 918   | 46    | 19'96 |

### Croquet.

The following were the chief events:—

**Open Championships.**—Gentlemen: G. Ashmore 1st; C. L. O'Callaghan 2nd. Ladies: Miss N. J. Beausire 1st; Miss B. Willis 2nd. Mixed Doubles: C. L. O'Callaghan and Miss Johnson-Houghton 1st; G. Ashmore and Mrs. I. Newton 2nd.

**Champion Cup.**—C. L. O'Callaghan 1st; A. C. J. Beaton and H. Maxwell-Browne, equal 2nd.

**Gold Medals.**—Gentlemen: C. J. D. Johnson 1st; G. H. Woolston 2nd. Ladies: Miss B. Willis 1st; Miss B. Chester 2nd.

**Inter-County Championship.**—Kent 1st; Surrey 2nd.

**Inter-Club Championship.**—Fleet 1st; Bedford 2nd.

**Peel Memorial Handicaps.**—Gentlemen: W. H. Fordham 1st; Captain G. C. Fenwick 2nd. Ladies: Miss A. Beresford 1st; Miss M. Stevenson 2nd.

**Rochampton Challenge Cup (Upper Division).**—R. C. J. Beaton 1st; W. H. Fordham 2nd.

### Football.

#### ASSOCIATION.

The leading International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Scotland 2 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 16, England 12, drawn 10.

England beat Wales 2 goals to 0. England has now won 23, Wales 2, drawn 6.

England beat Ireland 4 goals to 0. England has now won 26, Ireland 0, drawn 2.

Wales beat Scotland 3 goals to 2. Scotland has now won 25, Wales 4, drawn 5.

Scotland beat Ireland 5 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 23, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

Wales beat Ireland 3 goals to 2. Wales has now won 13, Ireland 10, drawn 5.

#### Other Internationals:—

England beat Hungary 4 goals to 2 and 8 goals to 2.

England beat Austria 8 goals to 1.

The following were the results of the Olympic Games:—

Denmark beat France (B Team) 9 goals to 0

United Kingdom beat Sweden 12 goals to 1.

Denmark beat France (A Team) 17 goals to 1.

United Kingdom beat Holland 4 goals to 0.

**Final Tie.**—United Kingdom beat Denmark 2 goals to 0.

The Amateur International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Ireland 5 goals to 1.

England beat Wales 5 goals to 2.

England beat Sweden 6 goals to 1.

England beat Germany 9 goals to 0.

England beat Holland 4 goals to 0.

England beat Belgium 11 goals to 2.

England beat Switzerland 9 goals to 0.

England beat France 11 goals to 0.

#### International League Matches:—

Scotland beat England 3 goals to 1. England has now won 10, Scotland 4, drawn 4.

England beat Ireland 5 goals to 0. England has now won 14, Ireland 0, drawn 1.

Scotland beat Ireland 2 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 11, Ireland 3.

#### League Championships:—

**First League.**—Newcastle United won with 53 points; Everton 46, Sunderland 44.

**Second League.**—Bolton Wanderers won with 52 points; Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion each 51 points.

**Scottish League.**—Celtic won with 51 points; Dundee 50, Clyde 48.

**Southern League.**—Northampton won with 55 points; Swindon Town 49, Southampton 48.

**Irish League.**—Linfield won with 21 points.

#### Cup Competitions: Final Ties:—

**Association Cup.**—Manchester United beat Bristol City 1 goal to 0. Semi-Finalists: Newcastle United and Derby County.

**Amateur Cup.**—Clapton beat Easton United 6 goals to 0.

**Amateur Association Cup.**—New Crusaders beat Casuals 5 goals to 1.

**Scottish Cup.**—Celtic and Glasgow Rangers met twice. Cup withheld because of riot at second meeting.

**Irish Cup.**—Cliftonville beat Bohemians 2 goals to 1.

**Welsh Cup.**—Wrexham beat Chester 1 goal to 0.

**Army Cup.**—2nd Royal Irish Rifles beat R.A. (Shoeburyness) 1 goal to 0.

**Cavalry Cup.**—19th Hussars beat 21st Lancers 2 goals to 1.

**Navy Cup.**—R. N. Barracks (Devonport) beat H.M.S. *Achilles* 1 goal to 0.

**Hospitals Cup.**—Guy's beat London 5 goals to 0.

**Arthur Dunn Cup.**—Old Malvernians beat Old Salopians 3 goals to 0.

Norfolk and Devon, drawing at 2 goals all, became joint holders of the Southern Counties Championship. Semi-Finalists: Hertfordshire and Surrey.

North and South played a pointless draw.

Oxford and Cambridge drew at 1 goal all. Oxford has now won 17, Cambridge 17, drawn 2.

The Football Association Charity Shield was won by Newcastle United (First League Champions), who defeated Northampton (Southern League Champions) by 2 goals to 0.

#### RUGBY.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

Wales beat England by 1 goal and 1 try to nothing. Wales has now won 13 games and England 11, 2 having been drawn.

Wales beat Scotland by a placed goal to a penalty goal—5 points to 3. Scotland has now won 13 matches and Wales 11, 1 being drawn.

England beat Ireland by 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 goal. England has now won 21 games and Ireland 11, 1 having been drawn.

Scotland beat Ireland by 3 tries to a penalty goal. Scotland has now won 23 matches and Ireland 6, 3 having been drawn.

Wales beat Ireland by 3 goals and 1 try to 1 goal. Wales has now won 15 games and Ireland 8, 1 having been drawn.

Scotland beat England by 3 goals and 1 try to 1 goal and 1 try. Scotland has now won 16 matches and England 11, 9 having been drawn.

Australians beat England by 3 tries to 1 try.

Wales beat Australians by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries to 2 tries.

England beat France by 2 goals and 4 tries to nothing.

The Oxford and Cambridge match ended in a draw of 1 goal each. Oxford has won 15 times and Cambridge 12, 9 matches having been drawn.

**County Championship.**—Durham beat Cornwall by 2 goals and 1 try to nothing.

**Inter-Hospital Cup.**—Guy's beat Middlesex by 7 tries to nothing.

**Midland Counties Cup.**—Leicester beat Coventry by 1 goal and 1 try to 1 try.

**Army Cup.**—The 1st Welsh Regiment beat 2nd South Wales Borderers by 2 tries to 1 try.

**Olympic Games.**—Australians beat Cornwall by 5 goals (1 penalty) and 3 tries to 1 try.

#### GOLF.

**Open Championship at Deal.**—Won by J. H. Taylor, 295; 2nd, Tom Ball, 301, and Jas. Braid, 301; 4th, C. Johns, 302; 5th, T. G. Renouf, 303; 6th, E. Ray, 304.

**Amateur Championship at Muirfield:** R. Maxwell beat C. K. Hutchison by one hole. The bronze medallists were Messrs. B. Darwin and R. Andrew.

**Scottish Amateurs beat English Amateurs** by 7 matches to 2. R. Maxwell, R. Andrew, Capt. C. K. Hutchison, G. C. Campbell, J. Gordon Simpson, E. B. H. Blackwell, and C. E. Dick were the winners for Scotland, and E. A. Lassen and H. H. Hilton for England.

**English Professionals beat Scottish Professionals** by 11 matches to 4. In the singles, H. Vardon, E. Ray, R. Jones, Tom Ball, T. Williamson, J. Sherlock, F. Robson, C. H. Mayo, and W. E. Reid won their matches for

England, and G. Duncan and C. R. Smith won for Scotland, J. H. Taylor and Jas. Braid halving. In the foursomes, Jones and Ball and Mayo and Reid won for England, and B. Sayers, sen., and Kirkaldy and B. Sayers, jun., and Smith won for Scotland, Taylor and H. Vardon halving with Braid and Herd, and T. Vardon and Ray halving with Duncan and Thomson.

**Ladies' Championship** at Birkdale: Miss D. Campbell beat Miss F. Hezlet 4 and 3.

**Medal Competition:** Miss C. Leitch, 83.

**Scottish Ladies' Championship:** Miss E. Kyle beat Miss D. Campbell 3 and 1.

**Irish Ladies' Championship:** Miss Ormsby beat Miss V. Hezlet 4 and 2.

**Irish Professional Championship:** M. Moran.

**Irish Open Championship:** L. O. Munn beat R. Garson 2 up.

**Welsh Championship:** John Duncan, jun., beat E. J. Byrne 9 and 8.

**Welsh Professional Championship:** A. Matthews, 138.

**Irish Amateur Championship:** A. H. Patterson beat E. F. Spiller at the 37th hole.

**Midland Professional Championship:** Tom Williamson, 145.

**Scottish Professional Championship:** T. R. Fernie, 206.

**Open Championship of France:** J. H. Taylor, 293, 1st; Jas. Braid, 294, 2nd.

**South of Ireland Championship:** J. D. Little beat C. Taylor 12 and 11.

**Midland Ladies' Championship:** Miss Foster, Worcestershire, 177.

**Yorkshire Amateur Championship:** E. A. Lassen beat F. J. Sharrock 6 and 4.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

**St. George's Challenge Vase** at Sandwich: S. H. Fry, 153.

**"Golf Illustrated" Vase** at Mid-Surrey: Capt. C. H. Hutchison, 146.

**R. and A. Spring Meeting:** Silver Cross, J. L. Low, 81.

**Bombay Medal:** C. A. Palmer, 83.

**R. and A. Autumn Meeting:** Hon. R. Bethell, 76.

**Glennie Medal:** J. L. Low, 159.

**Honourable Company Scratch Medal:** Spring, R. Maxwell, 80; Autumn, R. Maxwell, 82.

**Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews:** R. A. Anstruther (scratch) beat H. O. Curtis (6) 3 and 2.

**Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews:** Hon. R. Graham Murray (scratch) beat F. W. Johnston (8) by 6 and 5.

**London Amateur Foursome Tournament:** Mid-Surrey (J. S. Worthington and S. J. Chesterton) beat Hindhead (E. C. Lee and W. G. Howarth) by 7 and 5.

**Oxford beat Cambridge** at Sandwich by 6 matches to 2.

**Tooting Bee Cup:** J. G. Sherlock, 149.

**London Professional Foursomes:** J. B. Batley and W. H. Horne beat J. Bradbeer and G. Charles 11 and 10 at Walton Heath.

**St. Andrews Professional Tournament:** H. Vardon beat A. Herd 5 and 4.

**Cruden Bay Professional Tournament:** J. H. Taylor beat James Braid 1 hole.

**£200 Foursome** (72 holes): Jas. Braid and J. H. Taylor beat G. Duncan and C. H. Mayo by 8 and 7.

**North Berwick Professional Tournament:** G. Duncan, 290.

**"News of the World" Tournament:** Qualifying competitions, section winners—Scottish, W. Binnie, 150, at Burntisland; Midland, F. Coltart, 150, at King's Norton; Welsh, J. Ross, 159, at Swansea Bay; Southern, J. H. Taylor, 141, at Fulwell; Western, E. Foord, 158, at Westward Ho; Northern, E. Ray, 138, at Blackpool; Irish, M. Moran, 148, at the Curragh.

**Match play stage final:** Tom Ball beat A. Herd by 7 and 5, at Walton Heath. J. Hepburn and H. Vardon were the beaten semi-finalists.

### Hockey.

The following were the results of the International matches—

|          |      |          |       |              |
|----------|------|----------|-------|--------------|
| Scotland | beat | Wales    | . . . | 3 goals to 2 |
| Ireland  | "    | Wales    | . . . | 8 " " 1      |
| England  | "    | Wales    | . . . | 6 " " 0      |
| England  | "    | Ireland  | . . . | 8 " " 0      |
| England  | "    | Scotland | . . . | 5 " " 2      |
| Scotland | "    | Ireland  | . . . | 3 " " 2      |

**Other important games** resulted as follows:

|          |      |                |       |              |
|----------|------|----------------|-------|--------------|
| Oxford   | beat | Cambridge      | . . . | 6 goals to 3 |
| East     | "    | West           | . . . | 3 " " 0      |
| Midlands | "    | East           | . . . | 6 " " 1      |
| South    | "    | West           | . . . | 3 " " 1      |
| South    | "    | East           | . . . | 5 " " 2      |
| Midlands | "    | West           | . . . | 3 " " 0      |
| Midlands | "    | North          | . . . | 5 " " 1      |
| North    | "    | West           | . . . | 2 " " 1      |
| South    | drew | Midlands       | . . . | 1 " " 1      |
| East     | beat | North          | . . . | 5 " " 2      |
| South    | "    | North          | . . . | 6 " " 2      |
| London   | "    | Oxford & Camb. | . . . | 3 " " 2      |

### Lacrosse.

The following are the results of the principal matches and competitions:—

**Club Championship of England** (Iroquois Cup)—South Manchester beat Catford by 15 goals to 3.

**North of England Flag.**—In the final South Manchester beat Eccles by 11 goals to 4.

**South of England Flag.**—In the final Catford beat Lee by 6 goals to 4.

**South-West of England Flag.**—Fairfield beat Bristol in the final by 16 goals to 2.

**County Championship.**—In the final Cheshire beat Kent by 14 goals to 2.

**England beat Wales** by 18 goals to 4.

**North beat South** by 9 goals to 4.

**Cambridge beat Oxford** by 8 goals to 6.

Of the seven Inter-University matches played Cambridge have won 5 and Oxford 2.

### Lawn Tennis.

The important Championship Meetings resulted as follows:—

**All England Championships.**—A. W. Gore (holder) beat M. J. G. Ritchie (6-8, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2). **Ladies' Singles:** Miss D. Boothby beat Miss Morton (6-4, 4-6, 8-6). **Doubles:** H. Roper Barrett and A. W. Gore beat S. N. Doust and H. A. Parker (6-1, 6-2, 6-4). **Mixed Doubles:** X. Casdagli and Miss H. M. Garfit beat A. W. Myers and Miss Johnson (6-3, 6-2).

**London Championships.**—M. J. G. Ritchie beat H. A. Parker (11-13, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0). **Ladies' Singles:** Mrs. H. Edgington beat Mrs. O'Neill (6-2, 1-6, 6-3). **Doubles:** A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett beat T. R. Quill and H. A. Parker (6-3, 6-2, 6-1). **Mixed Doubles:** F. W. Rahe and Mrs. Parton beat D. P. Rhodes and Mrs. Greville (6-1, 3-5, 6-4).

**Scottish Championships.**—Singles: T. M. Mavrogordato beat L. F. Davin (6-0, 6-1, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Miss H. M. Garfit beat Miss M. M. Fergus (6-2, 4-6, 6-1). Doubles: A. M. Mackay and A. W. Macgregor beat K. Sanderson and L. F. Davin (2-6, 6-8, 6-0, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: Miss H. M. Garfit and T. M. Mavrogordato beat Mrs. Curtis White and H. A. Tweedie (6-3, 6-1). Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Curtis White and Miss H. M. Garfit beat Miss Thom and Miss B. Stewart (6-2, 6-0).

**Irish Championships.**—Singles: J. C. Parke (holder) beat A. E. Beamish (6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 3-6, 6-3). Ladies' Singles: Miss H. M. Garfit (holder) beat Mrs. Tuckey (9-7, 9-7). Doubles: J. C. Parke and J. F. Stokes beat R. B. Powell and T. R. Quill (6-4, 6-1, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Miss Holder beat J. F. Stokes and Mrs. Tuckey (6-4, 3-6, 7-5).

**Welsh Championships.**—Singles: J. M. Boucher (holder) beat W. C. Crawley (8-6, 6-1, 6-3). Ladies' Singles: Miss H. M. Garfit (holder) w.o. Miss W. A. Longhurst scratched.

**South of England Championships.**—Singles: Otto Froitzheim beat F. W. Rahe (6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 7-5). Ladies' Singles: Miss D. Boothby beat Mrs. Sterry (6-3, 6-4). Doubles: R. B. Powell and K. Powell beat S. N. Doust and A. E. Beamish (6-3, 6-4, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: A. D. Prebble and Miss D. Boothby beat C. O. Tuckey and Mrs. Tuckey (6-3, 3-6, 6-4).

**Northern Championships.**—Singles: R. B. Powell beat T. M. Mavrogordato (6-4, 6-1, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Miss Johnson beat Miss Garfit (6-3, 9-11, 6-0). Doubles: X. Casdagli and C. E. Charlton beat A. E. Crawley and T. M. Mavrogordato (6-3, 6-2, 6-0). Ladies' Doubles: Miss Armstrong and Miss Johnson beat Miss Garfit and Miss Longhurst (13-11, 0-6, 6-3).

**Midland Championships.**—Singles: S. N. Doust beat J. C. Parke (6-2, 6-0). Ladies' Singles: Miss Aitchison beat Mrs. Tuckey (6-2, 4-6, 6-3). Doubles: J. C. Parke and W. C. Crawley beat S. N. Doust and A. W. Myers (7-5, 11-9, 7-5). Mixed Doubles: W. C. Crawley and Miss Johnson beat F. G. Lowe and Mrs. Tuckey (6-1, 11-9).

**Covered Court Championships.**—Singles: M. J. G. Ritchie beat A. W. Gore (holder) (7-5, 8-6, 6-3). Ladies' Singles: Miss D. Boothby beat Mrs. O'Neill (6-1, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: F. W. Rahe and Miss E. L. Bosworth beat D. P. Rhodes and Miss B. Tulloch (10-8, 6-1). Doubles: A. W. Gore and "O. N. F. Leave" beat A. H. Lowe and F. G. Lowe (6-1, 7-9, 6-1, 6-2).

In the Annual Inter-University match Oxford won the Singles by 9 games to 0, and the Doubles by 6 games to 3.

### Polo.

The Meadowbrook Club (U.S.A.) sent over a team and won the International Cup for America by beating England in two Test Matches by 9 goals to 5 and by 8 goals to 2. The following represented America:—L. Waterbury, M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney, D. Milburn (back). England in the first match was represented by:—Capt. H. Wilson, F. M. Freake, P. Nickalls, and Lord Wodehouse (back); and in the second match by Harry Rich, F. M. Freake, P. Nickalls, and Capt. Lloyd (back).

### Racing Retrospect, 1909.

During the year which has just closed copious discussion about reform has led to little tangible result. The Jockey Club have, once more, declined to sanction any alteration in the existing method of starting, or to extend official recognition to betting, either in the direction of licensing bookmakers, or of the contrivance known in the colonies as the "Totalisator" and on the Continent as the "Pari-mutuel"; and the latter, after being tentatively introduced at one or two race meetings, was soon afterwards withdrawn. On the other hand, certain alterations, which it is hoped may have salutary effect, have been made in the rules relating to handicapping. Of these the most important was a clause prohibiting the handicapping of any horse until it had run at least three times in the United Kingdom in weight for age contests, a measure rendered necessary by the large number of American racers who have been brought to this country, and whose capacities it has been found difficult, in the first instance, properly to gauge. The impetus given by the spirited support of many owners from across the Atlantic has been considerable; the entries and number of competitors in races of every class have been above the average, and the interest in the sport all round has been fully sustained. Not the least agreeable feature has been the absence of those disputes and unpleasant incidents which have had to be recorded in some previous years.

Despite the formidable nature of the "American invasion," all the most important events of the season have fallen to English owners with animals bred and trained in the United Kingdom. To the infinite satisfaction of the racing community, victory in the great race of all, the Derby at Epsom, went to H.M. King Edward by the aid of his colt *Minoru*, who also won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. Of the other "classic" events, Mr. Fairie was the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger with *Bayardo* (to whom also fell the valuable *Eclipse* Stakes at Sandown Park and the Champion Stakes at Newmarket); Mr. W. Cooper of the Oaks with *Perola*; and Mr. Neumann of the One Thousand Guineas with *Electra*. The most valuable prize of all, in a monetary sense, the Jockey Club Stakes, worth £10,000, was taken by the Duke of Portland with *Phalaron*. Although not successful in the Two Thousand and Derby, *Bayardo*, by a remarkable subsequent series of victories, decisively asserted his supremacy as the best horse in training.

Of the chief long-distance "Cup" races, the most valuable trophy of all, the Ascot Gold Cup, was, very unexpectedly, secured by Mr. James de Rothschild with the three-year-old colt *Bomba*. To horses of that age also fell the Doncaster Cup and "King's Vase" at Ascot with Lord Falmouth's *Amadis*; the Goodwood Cup with Mr. King's *Carroussel*, and the Chester Vase with Mr. Fenwick's *St. Ninian*. In this class of race the older successful animals were Mr. J. B. Joel's *Dean Swift* and *Pure Gem*, the respective winners of the Coronation Cup at Epsom and the Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

Among the two-year-olds there has been no undisputed champion as in the case of *Bayardo* the previous season. Of the most important and valuable of the prizes open to that age, the National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown and that of the same name at Kempton, to-

gether with the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, were won by the Earl of Rosebery's Neil Gow; the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, and the Fulbourne Stakes at Newmarket by Major Loder's Admiral Hawke; the New Stakes at Ascot, the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood and at Newmarket, and the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket by Mr. Fairie's Lemberg; the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket by Mr. Fairie's Lemberg; the Windsor Castle Stakes at Ascot and the Produce Stakes at Manchester by Mr. Cunliffe's Charles O'Malley; and the Molecombe Stakes at Goodwood and Rous Stakes at Doncaster by Mr. Buchanan's Tressady. The form of these animals has, on the whole, been so evenly balanced as to afford abundant material for discussion regarding their relative chances in the great races of the forthcoming season.

Of the leading handicap races, the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Mr. Mandarar's Duke of Sparta; the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase by Mr. Hennessey's Lutteur III.; the City and Suburban (Epsom) by Colonel Hall Walker's White Eagle; the Great Metropolitan Stakes by Mr. James de Rothschild's Laughing Mirror; the Newbury Spring Cup by Mr. S. Joel's Arranmore; the Victoria Cup (Hurst Park) by Mr. Bassett's Sir Archibald; the Kempton Grand Prize by Mr. Bendon's Wuffy; the Chester Cup by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Santo Strato; the Newmarket Spring Handicap and Manchester Cup by Lord Howard de Walden's Cargill; the Ascot Stakes by Mr. Robinson's Rushcutler; the Royal Hunt Cup (Ascot) by Mr. Bailey's Dark Ronald; the Northumberland Plate (Newcastle) by Mr. Jardine's Sir Harry; the Newbury Summer Cup by Mr. Singer's Lischana; the Liverpool Summer Cup by Mr. Lytham's Adversary; the Goodwood Plate by Mr. Nelke's Lagos; the Stewards' Cup (Goodwood) by Mr. Duryea's Mediant; the Ebor Plate (York) by Mr. Morrison's Dibs; the Great Yorkshire Handicap (Doncaster) by Mr. Fallon's Speciofall; the Prince Edward Handicap (Manchester) by Major Kincaid Smith's Succour; the Duke of York Stakes (Kempton Park) by Mr. Donnelly's Buckwheat; the Cesarewitch Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. J. B. Joel's Submit; and the Cambridgehire Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. Wigan's Christmas Daisy.

Among the trainers the post of honour falls to R. Marsh (Newmarket), as having had charge of the King's champion Minoru, to whom is chiefly owing the sum of £20,440 standing to the credit of the stable. In actual monetary value he was, however, behind A. Taylor (Manton, Wilts), trainer of Bayardo, Lemberg, Maid of the Mist, Maid of Corinth, and Lixhans, who, with a total of £47,457, again headed the list. Next to these two came C. Waugh (Kingsclere), trainer to the Dukes of Westminster and Portland and Viscount Falmouth; Morton (Wantage, Berks), Joyner, training at Newmarket for the American owner, Mr. Whitney; Fergusson, trainer for Colonel Hall Walker, etc.; Captain Dewhurst, training for Mr. Bendon, Major Kincaid Smith, and others; Major Beatty (Whitcombe, Berks), training for Lord Howard de Walden; R. O. Dawson and O. Leech (Newmarket), all of whom stand well on the list with winning totals of £5000 and upwards.

With regard to the amounts won in stakes by individual owners, Mr. Fairie, thanks to the big

prizes won by Bayardo, was an easy first with the large total of £37,720 to his credit. Next on the list was H.M. the King, £20,144; the Duke of Portland, £15,064; Mr. J. B. Joel, £13,993; the Earl of Rosebery, £12,573; Mr. Whitney, £9059; Lord Carnarvon, £8583; Mr. Hall Walker, £8532; Mr. Neumann, £8364; Mr. Bailey, £7500; Mr. Bassett, £7312; and Lord Howard de Walden, £7000.

In consequence of the triumphs of Minoru, the sire of that horse, Cyllene, has been brought to head the list of winning stallions with the large sum of £35,555; and through the aid of Bayardo and Dark Ronald a similar list has been given to Bay Ronald, who comes next with £34,361. Following these come Galliaule, sire of Phaleron, Princess of Galles, and Admiral Hawke, with £27,710; Maroo, sire of Neil Gow and Phantasm, £20,148; Persimmon, sire of Perola and Rushcutler, £16,521; Eager, sire of Electra, £14,190; St. Frusquin, sire of Greenback, etc., £11,755; Desmond, sire of Charles O'Malley and Maya, £11,183; Carbine, sire of Bomba and Cargill, £10,257; and Isinglass, sire of Laughing Mirror and Pure Gem, £8332.

Of the winning jockeys Frank Wootton was a long way ahead with the total of 163 successful mounts to his credit, thus attaining a position without precedent for a boy of his age (15). Next, at a rather wide interval, came D. Maher, 116 wins; W. Higgs, 100; C. Trigg, 78; W. Saxby, 67; F. Fox, 65; Walter Griggs, 57; B. Dillon, 51; H. Jones (the King's jockey), 41; J. H. Martin, 41; J. Evans, 41; William Griggs, 39; G. McCall, 38; O. Madden, 36; and H. Randall, 35. The announcement was made that M. Cannon, W. Halsey, Maher, and Madden, all riders of great repute and success, would not ride again after the close of the late season. Towards filling up the gap thus occasioned several promising new beginners have made something of a mark. Prominent among these were S. Wootton (a younger brother of Frank), McDermott, Keeble, and Escott.

At the great sales of bloodstock held at Newmarket and Doncaster there appeared no diminution in the demand, and some very high prices were realised. The highest figure reached for a single animal was 15,000 guineas paid for Woolwinder (winner of the St. Leger at Doncaster in 1907), purchased for South America, although it was said that the immense sum of 50,000 guineas had been offered, but refused, on behalf of Bayardo. At the sale of the stud of the late Sir Daniel Cooper four of his brood mares fetched 37,200 guineas, and six two-year-olds 20,680 guineas. Prices but little short of these were realised for several lots sold at Doncaster during the St. Leger week.

The death-roll of those occupying prominent positions on the Turf was, unhappily, a lengthy one, including such distinguished patrons of the sport as the Earl of Derby, Lord Howth, Sir Daniel Cooper, and Mr. Douglas Baird; W. Holt, the trainer; and once famous speculators in Messrs. J. Thompson and W. Peech.

### Racquets.

**Oxford v. Cambridge.**—In the Singles Oxford (H. Brougham) beat Cambridge (C. C. T. Watson) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles Oxford (H. Brougham and R. O. Lagden) beat Cambridge (C. C. T. Watson and L. C. Crookford) by 4 games to 1.

**Public Schools' Challenge Cup.**—Charterhouse (H. W. Leatham and H. A. Denison) beat Eton (J. C. Craigie and J. T. Bulkeley-Johnson) by 4 games to 1.

**The Amateur Championships.**—In the Singles E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) (holder) beat H. Brougham (Wellington and Oxford) by 3 games to 1. In the Doubles P. Ashworth (Harrow and Cambridge) and E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) beat C. Browning (Harrow and Oxford) and O. S. Fleischmann (Rugby and Oxford) by 4 games to love.

**Grand Military Championships.**—The Doubles were won by the 50th Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Col. C. D. King and Capt. H. H. Bond), who beat the 1st Life Guards (holders) (Lieut. J. J. Astor and Lieut. Lord Somers) by 4 games to love. In the Singles Capt. A. Berger (Army Service Corps) beat Lieut. J. J. Astor (1st Life Guards) (holder) by 3 games to 2.

**The Professional Championship.**—C. Williams (Prince's) beat W. Hawes (Wellington) by 7 games to 2.

### Rowing.

The 66th Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race ended in a victory for Oxford by 3½ lengths in 19 min. 50 sec. The names and weights of the crews are appended:—

**Oxford:** A. C. Gladstone, Eton and Christ Church (bow), 11 st. 6½ lb.; H. R. Barker, Eton and Christ Church, 12 st. 5 lb.; C. R. Cudmore, St. Peter's Adelaide, and Magdalen, 12 st. 4½ lb.; A. S. Garton, Eton and Magdalen, 13 st. 8½ lb.; D. Mackinnon, Rugby and Magdalen, 13 st. 3½ lb.; J. A. Gillan, Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen, 13 st. 1 lb.; A. G. Kirby, Eton and Magdalen, 13 st. 10½ lb.; R. C. Bourne, Eton and New College (stroke), 10 st. 13 lb.; A. W. F. Donkin, Eton and Magdalen (cox), 8 st. 8 lb.

**Cambridge:** R. W. M. Arbutnot, Eton and Third Trinity (bow), 10 st. 4½ lb.; H. E. Swanston, Loretto and Jesus, 12 st. 4 lb.; G. L. Thomson, University College and Trinity Hall, 12 st. 6½ lb.; H. E. Kitching, Uppingham and Trinity Hall, 12 st. 12 lb.; E. S. Williams, Eton and Third Trinity, 13 st.; J. B. Rosher, Charterhouse and First Trinity, 14 st.; E. S. Hornidge, Sherborne and Trinity Hall, 12 st. 13 lb.; D. C. R. Stuart, Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st. 3 lb.; G. G. Compston, Dulwich and Trinity Hall (cox), 8 st. 10 lb.

Of the 66 races rowed, Oxford have now won 35 and Cambridge 30. In 1877 the race ended in a dead-heat. The fastest time on record is 18 min. 47 sec. by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900.

**Henley Royal Regatta.**—The events resulted as under:—

**Grand Challenge Cup**—Royal Club Nautique, de Gand, Belgium.

**Ladies' Plate**—St. John's College, Oxford.

**Thames Challenge Cup**—Wadham College, Oxford.

**Stewards' Challenge Cup**—Thames Rowing Club.

**Wyfold Challenge Cup**—Balliol College, Oxford.

**Visitors' Challenge Cup**—Christ Church, Oxford.

**Silver Goblets**—Leander Rowing Club.

**Diamond Sculls**—A. A. Stuart, Kingston Rowing Club.

**The Wingfield Sculls** were won by A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C., in 26 min. 6 sec.

**Doggett's Coat and Badge** were won by George Robert Luck, Erith, in 32 min. 27 sec.

**The £500 World's Handicap.**—The most important professional event of the season was the "Nugget Polish" £500 Handicap, rowed in July over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake. In the final George Robert Luck (Erith), 65 sec. start, beat George Daniel Cordery (Putney), 63 sec. start, by two lengths in 22 min. 9 sec.

**Sculling Championship of the World.**—R. Arnst (holder) beat W. Webb for the above title and stakes of £1000 on the Wanganui River, New Zealand, in June. He covered the distance, 3½ miles, in 18 min. 14½ sec., this being record time for the river.

### Skating.

F. W. Dix (Northampton) won the **Amateur Championship** of Great Britain, covering the distance of ½ mile with three turns in the record time of 4 min. 4½ sec.

The **Professional Competition** for the **Littleport Challenge Cup** was won by S. Greenall with H. Lindahl second.

The **Figure Skating Championship** of Great Britain (the Swedish Cup) resulted as follows: J. Keiller Greig 1st, A. Marsh 2nd, and Mrs. Greenhough Smith (holder) 3rd.

### Swimming.

The **Amateur Swimming Association's Championships** in 1909 resulted as follows:—

**100 Yards**—P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare, 1 min. 1 sec.

**220 Yards**—T. S. Battersby, Southport, 2 min. 3½ sec.

**440 Yards**—T. S. Battersby, Southport, 6 min. 6 sec.

**500 Yards**—T. S. Battersby, Southport, 6 min. 26½ sec.

**Half Mile**—T. S. Battersby, Southport, 11 min. 47½ sec.

**One Mile**—T. S. Battersby, Southport, 24 min. 1½ sec.

**Long Distance**—H. Taylor, Chadderton, 65 min. 34 sec.

**150 Yards Back Stroke**—F. A. Unwin, Sheffield, 2 min. 2½ sec.

**200 Yards Breast Stroke**—P. Courtman, Manchester, 2 min. 46½ sec.

**100 Yards Ladies**—Miss J. Fletcher, Leicester, 1 min. 14 sec.

The "Through London Swim" (Richmond Lock to Blackfriars Bridge) was won by H. Taylor, Chadderton, in 3 hr. 28 min. 38 sec. J. A. Jarvis, Leicester (3 hr. 34 min. 28 sec.) was 2nd, and F. Kearsley, Wigan (3 hr. 40 min. 8 sec.), 3rd.

### Tennis.

**Amateur Championship.**—E. H. Miles beat Hon. N. S. Lytton at Queen's Club by 3 sets to love.

**M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.**—E. H. Miles (holder) won the Gold Racquet, defeating W. M. Cazalet by 3 sets to love. W. M. Cazalet, the winner of the All Comers' Competition, won the Silver Racquet, E. B. Noel, the holder, not defending his title.

**Oxford v. Cambridge.**—In the Doubles Cambridge, represented by A. de Rothschild



(Harrow and Trinity) and Lord Windsor (Eton and Trinity), beat Oxford, represented by A. Tylor (Marlborough and University) and G. H. Benson (Eton and Balliol). In the Singles Oxford, represented by A. Tylor (Marlborough and University), beat Cambridge, represented by A. de Rothschild (Harrow and Trinity).

### Yachting.

The most important racing of the season was in the 23-metre class in which the competitors were Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock* and Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's *White Heather*. The struggle was of the keenest description, and at the end of the season each vessel was credited with 20 wins out of 40 starts. The ultimate decision of a protest, however, altered these figures, *Shamrock*, as a result of the decision of the Yacht Racing Association, being returned head of the class with 21 wins as against *White Heather's* 19.

In the big-schooner class three German-owned vessels—the German Emperor's *Meteor IV.*, Herr Krupp Von Bohlen's *Germania*, and Herr Huldshinsky's *Susanne*—competed against Mr. G. Cecil Whitaker's *Cicely*. The British-owned boat carried off the honours, winning 3 firsts and 4 seconds out of 7 starts. *Meteor* won a first and a third, *Germania* 2 seconds.

The best racing of the season was seen in the 15-metre class, in which there was a fine fleet

of vessels during the August regattas, including the King of Spain's *Hispania*. So far as the British boats were concerned, Mr. W. P. Burton's *Ostara* was the most successful craft, winning 21 firsts and 13 seconds as a result of 49 starts; Messrs. Payne, Watson & Benn's *Vanity* won 11 firsts and 10 seconds out of 47 starts, and Mr. A. K. Stothert's *Mariska* 11 firsts and 13 seconds out of 49 starts, and Mr. Almeric Paget's *Mc'oonia* 5 firsts and 9 seconds out of 46 starts. The King of Spain's *Hispania* won 3 firsts and 3 thirds out of 8 starts.

In the handicap class the Marquis of Ailsa's old 40-tonner *Bloodhound*, built in 1874, came out with hollow spars and modern canvas and won 16 firsts, 10 seconds, and 4 thirds out of 40 starts.

On the Solent *Mignonette*, owned by Capt. Sloan Stanley, headed the combined class of 7-metre yachts and 24-footers, having the very fine record of 32 firsts, 11 seconds, and 3 thirds out of 51 starts.

On the Clyde the chief class racing was that for 12-metre yachts. Major Andrew Coats's *Cintra* headed the class with 13 firsts, 7 seconds, and 4 thirds as a result of 33 starts.

One of the best classes of the season was that for 6-metre yachts. Mr. T. D. McMeekin's *Embdor* won 21 prizes during the season as the result of 26 starts, these being 8 firsts, 12 seconds, and 1 third, while Mr. J. W. Leuchars's *Sibindi* started on 28 occasions, securing 12 firsts, 4 seconds, and 3 thirds.

**Protection of Birds.** The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc.; and prohibit the use of the poletrap, and the use of hooks for taking wild birds. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Information as to the birds named in the schedule, and the duration of close time can be obtained of the clerks of county councils. A Bill to prohibit the sale or exchange of plumage of certain wild birds was introduced by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in June 1909. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, employs watchers for breeding-grounds, and requires of its members that they shall not wear the feathers of any bird not killed for the purpose of food, the ostrich only excepted. On the question of

killing game birds the society is strictly neutral. It has over 6000 associates. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

**Commons and Footpaths Preservation.** By the Local Government Act 1894 the preservation of footpaths is imposed upon District Councils as a duty. They can institute or defend legal proceedings, or take such steps as they may deem expedient for the protection of rights of way. If a parish council represents to a district council that a footpath has been unlawfully stopped or obstructed, it is the absolute duty of the district council, unless satisfied that the allegations are incorrect, to take proceedings, and if it fail to act the county council may do so. The Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society was established in 1899 the National Footpath Preservation Society was amalgamated with it. It has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. It takes steps to protect the public interests in the case of all public or private Bills introduced into Parliament under which commons, open spaces, or rights of way are subject to interference. It is taking steps to schedule all public rights of way and commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps, and assists in preserving commons, village greens, footpaths, bridleways, roadside waste, and open spaces. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. Secretary, Lawrence W. Chubb. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Cyclists' Touring Club.** Founded 1878, incorporated 1879. Organ, C.T.C. Gazette. Sec., W. S. Burke. Offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

# PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

| Name of Club.                      | Club House.                                                                               | Estab-<br>lished. | No. of<br>Members.   | Subscription.               |                                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                    |                                                                                           |                   |                      | Entrance.                   | Annual.                                             |
| Albemarle . . . . .                | 37, Dover Street . . . . .                                                                | 1874              | 1,000                | 6 s. d.<br>6 6 0            | 6 s. d.<br>6 6 0                                    |
| Alpine . . . . .                   | 23, Savile Row . . . . .                                                                  | 1857              | 700                  | 4 4 0                       | 2 2 0                                               |
| Army and Navy . . . . .            | 36, Pall Mall . . . . .                                                                   | 1837              | 2,400                | 40 0 0                      | 7 & 10gs.                                           |
| Arthur's . . . . .                 | 69, St. James's Street . . . . .                                                          | 1765              | 600                  | 31 10 0                     | 11 & 12gs.                                          |
| Arts . . . . .                     | 40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .                                                     | 1863              | 600                  | £10 share                   | 7 7 0                                               |
| Athenæum . . . . .                 | 107, Pall Mall . . . . .                                                                  | 1824              | 1,200                | £6 fee                      | 8 8 0                                               |
| Australasian . . . . .             | 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. . . . .                                                            | 1868              | 300                  | Suspd.                      | 5 5 0                                               |
| Authors' . . . . .                 | 2, Whitehall Court . . . . .                                                              | 1891              | 600                  | Cont. to<br>Library<br>Fund | 5 5 (T.)<br>3 3 (Sb.)<br>2 2 (C.)                   |
| Auxiliary Forces . . . . .         | Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .                                                             | 1902              | 1,000                | —                           | 5 3 & 1gs.                                          |
| Bachelors' . . . . .               | 7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W. . . . .                                                         | 1881              | 1,080                | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Badminton . . . . .                | 100, Piccadilly, W. . . . .                                                               | 1876              | 1,000                | 10 10 0                     | 8 8 0                                               |
| Bath (Gentlemen) . . . . .         | 34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .                                                     | 1894              | 2,000                | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| " (Ladies) . . . . .               | 16, Berkeley Street, Picca-<br>dilly, W. . . . .                                          | 1894              | 500                  | 10 10 0                     | 7 7 0                                               |
| Beefsteak . . . . .                | 9, Green St., Leicester Square . . . . .                                                  | 1876              | 300                  | 15 15 0                     | 6 6 0                                               |
| Boodle's . . . . .                 | 28, St. James's Street . . . . .                                                          | 1762              | 650                  | 31 10 0                     | 11 11 0                                             |
| Brooks' . . . . .                  | St. James's Street . . . . .                                                              | 1764              | 650                  | 31 10 0                     | 11 11 0                                             |
| Burlington Fine Arts . . . . .     | 17, Savile Row . . . . .                                                                  | 1866              | 500                  | 5 5 0                       | 5 5 0                                               |
| Caledonian . . . . .               | 30, Charles Street, St. James's,<br>S.W. . . . .                                          | 1897              | Limited<br>to 1,300  | 10 10 0                     | 8 gs. (T.)<br>6 gs. (C.)<br>Service.<br>5 gs.       |
| Carlton . . . . .                  | 94, Pall Mall . . . . .                                                                   | 1832              | 1,800                | 40 0 0                      | 10 & 11gs.                                          |
| Cavalry . . . . .                  | 127, Piccadilly, W. . . . .                                                               | 1890              | 1,600                | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| City Athenæum . . . . .            | Angel Court, E.C. . . . .                                                                 | 1895              | 650                  | 5 5 0                       | 5 5 0                                               |
| City Carlton . . . . .             | 24-27, St. Swin's Lane, E.C. . . . .                                                      | 1868              | 800 (T.)<br>200 (C.) | 10 gs. (T.)<br>10 gs. (C.)  | 10 gs. (T.)<br>5 gs. (C.)                           |
| City Liberal . . . . .             | Walbrook, E.C. . . . .                                                                    | 1874              | 750                  | None                        | 6 gs. &<br>4 gs. (C.)                               |
| City of London . . . . .           | 19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . . . .                                                        | 1832              | 800                  | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Cocoa Tree . . . . .               | 64, St. James's Street . . . . .                                                          | 1746              | 700                  | 10 10 0                     | 5 & 7 gs.                                           |
| Conservative . . . . .             | 74, St. James's Street . . . . .                                                          | 1840              | 1,300                | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Constitutional . . . . .           | Northumberland Avenue . . . . .                                                           | 1883              | 6,500                | 15 & 10gs.                  | 7 & 4 gs.                                           |
| Devonshire . . . . .               | 50, St. James's Street . . . . .                                                          | 1874              | 1,200                | 15 15 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Dutch . . . . .                    | 31, Sackville Street, W. . . . .                                                          | 1873              | 420                  | None                        | 3 3 0<br>& 21s.                                     |
| East India Unit. Service . . . . . | 16 & 17, St. James's Square . . . . .                                                     | 1849              | 2,500                | 21 0 0                      | 10 10 0                                             |
| Eccentric . . . . .                | 21, Shaftesbury Avenue . . . . .                                                          | 1891              | 999                  | 10 10 0                     | 3 3 0                                               |
| Eighty . . . . .                   | 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.<br>(Office) . . . . .                                         | 1880              | 787                  | 110 15 gs.                  | 1 1 0<br>4 4 (T.)                                   |
| Eldon . . . . .                    | 3, Cursitor St., Chancery Lane . . . . .                                                  | 1877              | 900                  | None                        | 2 2 (C.)                                            |
| Farmers' . . . . .                 | 2, Whitehall Court . . . . .                                                              | 1842              | 1050                 | 1 1 0                       | 1 1 (C.)<br>3 3 (T.)                                |
| Garrick . . . . .                  | 15, Garrick St., Covent Garden . . . . .                                                  | 1831              | 650                  | 21 0 0                      | 10 10 0                                             |
| German Athenæum . . . . .          | 19, Stratford Place, W. . . . .                                                           | 1869              | 600                  | 5 5 0<br>and £5<br>share    | 5 & 4gs.<br>11 & 10gs.                              |
| Golfers' . . . . .                 | 2A, Whitehall Court . . . . .                                                             | 1893              | 1,000                | —                           | 5 3 & 1gs.                                          |
| Green Room . . . . .               | 46, Leicester Square . . . . .                                                            | 1877              | 500                  | 6 6 0                       | 5 5 0                                               |
| Gresham . . . . .                  | 1, Gresham Place, E.C. . . . .                                                            | 1843              | 475                  | 10 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Grosvenor . . . . .                | 68A, Piccadilly, 7A, Dover St.,<br>and Grosvenor River Club,<br>Henley-on-Thames. . . . . | 1885              | 3,000                | None                        | 10gs. (T.)<br>8 gs. (C.)<br>1 & 2 gs.<br>11 & 10gs. |
| Guards . . . . .                   | 70, Pall Mall . . . . .                                                                   | 1813              | 600                  | 31 10 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
| Gun Club . . . . .                 | Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting<br>Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St. . . . .                     | 1860              | No limit             | 15 0 0                      | 10 0 0                                              |
| Hurlingham . . . . .               | Fulham, S.W. . . . .                                                                      | 1868              | 1,700                | 21 0 0                      | 8 8 0                                               |
| Isthmian . . . . .                 | 105, Piccadilly . . . . .                                                                 | 1882              | 1,600                | Service                     | memb'rs                                             |
| Junior Athenæum . . . . .          | 116, Piccadilly . . . . .                                                                 | 1864              | 1,200                | 10 10 0                     | 5 5 0                                               |
| Junior Carlton . . . . .           | Pall Mall . . . . .                                                                       | 1864              | 2,100                | 10 10 0                     | 10 & 7gs.                                           |
| Junior Conservative . . . . .      | 43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly . . . . .                                              | 1889              | 3,000                | 38 17 0                     | 10 10 0                                             |
|                                    |                                                                                           |                   |                      | Suspd.                      | 6 gs. (T.)<br>6 gs. (C.)                            |

| Name of Club.                               | Club House.                                               | Estab-<br>lished | No. of<br>Members. | Subscription.                                   |                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                                             |                                                           |                  |                    | Entrance.                                       | Annual.                                                |
| Junior Constitutional . . . . .             | 101-4, Piccadilly, W. . . . .                             | 1887             | 5,000              | £ s. d.<br>10 10 0                              | £ s. d.<br>5 & 3 gs.                                   |
| Junior United Service . . . . .             | Charles Street, St. James's . . . . .                     | 1827             | 2,000              | 40 0 0                                          | 8 8 0                                                  |
| Kennel . . . . .                            | 7, Grafton Street, W. . . . .                             | 1873             | 300                | —                                               | 5 5 0                                                  |
| Marlborough . . . . .                       | 52, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .                               | 1869             | 600                | 31 10 0                                         | 10 10 0                                                |
| Marylebone C.C. . . . .                     | Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W. . . . .                     | 1787             | 5,000              | 5 0 0                                           | 3 0 0                                                  |
| Motor . . . . .                             | Coventry Street, W. . . . .                               | 1907             | 2,500              | —                                               | 5 5 0                                                  |
| National . . . . .                          | 1, Whitehall Gardens . . . . .                            | 1845             | 600                | Suspd.                                          | 44 10 3 gs.                                            |
| National Liberal . . . . .                  | Whitehall Place, S.W. . . . .                             | 1882             | 6,000              | Sus-<br>pended.                                 | 6 & 3 gs.<br>Junior<br>2 & 1 gs.                       |
| National Sporting . . . . .                 | 43, King St., Covent Garden,<br>W.C. . . . .              | 1891             | 700                | 5 5 0                                           | 6 6 0                                                  |
| Naval and Military . . . . .                | 94, Piccadilly . . . . .                                  | 1862             | 2,000              | Country<br>2 2 0                                | 4 4 0                                                  |
| New Club . . . . .                          | 4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly . . . . .                   | 1893             | 950                | 42 0 0                                          | 10 10 0                                                |
| New Reform . . . . .                        | 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . . .                         | 1900             | 450                | £21 }<br>or }<br>With-<br>out }                 | 7 gs. (T.)<br>4 gs. (C.)<br>10 gs. (T.)<br>6 gs. (C.)  |
| New Oxford & Cambridge . . . . .            | 68, Pall Mall . . . . .                                   | 1884             | 850                | —                                               | 1 1 0                                                  |
| New University . . . . .                    | 57 & 58, St. James's Street . . . . .                     | 1864             | 1,150              | 10 10 0                                         | 10 & 6 gs.                                             |
| Northern Counties, Ltd. . . . .             | 2, Savile Row, W. . . . .                                 | 1891             | 550                | 10 & 80 gs.<br>None                             | 9 9 0<br>7 gs. (T.)<br>5 gs. (C.)<br>1 g. (Fn.)        |
| Old Welcome . . . . .                       | Earls Court Exhibition . . . . .                          | 1887             | 1,000              | —                                               | 2 2 0                                                  |
| O.P. Club . . . . .                         | The Criterion, Jermyn St., W. . . . .                     | 1900             | 800                | 1 0 0                                           | 1 11 6                                                 |
| Oriental . . . . .                          | 18, Hanover Square, W. . . . .                            | 1824             | 800                | 31 0 0                                          | 9 9 0                                                  |
| Orleans . . . . .                           | 29, King Street, St. James's . . . . .                    | 1877             | 500                | 21 0 0                                          | 10 gs. &<br>1 g. (For.)                                |
| Oxford and Cambridge . . . . .              | 71 to 76, Pall Mall . . . . .                             | 1830             | 1,170              | 42 0 0                                          | 9 9 0                                                  |
| Pioneer (Ladies) . . . . .                  | 5, Grafton Street, Bond Street<br>W. . . . .              | 1892             | 650                | (T.) 3 gs.<br>(C.) 2 gs.<br>(P.) 2 gs.          | (T.) 3 gs.<br>(C.) 2 gs.<br>(P.) 2 gs.                 |
| Playgoers' . . . . .                        | 5 & 6, Clement's Inn, W.C. . . . .                        | 1884             | 1,500              | 1 11 0                                          | 1 1 0                                                  |
| Polyglot . . . . .                          | 4, Southampton Row, W.C. . . . .                          | 1905             | 240                | 1 0 0                                           | 2 0 0<br>& 1 0 0                                       |
| Portland . . . . .                          | 9, St. James's Square, S.W. . . . .                       | 1816             | 300                | 10 10 0                                         | 10 10 0                                                |
| Pratt's . . . . .                           | 14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. . . . .                 | 1841             | 700                | —                                               | 5 5 0                                                  |
| Press . . . . .                             | Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C. . . . .                  | 1882             | 545                | 1 1 0                                           | 3 & 1 gs.                                              |
| Primrose . . . . .                          | 4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's . . . . .                  | 1886             | 3,500              | Suspd.                                          | 2 2 0<br>& 1 1 0                                       |
| Prince's . . . . .                          | 197, Knightsbridge . . . . .                              | 1853             | 1,500              | 7 7 0                                           | 8 8 0                                                  |
| Queen's . . . . .                           | West Kensington . . . . .                                 | 1886             | 1,200              | 5 5 0                                           | 5 gs. (T.)<br>3 gs. (C. &<br>Service)<br>3 gs. L. lies |
| Raleigh . . . . .                           | 16, Regent Street, S.W. . . . .                           | 1858             | 800                | 10 10 0                                         | 10 10 0                                                |
| Ranelagh . . . . .                          | Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W. . . . .                           | 1894             | 2,250              | 30 gs.,<br>(Officers<br>on Active<br>Listings.) | 10 10 0<br>8 8 (T.)<br>5 5 (C.)                        |
| Reform . . . . .                            | 104, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .                              | 1836             | 1,450              | 40 0 0                                          | 10 10 0                                                |
| Royal Automobile . . . . .                  | 119, Piccadilly, W. . . . .                               | 1897             | 4,770              | 12 12 0                                         | 8 8 (T.)<br>5 5 (C.)                                   |
| Royal London Yacht . . . . .                | St. James's Street, and Cowes,<br>Isle of Wight . . . . . | 1838             | 500                | 5 5 0                                           | 7 7 0                                                  |
| Royal Societies . . . . .                   | St. James's Street . . . . .                              | 1894             | 2,500              | 1 1 0                                           | 8 gs. (T.)<br>6 gs. (C.)<br>2 gs. (Col.<br>& Fgn.)     |
| Royal Thames Yacht . . . . .                | 7, Albemarle Street, W. . . . .                           | 1823             | Lmtd. to<br>1,000  | Suspd.                                          | 8 & 6 gs.                                              |
| Royal Watercolour So-<br>ciety Art. . . . . | 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. . . . .                          | 1884             | 250                | 1 1 0                                           | 1 1 0                                                  |
| St. James' . . . . .                        | 106, Piccadilly . . . . .                                 | 1857             | 850                | 26 5 0                                          | 11 11 0                                                |
| St. Stephen's . . . . .                     | 1, Bridge Street, Westminster . . . . .                   | 1870             | 1,150              | 10 10 0                                         | 10 10 0                                                |
| Savage . . . . .                            | 6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace . . . . .                          | 1857             | 600                | 5 5 0                                           | 5 gs. (T.)<br>3 gs. (C.)                               |
| Savile . . . . .                            | 107, Piccadilly, W. . . . .                               | 1868             | 675                | 10 10 0                                         | 6 6 0                                                  |
| Smithfield Club (Incorp.) . . . . .         | 12, Hanover Square . . . . .                              | 1798             | 1,100              | None.                                           | 1 1 0                                                  |

| Name of Club.                                    | Club House.                      | Estab-<br>lished | No. of<br>Members. | Subscription.       |             |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    | Entrance.           | Annual.     |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.     |
| Sports . . . . .                                 | 8, St. James's Square . . . .    | 1893             | 4,000              | 10 0 0              | 6,4 & 2 gs. |
| Thatched House . . . .                           | 86, St. James's Street . . . .   | 1865             | 800                | 10 10 0             | 10 10 0     |
| The Motor . . . . .                              | Coventry Street, W. . . . .      | 1907             | 2,000              | —                   | 5 5 0       |
| Travellers' . . . . .                            | 106, Pall Mall . . . . .         | 1819             | 800                | 31 10 0             | 10 & 11 gs. |
| Turf . . . . .                                   | 85, Piccadilly, W. . . . .       | 1868             | 550                | 31 10 0             | 12 12 0     |
| Union . . . . .                                  | Trafalgar Square . . . . .       | 1822             | 1,250              | 22 1 0              | 10 10 0     |
| United Service . . . . .                         | 116 & 117, Pall Mall . . . .     | 1815             | 1,600              | 30 0 0              | 10 5 0      |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | 10f. home   |
| United University . . . .                        | 1, Suffolk Street . . . . .      | 1822             | 1,000              | 42 0 0              | 1l.-abroad  |
| University . . . . .                             | 127, Princes St., Edinburgh .    | 1864             | 700                | 36 15 0             | 7 0 0       |
| Victoria . . . . .                               | 18, Wellington Street, W.C. .    | 1857             | 460                | 10 10 0             | 7 0 0       |
| Wellington (Social:<br>Ladies as Visitors) . . . | 1, Grosvenor Place . . . . .     | 1885             | 1,400              | 21 0 0              | 6 6 0       |
| Westminster . . . . .                            | 3, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .     | 1904             | No limit           | None                | 10 10 0     |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | 5 gs. (T.)  |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | 1 gs. (C.)  |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | 1 g. (F.)   |
| Whitehall . . . . .                              | Horse Guards Avenue . . . .      | 1866             | 600                | 20 gs.<br>(susp'd.) | 10 10 0     |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | & 5 5 0     |
| White's . . . . .                                | 37, St. James's Street . . . .   | 1697             | 800                | 26 5 0              | 11 11 0     |
| Windham . . . . .                                | 13, St. James's Square . . . .   | 1828             | 700                | 32 11 0             | 10 0 0      |
| Writers' Club . . . . .                          | 10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.    | 1892             | 300                | 1 1 0               | 2 (T.)      |
|                                                  |                                  |                  |                    |                     | 1 (C.)      |
| Yorick . . . . .                                 | 29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand. | 1889             | 300                | 2 2 0               | 2 2 0       |

## FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1908 showed a total of 3330 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total a certain number of lodges have ceased to exist, while a not inconsiderable number have gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as **Grand Master** (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th, 1901.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every lodge under the English constitution, with the exception of those in the colonies and foreign parts, contributes; as long as a member is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another sum going to the fund of his province (this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., was instrumental in establishing the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. **The Institution for**

**the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 287 girls, and the Boys' School 466 boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 729 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 299 men and 396 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £700 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total annual receipts of these three institutions are: Benevolent Institution, £52,000; Boys' School, £44,000; Girls' School, £36,000.

The **Grand Secretary** of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

The **Mark Masons** established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has 600 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 55,600 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of six decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of thirteen widows, and in addition educates and clothes eleven children.

The **Grand Secretary** is Mr. C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., London.

**Knights Templar.** The Offices of the Great Priory of the Order of the Temple are at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not Masonic, none but Freemasons are now admitted as members of the Order.

**Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.).** English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*.

# UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## UNIVERSITIES.

### England.

**Birmingham University**, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £300,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £500,000. The following are the officers of the University: **Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; **Vice-Chancellor**, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; **Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer**, K. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; **Principal**, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Vice-Principal and Registrar**, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; **Dean of the Faculty of Science**, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Arts**, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine**, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Commerce**, W. J. Ashley, M.Com. Other Professors: In Arts, Sonnenschein, de Séincourt, Muirhead, Beazley, Chatelain, Wichmann, Arteaga, Kirkaldy, Granville Bantock. In Science, Frankland, Lapworth, Gamble, West, Kapp, Burstall, Dixon, Cadman, Turner, Brown, Leith, Carlier, Peter Thompson. **Secretary**, George H. Morley.

**Cambridge University**. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), **Peterhouse—Head**, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 79; (1326), **Clare**, E. Atkinson, D.D., 219; (1347), **Pembroke**, A. J. Mason, D.D., 256; (1348), **Gonville and Caius**, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 313; (1350), **Trinity Hall**, E. A. Beck, M.A., 145; (1352), **Corpus Christi**, R. T. Caldwell, M.A., 106; (1441), **King's**, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 175; (1448), **Queens'**, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 184; (1473), **St. Catherine's**, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., 104; (1496), **Jesus**, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 187; (1505), **Christ's**, John Peile, Litt.D., 208; (1511), **St. John's**, R. F. Scott, M.A., 253; (1519), **Magdalene**, S. A. Donaldson, M.A., 91; (1546), **Trinity**, H. M. Butler, D.D., 700; (1548), **Emmanuel**, W. Chawner, M.A., 229; (1595), **Sidney Sussex**, Charles Smith, M.A., 91; (1800), **Downing**, Howard Marsh, M.C., 140. *Hostels* (1882), **Selwyn**, J. O. F. Murray, D.D., 122; (1884), **Non-Collegiate**, **Censor**, W. F. Reddaway, M.A., 97. Total, 2600. The examinations for the degree of **Bachelor** are the Previous

("Little Go"), **General**, and **Special** examinations. Candidates for **Honours** have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The **Triploses**, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. **Degrees**: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.C., B.O., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in **Newham College** and **Girton College**. (See **HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN**, p. 548.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the **Cambridge Local Examinations**, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**, p. 538.) The undergraduates have three most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, *Granta*, and the *Gownman*. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; **Vice-Chancellor**, A. J. Mason, D.D., Pembroke; **High Steward**, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. **Parliamentary representatives**, S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trinity, and J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity (see **PARLIAMENT, COMMONS**). **Proctors**, 1909-10: J. F. Foakes Jackson, D.D., Jesus; J. C. Lawson, M.A., Pembroke. **Registrar**, John Willis Clark, M.A., Trinity; **Assistant Registrar**, B. Benham, M.A., King's. *Consult Camb. Univ. Calendar, Ordinances of the University, and Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge.*

**Durham University**, founded 1832, comprises **University College** (37), **Bishop Hatfield's Hall** (46), **St. Chad's Hall** (94), the **Durham College of Medicine** (52), and **Armstrong College** (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 1600 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. **Affiliated** are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. **Degrees**: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology. Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. **Local University Lectures** are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. *Consult Durham University Calendar.* **Chancellor**, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also **President of the College of Science**; **President of the College of Medicine**, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

**The University of Leeds** was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the **Yorkshire College, Leeds**, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The university provides teaching and grants degrees in arts, science, medicine, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 932 registered students, including 156 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 207 evening and occasional students. New buildings were opened by the King and Queen, July 7th, 1908. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor (vacant); Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton; Vice-Chancellor, Sir N. Bodington, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Science, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.A., LL.D., M.P.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, B. M. Connal, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.; Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

**Liverpool University** grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of **Victoria University**. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Arch., B.Com. Sc., B.Sc., B.Ed., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

**London University.** The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University College (see below) and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: Theology, Rev. Prof. A. W. Greenup, D.D., M.A.; Arts, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Laws, W. N. Hibbert, LL.D.; Music, Prof. C. W. Pearce, Mus. Doc.; Medicine, Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.; Science, Prof. J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.; Engineering, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc.; Economics, A. L. Bowley, M.A. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were

formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). The number who entered the University by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1908-9 was 3886. The internal students at present number 3957. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Micaiah John Muller Hill, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, M.A., B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Secretary to the Finance Committee, William Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.

Parliamentary representative, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

**Oxford University.** This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1909 was 3813. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: **The Hebdomadal Council**, which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blakeston, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714,

C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, Hartley College, Southampton, Exeter Diocesan Training College, and Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Laval University, Quebec; McMaster University, Toronto; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, New Brunswick; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada; University of Ottawa. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doc., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 548). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., President of Magdalen College; Proctors, W. Ramsden, M.D., Pembroke; G. B. Croushaw, M.A., Queen's. Parliamentary representatives, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Following on an appeal issued by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, a meeting was held on May 16th, 1907, at which it was resolved to raise a fund entitled the Oxford University Appeal Fund, to meet the needs of the University. It was estimated that £250,000 was required for the promotion of modern studies, literary and scientific, and for the due maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

#### Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the

minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

**Sheffield University.** A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining University. The degrees granted are B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., B.Met., M.Met., D.Met., LL.B., LL.D. Diplomas in Public Health, Modern Language Teaching, Education, and in Coal Mining are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; Pro-Chancellors, Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart.; George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. W. C. Summers, M.A.; (Pure Science) Prof. A. H. Leahy, M.A.; (Medicine) Prof. J. M. Beattie, M.A., M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, D.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; (Law) Prof. W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M. Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; Librarian, T. Loveday, M.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

**Victoria University**, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1908-9): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, and music students (including 325 women students), 1123; technology (including 1 woman student), 161; and medical students (including 20 women students), 347; in the Department of Education and University Training College 113 men and 138 women students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are four halls of residence—the "Hulme," the



"Dalton," both for men only, and two for women: viz., Ashburne House, Victoria Park, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. Its degrees are: **B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M.** Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

#### Scotland.

**Aberdeen University** was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There are 24 professors, 28 lecturers, and upwards of 850 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: **M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.)**; whereas D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; Principal, the Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.; Registrar, Mr. R. Walker; Secretary, Mr. D. R. Thom; Librarian, Mr. P. J. Anderson.

**Edinburgh University**, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1908 the total number of matriculated students was 3328. Of these 1156 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1490 in the Faculty of Medicine, 304 in Law, 62 in Divinity, 295 in Science, and 21 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 595 were women, while 55 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 49 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,660 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its degrees are: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil.,**

**Mus.B., Mus.D.** Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P.; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member, Sir John Batty Tuke, K.B., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

**Glasgow University.** Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1880. There were last session 2586 students (631 women), and of the total 1232 were students in Arts (554 women) and 705 students of Medicine (64 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 548. Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D., D.C.L. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar of General Council, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: **M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.**

**St. Andrews University**, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; St. Mary's was, and is, devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt.** The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Lord Avebury. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

**Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.** The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment

of these advantages. **Chairman**, The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer**, Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.**, Mr. William S. McCormick; **Offices**, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

### Ireland.

**Dublin University.** The University of Dublin, commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin**, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (*Mater Universitatis*). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 1330, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost constitute the Board, and 40 Professors. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. **Chancellor** of the University, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor**, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives:** the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board, which is the governing body: **Provost**, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost**, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Bursar**, Francis A. Tarterton, LL.D.; **Auditor**, B. Williamson, Sc.D.; **Senior Proctor**, Rev. Thos. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer**, Rev. T. T. Gray, D.D.; **Registrar**, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Librarian**, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Dean and Catechist**, J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

**National University of Ireland.** The regulations of this University, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908, had not been formulated in time for inclusion in the ANNUAL. They seem likely to follow those of the (late) Royal University of Ireland. See 1909 edition. **Registrar**, J. McGrath, LL.D.

**The Queen's University of Belfast**, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. The degrees are: B.A., M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., D.Sc., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. The Senate may confer Diplomas in Public Health upon legally qualified medical practitioners who have pursued prescribed courses of study. Graduates in Engineering are designated B.Sc. (Engineering), D.Sc. (Engineering) respectively. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O. **Pro-Chancellors**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., D.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.; His Honour Judge Shaw, K.C., M.A., LL.D. **Vice-Chancellor** and **President of the University**, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Registrar**, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. **Secretary**, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. Consult the *University Calendar* for fuller information.

### Wales.

**Wales, University of**, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4000 is allowed by the Treasury. Certain theological colleges are recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, considers and recommends for the approval of the Court the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The Medical Board deals similarly with the courses for the degrees in Medicine, and the Theological Board with the courses for the degrees in Theology. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in June 1909 was 549, and in September, 320. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal E. H. Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S., University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff; **Registrar**, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

### University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

**Cambridge.**—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth, Scarborough, and Southampton. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive

fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

**London University Extension Board.**—Number of courses, 1908-9, 193, for which there were 17,781 entries. Registrar, R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

**Oxford.**—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganized on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 136 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1374 lectures, distributed in 180 courses, were delivered. The number of students returned as being in regular attendance at the lectures was 22,237. Thirty-four lecturers and six class teachers were employed. Of the 180 courses delivered, 49 were in literature, 70 in history, 18 in natural science, 15 in art and architecture, and 27 in economics. During the year a system of tutorial classes in humane subjects has been entrusted by the Delegacy to a Standing Committee. Classes have been held in eight towns in economics and industrial history. Each class is limited in numbers to 30 students, and extends over a period of three years. It is proposed to hold the next biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1911. A vacation course for foreign students is now held annually. Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

#### UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

**Toynbee Hall** (Canon Barnett, M.A., President; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., Warden; C. R. Attlee, M.A., Secretary) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

**The Oxford House**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84.

**Cambridge House** was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133 and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. H. Elliott. A Mission House and Settlement at **Caius House**, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. S. C. Carpenter).

**Mansfield House**, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A.), was opened '90; accommodation for 14 resi-

dents. Men's Club, 143-5, Barking Road; Boys' Club, 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 120 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

**The Bermondsey Settlement**, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., is warden, in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

**The Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. Secretary, J. C. Mather, 101, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. Superintendent of Medical Mission, Miss Lovibond, M.B. Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks, Whyteleaf, Hon. Supt. Miss Burgis. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, C. R. Rogerson.

**The Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

**Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Study**, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

**St. Margaret's House**, Bethnal Green (Miss Harrington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

**The Women's Settlement in Canning Town**, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, Plaistow. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. Senior Resident Medical Officer, E. B. Holloway, M.B., B.S. Lond.

Women students of the Universities manage the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

**University College** was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. In order to bring about incorporation, it was found necessary to set free the whole of the College buildings for University purposes by removing the Boys' School to Hampstead, and to make certain financial and constitutional arrangements for this purpose a sum of £200,000 was subscribed. In order, however, to enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a much larger sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**Bedford Grammar School.** Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils, 820. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst and other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. Playing field of 30 acres; boating on Ouse. **Head Master, J. E. King, M.A.**

**Berkhamsted School, Herts.** Number of pupils, 450. Five boarding-houses. **Head Master, Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.**

**Birmingham, King Edward's School.** comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £53,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2800; 470 in high school for boys. **Head Master, R. Cary Gilson, M.A.** *Motto, Domine, Saluum fac Regem.*

**Brighton College, Brighton.** Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 220. **Head Master, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.**

**Charterhouse School, Godalming.** Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, about 30 Senior and 30 Junior. There are ten or more vacancies of each annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. **Head Master, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., B.D.** *Motto, Deo dante dedi.*

**Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire.** Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil (Head Master, W. M. Baker, M.A.), and the Modern. There is a Junior Department (Head Master, F. J. Cade, M.A.). Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. Pupils, 630. **Principal, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter, Esq.**

**Christ's Hospital.** Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. **Head Master, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.,** Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge.** With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents

or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 89 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 16 places in the Girls' School for orphan daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Montefiore," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. At the end of 1909 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 820 and the Girls' School 230. **Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street.**

**City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C.** Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in 1907-8 was 710. **Head Master, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. Secretary, Mr. A. J. Austin.**

**Clifton College, Bristol.** Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 630. **Head Master (vacant). Secretary, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, Spiritus intus alit.**

**Dulwich College** (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn, the Actor**, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 680. Nobody may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; School Secretary, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A. Motto, Detur Gloria soli Deo.**

**Epsom College.** Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen.

Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 20 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. **Head Master**, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. **Bursar**, W. S. Crossley; 15 assistant masters.

**Eton College**. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidans, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lytton, M.A. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

**Felsted School**. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

**Fettes College**, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

**Glenalmond**. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

**Haileybury College**, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

**Harrow School**. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., M.V.O. **Motto**, *Stet fortuna domus*.

**Lancing College**, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils 100. **Head Master**, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

**Leys School**, Cambridge. Founded in 1875, and incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 45 boys each, a chapel, laboratories, art school, tepid swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample

playing-fields. Boys may be received from 10 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. Fees 104 guineas, subject to rebate in certain cases. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. **Motto**, *"In fide fiducia."* **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

**Loretto School**, Musselburgh, now contains about 145 boys. The **Head Master** is A. R. Smith, M.A.

**Malvern College**, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

**Manchester Grammar School**. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 720 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

**Marlborough College**, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also a Modern School Exhibitions of £35 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 620. **Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A.

**Merchant Taylors' School**, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. **Sec.**, E. P. Hart, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

**Mill Hill School** (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and

Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, 260. *Motto*, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 700 members. **Head Master**, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., B.Mus.

**Radley College**, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 250 scholars. **Warden**, Rev. T. Field, D.D.

**Repton School**, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. **Pupils**, 359; 28 assistant masters. **Head Master**, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.

**Rossall School**, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held in March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master**, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.

**Rugby School**. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into *foundations* and *non-foundations*. Has, every July, 1000 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. **Pupils**, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. A. A. David, M.A. *Motto*, *Orando laborando*. There are two Home Missions, in London and Birmingham, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

**St. Paul's School**, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 151 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of 80 many *capitation* scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The *capitation* scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. **Pupils** 580. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto*, *Fide et literis*. **High Master**, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.

**Sherborne School**, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for *Huish Exhibitions* of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master**, Nowell Charles Smith. Clerk to Governors, Mr. James Douglas. *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

**Shrewsbury School**. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (of 58 acres) in '89. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 270. **Head Master**, Rev. Cyril A. Alington, M.A. *Motto*, *In latus si recte, ne labora*.

**Stonyhurst College**, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J. The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys.

**Tonbridge School** was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. **Governors**: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Four exhibitions of £75 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils**, 425. **Head Master**, C. Lowry. *Motto*, *Deus dat incrementum*.

**University College School**, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830—new buildings opened by their Majesties the King and Queen on July 26th, 1907—is completely *unsectarian*. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. **Pupils**, 450. *Motto*, *Paulatim*. **Head Master**, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. **Registrar**, Arthur C. Hull.

**Uppingham School**. **Archdeacon Johnson's School**, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 430 boys in the School and 31 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. **Head Master**, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.

**Wellington College** (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually, and a limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 517. *Motto*, "*Heroum filii*." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. **Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O., **Bursar**, P. Sherston.

**Westminster School**, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. **Foundations**, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The *Westminster Play*, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. **Head Master**, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, *Dat Deus incrementum*. **Bursar**, J. Tyson, B.A.

**Winchester College**, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for *foundations*, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. **Head Master**, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. *Motto*, *Manners makyth man*.

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

**Birkbeck College**, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The **Day and Evening Courses of Study** prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Economics, and Laws. There are well-equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, Botanical, and Metallurgical Laboratories. **Principal**, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit., M.A.; **Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body**, H. Wells Eames.

**City of London College**. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and modern and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical and physical laboratories and art studios. **Principal**, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary**, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

**Gilchrist Educational Trust**. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. **Secretary**, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. **Office**, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

**King's College, London**. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. The College is a School of the University of London in all the Faculties, and appoints two members of the Senate. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, arts, natural science, engineering, medicine, women's, civil service, and two schools. The College grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College."

The Department for Women is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the **Evening Classes**, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The **Civil Service Department** and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life; women are also prepared. During the Academic year 1906-7 there were 171 students in theology, 819 in arts and laws (43 matriculated), 754 in science and engineering (270 matriculated), 191 in medicine (61 matriculated), also 608 women. In addition to the above 2593 students, 1200 attended the lectures on Banking, 1353 were

in the Civil Service classes, 310 boys attended the school at Wimbledon Common, and 757 the Strand School: total under education, 6213. The whole College is under the supervision of the **Principal**, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

**The City and Guilds of London Institute** was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. **Patron and Visitor**, H.M. the King; **Chairman of Council**, Lord Halsbury; **Chairman of the Executive Committee**, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; **Treasurer**, George Baker; **Hon. Sec.**, Sir John Watney; **Asst. Sec.**, A. L. Soper. **Head Office**, Gresham College, E.C. The total income amounts to about £46,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) **The City and Guilds' Central Technical College**. See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(2) **The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury**, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83; the building and equipment has cost about £70,000.

(3) **The South London School of Technical Art**, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) **The Department of Technology**, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) **The Leather Trades' School**, in Bethnal Green Road, provides both day and evening classes for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leather-sellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

**Manchester College**, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all



members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. **Principal**, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Glasgow), D.Theol. (Jena and Geneva).

**Economics and Political Science, The London School of**, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the **British Library of Political Science**, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £300. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the **Secretary** of the School, Clare Market, W.C.

**Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.** Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

**Polytechnic, Regent Street.** With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in 1882 the old **Polytechnic**, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 600 classes weekly in upwards of 100 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal-work, engineering, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A **Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and is as successful as the latter. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is **President**, Mr. R. Mitchell **Director of Education**, and the **Secretary** is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. **Continental tours** are also a feature of the Institute, over 15,000 persons making use of them every year. They include

cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Holy Land, Egypt, etc.

**Preceptors, College of**, Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination (1) For teachers; (2) for pupils. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. **Visiting examiners** are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a **Professorship** (the first established in this country) of the **Science and Art of Education**; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. **Offices**, Bloomsbury Square. **Organ**, *Educational Times*. **Secretary**, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

**Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated).** Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The movement is under the control of a Council. **Principal**, Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc.; **Vice-Principal**, C. S. Buxton, B.A.; **General Secretary**, Bertram Wilson.

## ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and New Zealand. An International Committee exists.

The following Societies are established in London: **South Place Ethical Society**, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; **West London Ethical Society**, which meets at the Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. **Chairman**, Dr. Stanton Coit.; **South London Ethical Society**, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.; **Free Sunday Lectures** October to June inclusive, 7 p.m.; **St. Pancras Ethical Society** Spencer Hall, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. Clubs for young men and women in con-

nection with the above, meet on Wednesday and Tuesday evenings respectively, when Lectures and Discussions are held on Religious, Political, Scientific, and Literary subjects. **Hampstead Ethical Institute**, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage; **Emerson Ethical Brotherhood**, Earlsam Hall, Earlsam Grove, Forest Gate, E.; **Harringay Ethical Society**, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; **Greenwich Ethical Society**, Royal Hill Council School; **Fulham Ethical Society**, Fulham Palace Road, Council School; **Holloway Ethical Society** Grovedale Hall, Upper Holloway, N.

There are also Societies at Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall, Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmillis Road, Belfast), Hanley (Temperance Hall, Hanley), Chesterfield (Hon. Sec., W. Bown, 12, South Street, Chesterfield), Sheffield, Nelson (Gen. Sec., Mr. J. H. Husband, 22, Clifford Street, Nelson), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. P. Phillips, Grove Cottage, Gwladolgyarth, Merthyr), Manchester (207, Deansgate).

Many of the above societies are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies. **Central Office**, 10, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; **Secretary**, H. Snell.

# MEDICAL EDUCATION.

## THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

**Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.**—Beds 200, in-patients 2178, out-patients 23,226. Fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or in sessional payments as follows: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments, of 31 guineas and 30 guineas respectively. The following hospital appointments are open to students: clinical pathologist and bacteriologist, salary £150 per annum; curator and pathologist (annual), £100; assistant anaesthetist, £60; medical and surgical and obstetrical registrars (annual), £40 each; resident medical officer (annual), £100, with board and residence. Six house physicians, 6 house surgeons, and 2 resident obstetric officers, appointed each year on the recommendation of the committee after competitive examinations, are provided with board and residence in the hospital. Scholarships are awarded annually to the value of £500, including two University scholarships, value 50 guineas and 40 guineas respectively, gold medal, Huxley, Livingstone, Travers, "Dr. Green," and Pereira Prizes. **Dean, Frederick C. Wallis.**

**Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.**—Beds 608, in-patients 8733, out-patients 131,138. Fee, 30 guineas per annum; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. A residential college for students is connected with the hospital by subway. It provides accommodation for 60 resident students, and contains a dining-hall, reading-rooms, library of general literature, and gymnasium for the use of the residents and of the members of the students' clubs. There are five entrance scholarships. All appointments are given to students without extra payment, and according to the merits of the candidates, as determined by a committee of the medical staff. Eight assistant house physicians, 8 house physicians, 24 assistant house surgeons, 8 house surgeons, and 2 ophthalmic house surgeons are appointed annually. **School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.**

**King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.**—Beds, 224. The medical school gives instruction in all the subjects of the final or qualifying examinations of the Universities

and examining bodies. Students either enter the school at the commencement of their career—paying a composition fee, in which case they carry out their earlier studies at King's College University of London—or they enter when they have passed the examination in anatomy and physiology. A feature of the hospital is the complete system of tutorial instruction in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and gynaecology. The hospital and medical school are now being rebuilt at Camberwell, and students who enter now will complete their studies at the new hospital. The new building will give exceptional opportunities for clinical and pathological study both as regards general medicine and surgery, and also as regards departments for special diseases. Appointments open to qualified students are: clinical assistants in each special department, house anaesthetists, house physicians, house surgeons, house accoucheurs (14 annually), senior tutors and registrars in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics; Sambroke medical and surgical registrars and tutors. The hospital is thoroughly equipped with X-ray and photographic departments, clinical pathological laboratories and work-rooms, pathological museum, department for tutorial instruction in bandaging, application of splints, etc. The athletic clubs, students' medical and other societies, common room, etc., are under the management of the Clubs and Societies Union. The union has the use of a large ground at Worinwood Scrubs. Fees: Course for the final examinations either for the M.B., B.S. of the University of London, or for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 70 guineas; composition fee for the whole University of London course, 140 guineas; composition fee for the whole Conjoint course (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 135 guineas. Full particulars as to prizes, entrance and other scholarships, may be obtained on application to the **Dean, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.**

**London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.**—The largest general hospital in England; 922 beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only general hospital for East London—i.e. for 1,500,000 people—the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 14,781; out-patients, 242,870; accidents, 16,995; operations under anaesthesia, 16,615. Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 dressers, clinical clerks, etc., appointed every three months. All are free to students of the college. Holders of resident appointments have free board and rooms. Thirty-seven scholarships and prizes are given annually. Special classes are held for the University of London and other higher examinations. Special entries for medical and surgical practice can be made. Perpetual fee, 120 guineas. A reduction of 15 guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course. The new pathological institute and the laboratories and classrooms for bacteriology, public health, operative surgery, physiology, chemistry, physics, and

biology are now open. The Clubs Union athletic ground is within easy reach of the hospital. The Central, Metropolitan, and other railways have stations close to the hospital and college. **Warden, Munro Scott.**

**London School of Clinical Medicine.**—This school is attached to the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and is established to afford facilities for post-graduate medical education. There are 250 beds in the hospital, and every department of medicine and surgery is provided for. The laboratories are equipped with the latest modern requirements, and operative surgery forms a distinctive feature of the school work. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

**London School of Dental Surgery,** attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—The approximate cost of education for the diploma in dental surgery is: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £88 4s.; 4th year, £31 10s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. The new building of the Royal Dental Hospital, which was opened in 1901, is completely fitted with modern appliances, and the school portion of the building is thoroughly equipped for teaching purposes. The metallurgical laboratory is capable of accommodating a class of 60 students. Leading from this laboratory is a dark room for photomicrographic work and a room devoted to bacteriology. On the north side of this floor are the library and the histological laboratory; the latter is equipped for a class of over 50 students. The theatre has seating accommodation for 200, and possesses a projection lantern for the use of the various lecturers. In the teaching museum there is an excellent collection of specimens. There are a number of scholarships open to students. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the Dean.

**London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women,** 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London students: £165 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. Courses are arranged for the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the school. Students after qualification can hold at the Royal Free Hospital the posts of house physician, house surgeon, clinical assistants, anaesthetist and assistant anaesthetists, medical and surgical registrars, medical electrician, and museum curator; and at the Medical School the posts of demonstrators in the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and museum curator. They can also hold posts at the new Hospital for Women, which is officered entirely by medical women. The school buildings have been rebuilt in recent years, and there are well-equipped laboratories. There are residential chambers at 8, Hunter Street, with accommodation for 17 students, and the secretary can be consulted on the subject of other residences for students. There is a tennis club with a gravel court at the school, and there are hockey, boating, and other clubs. **Secretary, Miss L. M. Brooks.**

**London School of Tropical Medicine** (University of London).—This school is under the auspices

of his Majesty's Government, and is established in connection with the Albert Dock Hospital, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society. There are three sessions annually of three months each. A full curriculum is afforded for colonial medical officers, for officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Indian Medical Service, Navy, etc., and for private practitioners. The instruction is arranged so as to equip members of the medical profession who desire to practise in the tropics. About 150 students pass through the school annually. The Craggs Prize of £50 and the Hon. Edward John Stanley Memorial Prize of £60 are awarded annually. Women graduates are received as students. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

**Middlesex Hospital,** Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.—The hospital is situated at the top of Berners Street within easy access of the main railway stations, and about 5 minutes' walk from Oxford Circus. The hospital and medical school are fully equipped for the theoretical and practical teaching of all the subjects of the medical curriculum as required by the various examining bodies. The hospital contains 340 beds, including lying-in wards and special wards for children and for diseases of women. There is a wing devoted to cancer cases, which contains 38 beds in addition, and special research laboratories for the investigation of that disease. The bacteriological and chemical laboratories are recognised by the examining bodies for instruction for the public health diplomas. The electrical and X-ray department affords students opportunity for the study of these methods in the treatment of disease. There is an athletic ground within easy reach of the hospital in connection with the students' amalgamation clubs. Three entrance scholarships of £100, £50, and £25, open to general competition, and one of £50, open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, are offered for competition in September of each year. The Freer Lucas Scholarship, value £126, is awarded annually to students from Epsom College, and there is a scholarship value £50 awarded annually to students from New Zealand. There are also additional valuable scholarships and prizes open to students of the school amounting to over £300, and also valuable scholarships for the investigation of cancer. The composition fee for students taking the Conjoint diplomas (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.) is 135 guineas, and for students taking the London University degrees, 145 guineas; for the Dental diploma, 51 guineas. **Dean, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.**

**St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.**—Beds 744, in-patients 7615, out-patients 126,021. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. Extensive new buildings materially enhance the advantages of the hospital for medical study. The library and the chemical, physical, biological, and physiological laboratories have at their side a very large building, which includes club-rooms for the students' union, a writing-room, and luncheon and dining halls, new quarters for the resident staff, and an out-patient department and

accommodation for special departments of such large size as to be unsurpassed by any hospital in the kingdom. A second block of new buildings forms the pathological department, and includes large and well-equipped laboratories for clinical pathology, pathological histology, bacteriology, and chemical pathology. Within the precincts of the hospital there is a residential college for a large number of students. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually. A resident midwifery assistant, an ophthalmic house surgeon, and a house surgeon for diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, are appointed every six months, and are provided with rooms, and receive a salary of £80 a year. Two assistant anaesthetists are appointed annually, and receive salaries of £120 and £100 a year respectively. An extern midwifery assistant is appointed every three months, and receives a salary of £80 a year. **Dean, F. W. Shore, M.D.; Warden, G. E. Gask, F.R.C.S.**

**St. George's Hospital.**—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £31 10s. per annum; entrance fee 10 guineas. As the scientific and clinical parts of the medical student's curriculum are entirely separate, there is no longer any object in conducting the scientific courses upon hospital premises. The entire teaching and laboratories are therefore now devoted to purely clinical subjects, as in other Universities, to the great advantage of students in their fourth and fifth years of study. Arrangements have been made with the University of London for students who enter during the first, second, or third year of the curriculum as students of St. George's to carry out the necessary courses of instruction at either University College or King's College. Students therefore have the unrivalled advantages of the lectures and practical classes of these colleges of the University during the preliminary and intermediate portions of their studies, and then complete their course, without payment of any entrance fee, in a school entirely devoted to clinical work. The school possesses an amalgamation club, with well-fitted reading, smoking, and luncheon rooms on the hospital premises. Students have the advantage of a complete library of medical and scientific books. There are numerous scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions; two registrarships at £200 per annum; curatorships; house office open to qualified students without fee, and awarded according to merit. **Dean, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.**

**St. Mary's, Paddington, W.**—Beds 301, in-patients 4059, out-patients 23,995. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The department of physiology comprises a lecture theatre, separate laboratories for physical physiology, chemical physiology, and histology respectively, and smaller rooms for research purposes. The department for therapeutic inoculation is situated in the Clarence wing, and is under the personal direction of Sir Almroth Wright. Thirty-one beds for in-patients have recently been opened in connection with this department. The chemical laboratory provides accommodation for 36 students, and is fitted with every requisite for the study of practical chemistry, inorganic and organic. The physics laboratory has been fitted up to meet the requirements of the new regulations of the London University and the Conjoint Board. A large and well-appointed

pharmaceutical laboratory is situated in the Clarence wing of the hospital. A large laboratory class-room is provided for practical classes in biology. The library contains about 3000 volumes. The museum is situated in a separate block of buildings, between the hospital and medical school, which contains also the pathological and bacteriological laboratories. The students' club comprises a refreshment-room, and a smoking and reading room. An excellent athletic club's ground has recently been acquired at Park Royal, Acton. It is readily accessible, and will be ready for use shortly. The present athletic ground is situated at North Kensington. Six entrance scholarships are offered for competition annually in September. **Secretary, B. E. Matthews, B.A.**

**St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.**—Beds 561, in-patients 6783, out-patients 21,405; attendances 217,967. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students of the school. **Secretary, G. Q. Roberts.**

**University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.**—Beds 300, in-patients 3754, out-patients 51,369; attendances 133,263; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. The medical school is accommodated in a new building erected for the purpose, close to the hospital and opposite University College. Although primarily intended for students who have passed the early examinations, the school is open to students who have still the whole of their medical studies before them. It possesses a large library, and has set aside for its medical society four rooms for reading and recreation. University College Hall, Ealing, provides collegiate residence for about 40 men students. **Dean, H. Batty Shaw, M.D.; Secretary, L. R. Thomas.**

**Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.**—Over 200 beds. Fees for University of London course, 130 guineas, or 140 guineas, and 150 guineas by instalments; for that of the Conjoint Examining Board, 120 guineas in one payment, 130 guineas in two instalments, or 144 guineas in six; 50 guineas dental students; term, 5 to 7 years. There are many appointments and scholarships open to students of the school. The library, museums, and laboratories are well equipped. There are athletic, football, cricket, tennis, swimming, and students' clubs. By an arrangement with King's College the hospital staff is left free from the teaching of any but the final subjects. **Dean, E. Rock Carling, F.R.C.S.; Secretary, W. Frier.**

## HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The **National Union for Improving the Education of Women**, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the **Girls' Public Day School Company** (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the **Church Day Schools Company**, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

### Training Colleges.

The **Maria Grey Training College**, Salisbury Road, London, N.W., was founded by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in '78 for the training of women teachers in Secondary Schools and Kindergartens (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99; fees from £38 to £50 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women** was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood). This college is one of the institutions formally recognised by the Order in Council, Jan. 21st, 1902. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £75.

The **St. George's Training College**, for Women Teachers in Intermediate and Secondary Schools, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, including the University class of Education, 26 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The **L.C.C.'s London Day Training College** is attached to the University of London, and was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). A permanent college building has been opened in Southampton Row, W.C., with accommodation for 350 students.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: The **Avery Hill Training College**, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. The **Clapham Training College**, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 250. The **Graystone Place Day Training College**, Bream's Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. (London). Accommodation, 144. The **Fulham Training College** (London County Council), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 250. The **Moorfields**

**Training College** (London County Council), White Street, Moorfields, E.C. Principal, Mrs. S. J. Bannister, LL.A. Accommodation, 175.

The only college for "Two-Year Students" of either sex maintained by the L.L.C. is the **Islington Day Training College**, Offord Road, Barnsbury, N. Principal, Mr. T. F. G. Dexter, B.A., B.Sc. Lond. Accommodation, 320.

Application for admission should be made to the **Education Officer**, L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The **Day Training Department of Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, Esq., M.A.), has accommodation for 515 students (men and women). The course ordinarily taken extends over two years, a final examination, conducted by the University of London, taking the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Selected students are prepared for the Pass Degree in Arts of the University. Students nominated by the London, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £16 per annum. Hostels for women students are provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils, and by the National Society.

A training college was opened in 1902 at **Oherwell Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 50 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, 65 to 78 guineas per annum.

### Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

**Girton College** (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers 157 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, assistant vice-mistress, bursar and registrar, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance examinations are held at the College in the months of March and June, and scholarship examinations in March. Fee, £1. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000, etc., is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University and Intercollegiate lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of all charges) are £105 per annum.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '83, the Pfeiffer building in '93, and Kennedy buildings in 1906; a new Hall is in process of erection which will accommodate 50 additional students; 185 students, a Principal, 3 vice-principals and 17 resident tutors and fellows form the collegiate body. Various examinations qualify for admission. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable

prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bona-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

### Colleges at Oxford.

In Oxford the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the examinations for the degrees of B.C.L., of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and the School of Modern Languages, and the School of English), are open to women. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but no degree is conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street).

**Somerville College, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A., Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 85 students, 5 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. There is an entrance examination, and students are also expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers a diploma on all students who have taken a B.A. course with Honours under the conditions required from members of the University, and a certificate on those who have resided 3 years and have taken an Honours examination. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in March or April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Gilchrist Fellowship of £100 for one year is open to all women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and have taken First Class Honours, and a Research Fellowship of not less than £120 for 3 years has been awarded from time to time by the College.

**Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 57 students and 3 resident tutors.

Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. An extension of the Hall is in contemplation. Inclusive charges about £115 per annum.

**St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Moberly; Vice-Principal and tutor, Miss Jourdain; Librarian and Tutor, Miss Deneké; Tutor, Miss Ady), founded in '86. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £95 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for admission to University Examinations, and can be obtained on application to the Principal. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March.

**St. Hilda's Hall** (Principal, Mrs. Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95 and in 1909, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire to obtain a University education. Thirty-nine students are now in residence. The Hall fees are £75 per annum. Tuition fees depend upon course of study selected. For particulars apply to Principal.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the women's college and halls, and of the Society of Oxford Home-Students, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Council sits as a member of this Council (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford). For particulars as to Home-Students application should be made to the Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, South Parks Road, Oxford.

### Colleges in and near London.

**The Royal Holloway College, Egham** (postal address, Englefield Green), opened in '87, prepares for the London degrees in science and arts. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July, September and December, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All Scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are about 165 students, 19 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £100 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £12 a term. They must make special application for admission, and are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "school" of the London University, and has 17 "recognised teachers." Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins. Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

**Bedford College for Women, York Place, London, W.**, founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships, and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. It is a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Students may enter for separate classes, or

for: (1) a University course in Arts or Science; (2) a General course; (3) a Professional Training in Teaching (Head, Miss Mary Morton, M.A.); (4) a course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene; (5) the Art School (Mr. George Thomson). Fees for board and residence from 58 to 73 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. Special facilities are given to foreign students. There are about 300 resident and non-resident students.

**The Women's Department of King's College,** Kensington Square, W. (Vice-Principal, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., was entirely reorganised during 1904. A special course of Biblical study is arranged for during the session. Students in Divinity are prepared for the "Diploma in Theology" instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories. Matriculated students of the Women's Department rank as "internal" students of London University.

**Westfield College,** Hampstead, founded in '82 for the preparation of women students for the degrees of the University of London. A School of the University in the Faculty of Arts. Fifty-nine resident students received, each having two rooms. Candidates for admission must pass an entrance examination if they have not already passed the Matriculation or some equivalent. Entrance scholarships of from £40 to £50 a year for 3 years are offered at an examination held in May each year. Fees for board, residence and tuition, £105 per annum. *Mistress,* Miss Maynard; *Secretary,* Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College, London**, of the **Slade School of Art**, and of the **London School of Medicine for Women**, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Lindsay, M.A.) A Pfeiffer Fellowship and Scholarship, tenable at the Hall, are awarded each year. There is accommodation for 37 students.

The lectures and laboratories of **University College, London**, are open to women. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison. A register of boarding-houses is kept at the College for the convenience of students, but such residences are not under College control.

The **London School of Economics**, Clare Market, W.C. (see p. 123), provides teaching, and prepares women for examination in economics and political science, including commerce and industry. Fees £10 10s. per session.

The **School of Sociology and Social Economics**, 63, 64, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill), provides lectures and courses of training in both practice and theory. Fees for complete course, £10 12s. per session, £5 per term.

The **St. Paul's Girls' School**, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of Dean Colet (Trustees, the Worshipful Company of

Mercers), was opened in Jan. 1904 (High-Mistress, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

**St. Leonard's School**, St. Andrews; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks., are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

**Cheltenham Ladies College**, established 1854, incorporated 1880, prepares for the London B.A. and B.Sc. and other University Examinations. Tuition fees from 18 to 24 guineas a year. There are 15 boarding-houses, also **St. Hilda's College**, a residence for senior students. Boarding fees from 30 to 93 guineas a year. The College also comprises departments for the training of teachers, for foreign students, for music and art, and for domestic science. *Lady Principal*, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.

### Provincial University Facilities.

**Victoria University, Manchester**, confers its degrees upon women. *Miss Phoebe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Lit.*, is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence, and is Tutor for women students in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term. The **Victoria Church Hostel** for women students in the University Training College was opened Oct. 1904. *Warden*, Miss E. L. Broadbent, M.A.

The **University of Liverpool's** charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The **University Hall**, Fairfield, Liverpool (*Warden*, Miss M. C. Staveley) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students.

In the **University of Leeds** (charter 1904) all classes and laboratories are open to women. Fees for complete course of instruction about £16 to £25 per annum. Apply to the Registrar, *W. F. Husband, Esq., LL.B.* The University issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection.

The **University of Birmingham** grants degrees to women. There is a Hall of residence for 55 Women Students:—**University House**, Edgbaston Park Road. *Warden*, Miss S. M. Fry; *Sub-Warden*, Miss B. Orange.

The **University of Durham** grants degrees to women, except in Divinity. There is a women's hall of residence (*Principal*, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, *The Women's Hostel*, Palace Green). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. The **Durham College of Science** at **Newcastle-on-Tyne** (*Secretary*, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to women students.

The **University of Sheffield** grants degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, Medicine, and Law. There is a University Hostel for Women. The Tutor for Women is Miss M. J. Sorby.

### Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland the University of Dublin opens its degrees and teaching to women. Students are prepared at **Alexandra College** for the University of Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships of the value of £400 are awarded. *Lady Principal*, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.



Trinity College, Dublin, in 1904 opened all its degrees, teaching, and prizes in Arts and Medicine to women. In 1907 they were also admitted to the lectures, examinations and degrees in Law. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynn).

In Scotland the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Mrs. Neave, B.Sc. Lond.), opened by the University Sept. '96, accommodates 50 students. Fees for board and residence during winter and summer session, £45 to £75. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in Law, Science, and Medicine. Women are admitted to the Arts and Law classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Divinity classes are also open to women. Degrees are given to women in Science and Medicine, but most of the medical classes are not open to them. **Maasson Hall**, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, was opened in '97 for the accommodation of women students (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is open for students of all the faculties.

**Queen Margaret College, Glasgow** (Mistress, Miss Frances Melville, M.A.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine.

**Queen Margaret Hall** (Lady Superintendent, Miss Spens), with an average of 33 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per College year.

### Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £40 and under are competed for annually. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. There is a **University Hostel** for Women Students (Warden, Miss Hilda Lane, M.A.). Open entrance scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

**University College, Aberystwyth**, prepares for graduation in the faculties of arts, science, and law in the University of Wales, and includes most of the subjects required for the degrees of the University of London. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The **Women's Hostel** (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings) has rooms for 200 students.

### Medical Training.

Women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London, the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, England, the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of 16, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. In London clinical instruction is given at the Royal Free Hospital, and the practice and teaching are reserved for the students of the London School of Medicine for Women. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the University of London, the Royal Colleges of England, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the **London School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to students preparing for examinations in science. Students not intending to study medicine with a view to practise may, by permission of the Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September. There are eight sets of **students' chambers** at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C., for which application should be made to the Secretary and Warden, Miss Brooks, from whom also a list of lodging-houses in the neighbourhood can be obtained. Boarding-houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Miss Goodchild) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12 weeks), and at 18, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Miss Murray, L.M.B., B.S.).

## RELIGIOUS REVIEW.

There is no tendency in the religious thought of the present day more marked than an increasing dislike to dogma. The movement to exclude all dogmatic teaching from secondary and elementary schools is but one form in which this tendency is apparent; less conspicuous, but no less evident, is the manner in which subscription to creeds and denominational standards is being freely interpreted or altogether set aside. The present movement in the Church of England against the liturgical use of the Athanasian Creed is mainly due to its uncompromising dogmatism of statement. The growth of "undogmatic Christianity" is evidenced by the progress of the League of Progressive Thought and Christian Service, which repudiates all creeds. It seems probable that some of the force of this tendency is due to the spread of Ritschlianism, which discourages speculation on purely theological and abstract questions, and seeks to confine the attention of Christian thinkers to such practical realities as temptation, sin, and the need of strengthening the Church and spreading the Gospel. The tendency is wholesome enough in so far as it tends to simplify the complex dogmas of the past, but if it goes so far as to oppose all formulation of doctrine it amounts to a negation of Christian theology of every kind. Another new movement which has gathered force during the year is **Religious Idealism**, whose interpreter is Prof. Eucken of Jena, to whom was awarded the Nobel Prize in ideal literature. The distinguishing feature of his philosophy is that he does not limit its sphere to thought or conduct, but makes it co-extensive with life, and he teaches that life is the emanation of a universal Spirit. Therefore he holds that true life must be spiritual, that our best work is that which is done in co-operation with the Spirit, and that by means of this co-operation we participate in the divine energy, and thus enjoy communion with God. Though this interpretation has the defects that mark any purely idealistic philosophy, it is yet to be welcomed by Christian theology, because it promises to be available ally against the materialism that is so prevalent.

Reference was made last year to the fact that the resurrection of Christ is at present a focus of interest. It is not a little remarkable, however, to find what large admissions are being made by those who are considered orthodox defenders of the faith. The reality of the resurrection is indeed maintained as strongly as ever, but the fact is emphasised that it was spiritual and not material. Some, indeed, go so far as to say that there was no resurrection of the Lord's body, but only of His spirit. In doing this, however, they part company with the apostolic faith.

The altered relations between religion and science are plain from several recent books, of which Sir Oliver Lodge's "Man and the Universe" may be taken as an example. Not only is religion and theology treated with respect by men of science, but it is recognised that they have a place in life and thought that nothing else can fill, and that science should aid them. It is very doubtful, however, if the results of psychical research, so far as they have gone, do anything to help religion by establishing belief in a life beyond the grave,

or in the possibility of holding communion with the dead.

The **Convocations** of the Church of England have this year been of unusual interest and importance. In answer to the King's Letter of Business, a serious attempt is being made in both provinces to carry through a revision of the **Prayer Book**. The debates have shown, however, that some members recognise no need for revision, and that many more think that the present time is inauspicious. Indeed, it seems as though the whole project might be shelved but for respect for the Archbishop of Canterbury, on whose initiative action was taken. A large Committee was appointed in 1907 to consider the question of revision and to recommend alterations. This Committee appointed three sub-committees to deal with different parts of the Prayer Book. Each of these bodies has amassed a large amount of evidence, besides agreeing on many important recommendations. The first of these recommendations, however (to relieve the clergy from the obligation of saying the daily offices if hindered by a reasonable cause), was rejected in Canterbury Convocation by a majority of 20 votes. The second (providing that when the minister of a parish made changes in the conduct of the services unacceptable to parishioners, the matter in dispute should be decided by the Bishop) was adopted. The third (recommending that certain portions of the Psalter should be re-translated) was agreed to, with the addition that further change was advisable in the order of psalms to be read each day. A recommendation for the revision of the Lectionary was adopted unanimously, as was a rubric authorising the use of hymns, and one prescribing that instead of the Venite suitable invitations should be used for all festivals for which there was a Proper Preface. The Committee's recommendation on vestments occupied two entire sessions, and led to lively debate. It was to the effect that, as eucharistic vestments cannot be regarded as symbolic of any distinctly Roman doctrine, and as judgments against vestments are based on historical reasons open to doubt, they should be recognised as equally lawful with the surplice and scarf. The Committee's recommendation was rejected in favour of a resolution that, as any alteration of the Ornaments Rubric was undesirable in the present circumstances of the Church, neither of the two existing usages should be prohibited. In the York Convocation the question was debated with less heat, probably because the recommendation of its Committee was of a non-committal character, as it deprecated any alteration of the rubric. A further debate in the Canterbury Convocation was of the first importance. The Dean of Lincoln proposed that the use of the **Athanasian Creed** should be optional, and the Dean of Winchester made the radical proposal that the Creed should be printed (without the rubric) at the end of the Prayer Book, as an ancient document of the Church. The debate that ensued was closed by Canon Newbolt's impressive speech in favour of the present use. Finally, a motion was carried by a majority of 18 votes to the effect that provision be made for a shortened form of the Creed without the warning clauses.

Although the position of assistant curates in the Church of England has vastly improved during the last fifty years, there is still room for further improvement. With a view to this, there has recently been formed an **Association for improving the status of the Unbeneficed Clergy**. Its objects are to secure that the seniority of a clergyman shall be recognised, whether he is beneficed or not; that assistant curates shall have reasonable fixity of tenure and a larger share of initiative in parish work than is now allowed; that their remuneration shall be diocesan and not parochial; that all priests preferred to benefices shall have first served as assistant curates for several years; and that the unbeneficed clergy shall vote in convocation elections. The Secretary of the Association is the Rev. Barton R. V. Mills, 13, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

In attempting a **Reform of Church Finance** the Church of England has begun a difficult but most necessary task. At present its finances are chaotic, and every diocese and almost every parish has its own methods. The two Convocations have agreed in appointing a joint Committee to consider the position, administration, and mutual relation of the various funds raised for Church purposes by voluntary subscription, and the most effective means of using them so as to supplement the Church's endowments.

The **Congregational Union** of England and Wales has adopted a **Central Augmentation Scheme**, and so has struck a final blow at the old isolated independency which has so long been the fetish of English Congregationalism. The scheme aims at raising £250,000 for the support of congregations unable to pay their ministers a living wage. Such ministers, however, must be accredited by the Union, and reach a certain standard of scholarship and experience. It is hoped that this capital sum will be augmented by a yearly subscription of at least £10,000, and that a minimum salary of £120 will be guaranteed to every accredited minister. A somewhat similar scheme was brought before the **Baptist Union** at its autumn meeting in Reading, but was subjected to severe criticism, and postponed for further consideration.

An important **Methodist Convention** was held in October at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. Its members were 500 delegates representing the Methodism of the United Kingdom, which here for the first time assembled as one body. The Convention was mainly devotional, and dealt with topics of interest common to the various Methodist bodies. Although debarred from discussing the question of Methodist union, the effect of the Convention has been to bring the consummation a step nearer.

In Scotland a bold step has been taken towards **Scottish Church Union**. The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and of the United Free Church of Scotland have each unanimously agreed to enter into an unrestricted conference on union, and large and representative Committees have been appointed by each Assembly. The treatment of the topic has been worthy of its importance, and the attitude of both Assemblies was in harmony with their best traditions. It is plain that the step taken has given great satisfaction throughout Scotland, where there now exists a strong desire to end the unhappy divisions of Presbyterianism, and to prevent the spiritual and

denominational waste which at present results through opposition and overlapping. One result of the recent union of the Free and U.P. Churches has been to set in motion a process of amalgamation of small congregations. During the year 22 such unions were achieved, making a total of 68 since the union nine years ago.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland dealt with the novel practice of the **Individual Communion Cup**. Instead of receiving a common cup of which other communicants partake, the new practice is for each communicant to have a little cup for his own use. When the practice began, all the small cups were filled and placed on the communion-table before the prayer of consecration, but now it is customary in some cases to put a piece of bread and the small cup of wine before the service in each communicant's pew. On behalf of the innovation it is urged that it is in accordance with modern scientific knowledge. A Committee of the General Assembly presented a report on the subject, and the majority advised that while the use of the individual communion cup should not be recommended, neither should it be forbidden. The minority advised the prohibition of the novelty. After an excited debate a resolution was carried expressing the opinion that there was no good reason for departing from the ancient practice of the Church, and that the novel custom of using an individual cup was undesirable, but that the harmony of congregations should not be disturbed over such a matter, and that those who preferred the new custom might follow it.

The celebration of the **Calvin Quatercentenary** on July 10th, at Geneva, directed the attention of Protestants everywhere to the life and work of the great reformer. It is very remarkable to find that the part of Calvin's work which has survived unimpaired is that on which he laid the least stress, viz. his system of Church government; while his theology, which he regarded as of supreme importance, is not now accepted in its entirety by any Reformed communion in the world. During the last century, no Protestant communities have undergone such radical doctrinal changes as those which look back to a Calvinistic origin.

The death of Father Tyrrell removed the ablest and best-known exponent of **Modernism** in England. When the recent Papal Encyclical condemning Modernism was published, Father Tyrrell refused to retract his opinions, and was in consequence deprived of the sacraments. In this state he died, but although he made no recantation, he received the last rites of the Church, apparently with the connivance of the ecclesiastical authorities. The R.C. Bishop of Southwark (supported by Archbishop Bourne) refused to grant him Catholic burial, but the prayers of the Church were said "unofficially" at his funeral by the Abbé Bremond, a well-known French Catholic and author. It is a pathetic circumstance that Father Tyrrell, who was so loyal and devoted to the Church of Rome, and laboured incessantly on her behalf by word and pen in endeavouring to solve the doubts of her intellectual and scientific members, should die under the ban of that Church, and be refused Catholic burial. The report of the **Vatican Biblical Commission** on the historical character of the first three chapters of Genesis deals another blow at Modernism. Two of its eight declarations (the

sixth and eighth) allow that the Fathers may be followed by superimposing an allegorical interpretation on the literal and historical sense, and also that it is lawful to discuss whether the word "day" means twenty-four hours or an indefinite period of time. But the other declarations announce that it is not lawful to discuss the truth of the literal and historical sense of the narratives. The words must be received in their plain and obvious meaning, and the exercise of private judgment upon them is absolutely forbidden. These declarations do not of course possess Papal authority, but they are published with the knowledge and consent of the Pope.

By the judgment of the Court of King's Bench on May 18th the decision of the Dean of Arches was upheld in the case of *Bannister v. Thompson*. This case arose as a result of the *Deceased Wife's Sister Act* of 1907. Canon Thompson, of Eaton, Norfolk, refused to administer the Holy Communion to Mr. Bannister, a parishioner who had married his deceased wife's sister. The Dean of Arches decided that Canon Thompson's action was illegal, and in this judgment Justices Lawrence and Darling concurred, Justice Bray dissenting. In dealing with the argument that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was contrary to the law of God, Justice Darling observed that the Act of 1907 had altered "the law of God as declared by statute." Justice Bray dissented from the judgment of his two colleagues on the ground that Canon Thompson was expressly protected from punishment by the proviso of the Act that no clergyman should be punished for doing that for which he could not have been punished previous to the passing of the Act. Notice of appeal was lodged, and the case was in course of hearing in the Appeal Court when the ANNUAL went to press. It is significant to find that the Low Church party are prepared to acquiesce in the decision, while High Churchmen have received it with indignation.

Much public interest centred in a conflict between Canon Henson and the Bishop of Birmingham. The Canon was advertised to preach at the Digbeth Institute, a Nonconformist institution, on March 31st, and the Vicar of St. Gabriel's, in whose parish it is situated, wrote a protest against Canon Henson's intention. As the Canon refused to alter his decision, the Vicar appealed to the Bishop, who finally sent Canon Henson an inhibition, forbidding him to preach. The Canon disregarded the prohibition, and duly preached his sermon. A good deal of odium has been quite undeservedly incurred by the Bishop of Birmingham for his action, which has been described as intolerant and arbitrary. Such language would not be used if it were better understood that the Bishop did not inhibit Canon Henson because he was to preach at a Nonconformist service, but because he was intruding into another clergyman's parish against the protest of that clergyman. One result of the affair has been the introduction by Sir George Kekewich of a Bill to allow incumbents of the Church of England to invite Nonconformist ministers to occupy their pulpits.

The meeting of the Free Church Council at Swansea in March was in several respects of an unusual kind. It was evident that some of the leaders of the Council did not command

the confidence of the members, and that references to their timidity and inactivity were loudly applauded. The most extraordinary scene yet witnessed at a Council meeting took place when the Rev. Joseph Hocking, in an impassioned address on Roman Catholic progress, accused some of the leaders of playing into the hands of Romanists by voting against Mr. Corbett's Bill for the Inspection of Convents. At once the whole audience rose shouting for the names of the "traitors." It was with difficulty that the Chairman restored order by promising an investigation into Mr. Hocking's statements.

The Church Congress, which met this year at Swansea, was a notable success in numbers, enthusiasm, and public interest. The Bishop of St. David's presided, and in his address said that the greatest service the Church could render to modern thought was to set forth the scriptural proportion of faith as found in the Catholic Creeds, and to maintain the general necessity of the sacraments ordained by Christ to bring home to us the fact that the essence of Christianity is corporate personal union with Himself. As might be expected, the Bishop vigorously defended the Church in Wales from the attack made upon her in the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and concluded by declaring that "anything that would impair the spiritual efficiency of any Christian community in Wales would not be the gain of any other but the loss of all." One of the most interesting and certainly the most exciting meetings of the Congress was held on Oct. 6th, when the subject was Socialism. The Bishop of Truro gave a sympathetic exposition of Socialism, and maintained that any man might be a Socialist if he were first a Christian. Dr. Shadwell raised a storm of opposition and approval by his vigorous denunciation of Socialism as weakening the sense of moral responsibility, and inculcating class warfare and greed. Against him the Rev. John Wakeford maintained that Socialism was not a seditious temper, but a high principle of altruism. The Bishop of London, in a racy speech, tried to reconcile these divergent utterances by declaring that it was right to be dissatisfied with things as they are, and to provide equal opportunities for all; but that it was folly to assume that all men were equal, or that a man would become good merely because his conditions of living were improved. Another meeting of considerable interest was that in which *Christian Science* was discussed. A remarkably outspoken paper was read by Dr. S. Paget, who averred that the whole system was one of fraud, cruelty, and charlatanism.

The most serious feature in the religious work of the year in England is the decrease in membership reported from every quarter. The Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists have all to deplore a decline in their membership, amounting in the aggregate to several thousands. Statistics of the Church of England on this point are not yet available. The decrease in membership does not appear due to any growth of unbelief, but to the weakening of the sense of the obligations of corporate fellowship. Most of those who have lapsed from membership continue to reckon themselves as Christians, though they seldom go to church or chapel, and have no real connection with either.

# BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

| See.           | Bishop.                  | Ap-<br>pointed. | Income      | Bishop Suffragan and Title.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Dean.                                           |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Canterbury     | Davidson (Abp)           | 1903            | £<br>15,000 | { Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover.<br>Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of<br>Croydon.<br>Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Be-<br>verley.                                                                                                                            | Henry Wace, D.D.                                |
| York .. ..     | Lang (Abp) .             | 1908            | 10,000      | { Dr. Blunt, Bp. of Hull ..<br>Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of<br>Sheffield.<br>Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of<br>Stepney.<br>Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington<br>Dr. Ridgeway, Bp. of Ken-<br>sington.                                                      | A. P. Purey-Cust,<br>D.D.                       |
| London ..      | Winnington-<br>Ingram .. | 1901            | 10,000      | { Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst.<br>Bp. for British subjects in<br>North and Central Europe.<br>Dr. George Nickson, Bp. of<br>Jarrow .. [of Guildford.<br>Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp.<br>Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of<br>Southampton.<br>Bp. of Dorking | R. Gregory, D.D.                                |
| Durham ..      | Moule .. ..              | 1901            | 8,000       | { Dr. George Nickson, Bp. of<br>Jarrow .. [of Guildford.<br>Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp.<br>Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of<br>Southampton.<br>Bp. of Dorking                                                                                           | G. W. Kitchin, D.D.                             |
| Winchester     | Ryle .. ..               | 1903            | 6,500       | { Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp.<br>Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of<br>Southampton.<br>Bp. of Dorking                                                                                                                                                     | W. M. Furneaux, M.A.                            |
| Bangor ..      | Williams ..              | 1899            | 4,200       | { Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop<br>Chichester .. [Bp. None.<br>Birmingham .. [Bp. None.<br>Bristol .. Browne .. 1897<br>Carlisle .. Diggle .. 1904                                                                                         | Griffith Roberts, M.A.<br>T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. |
| Bath & Wells   | Kennion ..               | 1894            | 5,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Francis Pigou, D.D.                             |
| Birmingham     | Gore .. ..               | 1904            | 3,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. Barker, M.A.<br>J. L. Darby, D.D.            |
| Bristol ..     | Browne ..                | 1897            | 2,800       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | J. J. Hannah, D.D.                              |
| Carlisle ..    | Diggle ..                | 1904            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.                         |
| Chester ..     | Jayne .. ..              | 1880            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Bishop Earle, D.D.                              |
| Chichester ..  | Ridgeway ..              | 1908            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | H. D. M. Spence-<br>Jones, D.D.                 |
| Ely .. ..      | Chase .. ..              | 1905            | 5,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.                          |
| Exeter ..      | Robertson ..             | 1903            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | H. E. Savage, B.D.                              |
| Gloucester ..  | Gibson .. ..             | 1905            | 4,370       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | E. C. Wickham, D.D.                             |
| Hereford ..    | Percival ..              | 1895            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Lichfield ..   | Legge .. ..              | 1891            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. H. Davey, M.A.                               |
| Lincoln ..     | King .. ..               | 1885            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Bishop J. E. C. Well-<br>[don, D.D.             |
| Liverpool ..   | Chavasse ..              | 1900            | 3,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Llandaff ..    | Hughes ..                | 1905            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. H. Davey, M.A.                               |
| Manchester     | Knox .. ..               | 1903            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Newcastle ..   | Straton ..               | 1907            | 3,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Norwich ..     | (Vacant) ..              | 1893            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | H. Russell Wake-<br>field, D.D.                 |
| Oxford ..      | Paget .. ..              | 1901            | 5,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | T. B. Strong, B.D.                              |
| Peterboro' ..  | Carr-Glyn ..             | 1896            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Arnold H. Page, M.A.                            |
| Ripon .. ..    | Carpenter ..             | 1884            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | Hon. W. H. Fre-<br>mantle, D.D.                 |
| Rochester ..   | Harmer ..                | 1905            | 3,100       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | E. Lane, M.A.                                   |
| St. Albans ..  | Jacob .. ..              | 1903            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. J. Lawrance,<br>D.D.                         |
| St. Asaph ..   | Edwards ..               | 1889            | 4,200       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | S. Pryce, M.A.                                  |
| St. David's .. | Owen .. ..               | 1897            | 4,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | J. A. Smith, M.A.                               |
| Salisbury ..   | Wordsworth ..            | 1885            | 5,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. Page Roberts,<br>None. [M.A.                 |
| Sodor & Man    | Drury .. ..              | 1907            | 2,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Southwark ..   | Talbot .. ..             | 1905            | 3,500       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Southwell ..   | Hoskyns ..               | 1904            | 3,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | None.                                           |
| Truro .. ..    | Stubbs ..                | 1906            | 3,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | The Bishop.                                     |
| Wakefield ..   | Eden .. ..               | 1897            | 3,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | The Bishop.                                     |
| Worcester ..   | Yeatman-<br>Biggs ..     | 1904            | 5,000       | { Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.<br>Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of<br>Barrow-in-Furness ..<br>.. .. [Lewes.<br>.. .. [Lewes.                                                                                                                    | W. Moore Ede, D.D.                              |

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.  
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

## STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7770 are assistant curates. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1908 shows an increase of £514,502 on the previous year, which is partly due to the Pan-Anglican thank-offering. The respective amounts are:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £768,576.

Foreign Missions, £882,207.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £95,021.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £202,943.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £652,116.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy, with church collections and Easter offerings to subsidise clerical incomes, £857,170.

For elementary education, general mainten-

ance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £139,045.

School buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £223,814.

Sunday schools, £213,151.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,549,817.

For the support of the poor, £499,228.

For any other parochial purposes (religious or secular), £364,766.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,101,095.

Burial grounds, £26,004.

Endowment of benefices, £116,080.

Parsonage houses, £105,616.

The grand total amounts to £7,976,746, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1908. This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—e.g. the Bible Society.

### Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

|                                                  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Episcopal Sees . . .                          | 98,908     |
| 2. Cathedrals . . .                              | 192,460    |
| 3. Benefices . . .                               | 4,213,662  |
| 4. Ecclesiastical Commission . . .               | 1,247,827  |
| 5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3) . . . | 700        |
| Total . . .                                      | £5,753,557 |

## THE MOVEMENT FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control exists for the purpose of obtaining the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office is 16, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, David Caird.

The Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

A Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was introduced in 1895 by Mr. Asquith, when Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The Bill passed the second reading, and was in the Committee stage when the Parliament came to an end.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister, in a letter to Sir S. T. Evans, M.P., March 12th, 1906, said: "I adhere to the statement made by me before the election to the Welsh members through Alfred Thomas and Lloyd-George, that Welsh disestablishment remains an integral part of the legislative programme of the Liberal party and will be dealt with at the first available opportunity."

In pursuance of a pledge made on July 23rd, 1908, to a deputation of Welsh M.P.'s, Mr. Asquith, on April 21st, 1909, introduced another Bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales. The Bill of 1909 proposed that on Jan. 1st, 1911, all ecclesiastical corporations in the four Welsh dioceses should be dissolved. From that date no Welsh bishop would sit in the House of Lords; consequently the spiritual peers in that assembly would be reduced from 26 to 22. The ecclesiastical law would cease to exist in Wales as law, but the law, articles, rules and ordinances of the Church would operate by agreement. Full power was given to hold synods and conventions, and to form a Church representative body for the purpose of dealing with the government, doctrines, and property of the Church after disestablishment. The part of the Bill dealing with disendowment proposed to create three bodies for the purposes of administration. In the first place there were to

be Welsh Commissioners, whose functions would continue till Dec. 1915. Secondly, there was to be constituted a council for Wales, or central authority, consisting of members appointed by the councils of counties and county boroughs and of boroughs and urban districts of the required *minimum* population. Thirdly, there was to be a Church representative body which the disestablished Church would have power to create, and which the King might by charter incorporate with power to hold land. Of the ecclesiastical property which did not pass into the hands of the representative Church body, parochial property was to be applied according to schemes made by the county council for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or convalescent homes; for the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; for the provision of public halls, institutes, and libraries; for technical and higher education; and for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for which provision was not made out of public funds. Every scheme was to provide that one-tenth—a new form of tithe—was to be paid to the Council of Wales. This tenth and all other property in their hands would be ex-

pended in defraying the cost of the Act and upon higher education. It was obvious when the Bill was introduced that the state of Parliamentary business made its passage almost impossible. It was not even carried to a second reading, being withdrawn in June, with a pledge on the part of the Government that it should be the first measure introduced in the next session.

In June 1906 a *Royal Commission*, under Lord Justice Vaughan Williams as chairman, was appointed, "To inquire into the origin, nature, amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." *Secretary*, Mr. R. M. Thomas, Town Clerk, Carmarthen. Mr. H. Gladstone stated in Feb. 1909 that the Commission had held 93 sittings, and would, he hoped, be able to report before Easter.

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 6000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,175,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1908, amounted to £1,685,000, and the outgoings to £205,000. The net rental of £1,390,000, together with the income of £396,000 from invested funds, made the **total net revenue** carried to the Common Fund £1,786,000.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1909 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a *Pension Fund* for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. Besides those named above the *Commissioners* are: Earls Brownlow and Cawdor, Viscount Halifax, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley,

K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., Jas. Tomkinson, M.P., and A. H. A. Morton. *Secretary*, R. Carr Selfe. *Office*, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Fund:—

|                                                                     |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Annual payments to about 6000 benefices                             | £ 816,000         |
| Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates | 101,000           |
| Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.                           | 151,000           |
| Grants to meet benefactions and erect parsonage houses              | 128,000           |
| Capital set aside to meet new annual charges                        | 411,000           |
|                                                                     | <b>£1,607,000</b> |

**Charitable Bequests.** In their 56th Annual Report the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (*q.v.*) state that the number of new permanent charitable endowments made known to them in 1908 was 558, showing an increase of 124 on the figures for 1907. The total amount of benefactions for the year was £1,369,580, while the total for the previous four years was £4,700,059. The Church of England was the recipient of the largest share, the sum being £380,000, or about £179,000 more than the total for the previous five years. The amount of "relief in money or kind" was £124,443, or £40,000 less than in 1907, but medical charities received £150,000 more (£363,206), and charities for "public purposes" £50,000 more (£52,932). "Miscellaneous" charities received £271,000, as compared with £400,000 in 1907. The Commissioners comment on the variety of the objects included under this heading. They include a "free tea party and concert" for the inhabitants over 70 years of age of a certain borough; a yearly dinner for aged poor; a home for lost dogs and cats; and a caretaker for a burial ground.



## MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1908-9, £93,291 12s. *od.* Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Oussa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1908-9 summarised (excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society) show the following results: missionaries, 180; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 136; stations and sub-stations, 1119; evangelists, 677; baptised, 1392; number of members, 20,379; day-school teachers, 1365; Sabbath-school teachers, 898; day-scholars, 21,578; Sabbath-scholars, 14,976. **Mission House**, 19, Farnival Street, Holborn, E.C. **Treasurer**, Edward Robinson, Esq., J.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, A. H. Baynes, Esq., F.R.G.S.; **General Secretary**, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.; **Home Secretary**, Rev. J. B. Myers; **Organising Secretary**, Rev. J. Cornish.

The Church Missionary Society, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 562; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 9914; native adherents baptised, 320,971; catechumens, 34,862; native communicants, 99,579; schools, 2626; scholars, 156,803. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See Advt.)

The London Missionary Society was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1908-9, £198,283 (including £40,172 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia, and Papua. A general summary shows that the Society has 295 European missionaries and 6865 native agents; 84,826 Church members and 295,530 native adherents, while they conduct 1744 native schools, with 73,639 scholars. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

**Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid**

of the. Established 1817. There are over 212 stations. The annual expenditure is about £90,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 100,000; day schools over 280, with over 28,000 scholars; 130 Sunday schools, with 20,000 scholars. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions.** Founded 1847. Total income, 1908 (not including £4500 raised on the mission field), £38,248; expenditure, £33,100. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampore Boalia and Naogaon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria. (Jewish Mission: income £2767, expenditure £3201, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Fifty European missionaries are engaged, of whom 14 are medical and 4 are lay teachers, besides 33 lady missionaries, of whom 3 are fully qualified lady doctors, besides 44 native pastors, 336 native evangelists and teachers, and 342 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 10,300 communicants at the end of 1908, being an increase of 300 during the year; and there were 6618 baptised children. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.** The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1909, were as follows: General Fund, £12,661 17s. 7d.; African Fund, £7822 13s. 9d.; making a total of £20,554 11s. 4d. **Secretary**, Rev. Arthur T. Guttery, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. **Treasurer**, Sir W. P. Hartley.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 878 ordained missionaries, including 13 bishops; and of these 309 are labouring in Asia, 246 in Africa, 43 in Australasia and the Pacific, 181 in North America, 69 in the West Indies and South America, 30 (chaplains) in Europe and 50 Lay missionaries. There are nearly 200 women missionaries at work in Asia and Africa. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1908 was £204,666. **Office**, 15, Tufton St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

**Universities' Mission to Central Africa.** Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 118 English members and 334 trained native teachers. There are four chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, and on Lake Nyasa. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in 1908 from the Home districts amounted to £128,037, Ireland £3849. Foreign districts £22,859, Mission House receipts £3856, special with miscellaneous receipts £26,572, together making a total of £187,173. The expenditure for 1908 including the deficiency of 1907 was £185,988, in addition to £4078 reserved, making a total of £190,066, resulting in a deficiency of £2,893 on current account. The Foreign Missions of the

Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, China,

South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Churches and preaching-places, 3492; missionaries, 636; other paid agents, 4399; unpaid agents, 11,867; full Church members, 116,494; on trial for Church membership, 27,029; scholars, Sunday, 111,488, Day 112,304. **Centenary Hall**, 17, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

## OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

**Additional Curates Society.** Established 1837. Helps to maintain more than 1300 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £55,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1908, £63,390. **Secretary**, Rev. Canon Pettit, M.A., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

**Bible Society, The British and Foreign.** was established in 1804, and by 1909 had issued over 215,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 418 languages and dialects. Expenditure 1908-9 £237,041. The Society has thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom there is a staff of 900 colporteurs. **Bible House**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **Secretaries**, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

**Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction** (18780), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Christian Evidence Society.** Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. **President**, Archbishop of Canterbury; **Sec.**, Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. **Offices**, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

**Church Army.** A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1888, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. The **Evangelistic Department** (Sec., Mr. Davey) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 69 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Evangelists' Training Home**, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; **Publication Department**, 14, Edgware Road; **Mission Sisters' Training Home**, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; **Printing Works**, Oxford; **Training Home** **Mission Hall**, Cumberland Mews, W.; **Church Army West-end Church**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. **The Social Department** (Hon. Sec., Colin F. Campbell, Esq.) tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the farm colony at Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. **Headquarters**, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; **Hon. Chief**

**Secretary**, **Prebendary Carlile**; **Hon. Treasurer**, W. F. Hamilton, Esq., K.C. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys dealt with yearly; over 50 per cent. of all received turn out well. There are **Boys' Homes**, **Girls' Homes**, **First Offenders' Homes**, and **Inebriate Homes**. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons**. The **Houseless Poor Society** (founded in 1819) is now carried on by the Church Army, which also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Depôts." (See Advtd.)

**Church Association, The.** Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. **Organ**, *The Church Intelligencer*. **Chairman**, Capt. Cobham; **Secretary**, Henry Miller. **Offices**, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Church Emigration Society.** Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and through its representatives abroad promotes the welfare of emigrant Members of the Church of England at their destination. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Mary K. Grimes, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (founded 1843). There are 429 local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute provides educational appliances for teachers and scholars, conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers, trains and assists in the work of teaching, and assists the clergy of poor parishes with grants of publications and material. **Secretary**, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; **Offices**, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Church House**, Dean's Yard, Westminster. Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '86, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, forty-five rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and as committee rooms, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall**, the meeting-place of the House of Laymen. There are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. **Membership** of the

Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Churchmen's Union.** Founded '98, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary**, Rev. W. Manning, M.A., S. Andrew's Vicarage, Leytonstone. **President**, Sir C. Thomas Dyke-Acland, Bart., Taunton.

**Church Pastoral Aid Society.** The oldest Home Missionary Society in the Church of England. Makes grants to provide curates, scripture readers, and lady workers in the largest and poorest parishes in all dioceses of England and Wales. Number of workers now supported, 1124. Income, 1909, £65,699. **Sec.**, Rev. T. C. Chapman. **Offices**, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

**Church Reform League.** Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. **General Sec.**, Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office**, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Dissenting Deputies.** These are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of the "Three Denominations." **Chairman**, J. Massie, Esq., M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec.**, Alderman A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**English Church Union.** Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. **Organ**, *The Church Union Gazette*. **President**, Visct. Halifax. **Sec.**, H. W. Hill, Esq. **Offices**, 31, Russell Square, W.C.

**Evangelical Alliance.** Founded 1846, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel; for the defence of religious liberty, the upholding of the Evangelical faith, etc. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec.**, H. Martyn Gooch. **Office**, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**Evangelical Continental Society.** Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France,

Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec.**, Rev. George H. Giddins. **Offices**: 11, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

**Free Church Boys' Camps** (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). **Hon. Sec.**, A. H. Griffiths, Upperton High Schoof, Eastbourne.

**Lord's Day Observance Society**, 18, Buckingham St., W.C. **Sec.**, Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.

**Metropolitan Free Church Federation.** Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President**, Rev. W. Cuff; **Treasurers**, Sir R. W. Perks, M.P., and Montagu Holmes, Esq. **Secretary**, Rev. William Thomas. **Office**, 18A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

**National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.** Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The fourteenth Annual Council was held at Swansea in 1909, and about 900 councils and 50 district federations were there represented. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President**, Rev. Evan Jones; **President-elect**, Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A. (Birmingham); **Treasurers**, Mr. George Cadbury, Sir R. W. Perks, M.P., Sir J. C. Compton Rickett, M.P.; **Sec.**, Rev. Thomas Law. **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**Nonconformist Choir Union.** The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." **President**: E. Minshall. **Secretary**: Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.

**Protestant Reformation Society.** Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. F. B. Johnston, M.A. **Sec.**, Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. **Offices**, 57, Berners Street, London, W.

**Queen Anne's Bounty** was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed

by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1908 the grants amounted to £28,848, in respect of 171 livings, and the benevolences received to £30,599. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,210,000. **Secretary and Treasurer**, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu; **Office**, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Religious Tract Society**, instituted 1799, incorporated 1899, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 266 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 permanent members, half the committee being members of the Established Church and half Nonconformists. **Offices**, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

**Simeon's Trust**, **The**, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of Kings, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath; Canon Stuart, of Canterbury, and Canon Denton Thompson.

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge**. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains, a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants from April 1st, 1908, to March 31st, 1909, £44,565 14s. **ad.** **Secs.**, Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Accountant**, Mr. H. Edward Scott. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

**Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the**. Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £25,000. **Registrar**, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.; **Office**, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

**Sunday School Union**. Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has an Extension Lecturer and three trained Lady Teachers engaged in promoting modern methods in organisation and in teaching; a **Teachers' Training College**, with examinations both for teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22

Sunday-school missionaries on the continent of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India, and a Secretary in China for the China Sunday School Union; it issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the **International Bible Reading Association**, **Boys' Life Brigades** and **Girls' Life Brigades**, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (*i.e.* among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. **Organ**, *Sunday School Chronicle*. **General Sec.**, Rev. Carey Bonner; **Hon. Secs.**, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. **Head Offices**, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (**Publishing and Retail Depts.**), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Three Denominations, The**, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. **Chairman**, 1909-10, Rev. J. Head Thomson, B.D., **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. T. Eynon Davies; **Permanent Clerk**, Mr. John Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.

**Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour**. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1909 there were 70,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 4,000,000. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. **Offices**, Williston, Leytonstone, London, N.E.

**Young Men's Christian Associations**. The work of these Associations was established in London in 1844, and is designed to promote the religious, social, intellectual, and physical well-being of young men. There are now 7823 associations existing in more than 40 countries, with an enrolled membership of 821,200. **Headquarters of National Council**: "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, London, W.C. **President of the National Council**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird. **Treasurer**, R. L. Barclay. **Secs.**, W. H. Mills and F. Howe. **Foreign Department**: **Chairman**, W. H. Seagram; **Treasurer**, I. F. Victor Buxton, J.P.; **Sec.**, Oliver H. McCowen, LL.B. **Addresses**: London, Central Association (founded 1844), has its headquarters, temporarily, at 316, Strand, W.C., during erection of new building in Tottenham Court Road. **President**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; **Treasurer**, F. A. Bevan, J.P., D.L.; **Sec.**, Clarence Hooper. Over sixty other Associations in larger London. **Birmingham**, Dale End: **Sec.**, Henry Whitwell. **Manchester**, Aytoun Street (temporarily): **Sec.**, A. K. Yapp. **American Headquarters**, 124, East 28th Street, New York. Well-equipped Associations exist in all larger centres in the British Colonies.

**Young Women's Christian Association**, has more than 400,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 102,500, including nearly 15,000 in London. **Head Offices**, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The **World's Y.W.C.A.**, organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.

# THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

## Statistics.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,750,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,300,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3616, serving 3577 parochial and district churches, situated in 1103 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster, which has more suffragan sees than any other province in the world), with 15 suffragans, 3 auxiliaries and 1 coadjutor; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1909 was 3635, with 1750 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 558, with 390 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 14,000,000 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops and 90 bishops, about 15,700 priests, about 12,500 churches and chapels, and 1,350,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,810,000 Roman Catholics, 41 archbishops and bishops, about 4000 priests, and 3350 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world, it may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith.

## Roman Catholic Bishops.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

### England and Wales.

#### Province of Westminster.

| NAME.                                       | DIOCESE.              |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop) . . . | Westminster.          |
| Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.) . . .           |                       |
| " " Edward Isley . . .                      |                       |
| " " George A. Burton . . .                  |                       |
| " " R. Collins . . .                        | Birmingham.           |
| " " William Gordon . . .                    | Clifton.              |
| " " J. R. Cowgill (Coadj.) . . .            | Hexham and Newcastle. |
| " " Thomas Whiteside . . .                  | Leeds.                |
| " " Richard Lacy . . .                      | Liverpool.            |
| " " John C. Hedley . . .                    | Middlesbrough.        |
| " " Fredk. W. Keating . . .                 | Newport.              |
| " " Robert Brindle . . .                    | Northampton.          |
| " " Charles Graham . . .                    | Nottingham.           |
| " " John Baptist Cahill . . .               | Plymouth.             |
| " " W. T. Cotter (Auxil.) . . .             | Portsmouth.           |
| " " Louis C. Casatelli . . .                |                       |
| " " John Vaughan . . .                      | Salford.              |
| " " (Auxil.) . . .                          |                       |
| " " Hugh Singleton . . .                    | Shrewsbury.           |
| " " Peter Amigo . . .                       | Southwark.            |
| " " Francis Mostyn . . .                    | Menevia in Wales.     |

## Scotland.\*

| NAME.                                       | DIOCESE.               |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop) . . . | St. Andrews and Edinb. |
| Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop) . . .   |                        |
| Rt. Rev. Æneas Chisholm . . .               | Glasgow.               |
| " " John Smith . . .                        | Aberdeen.              |
| " " Angus MacFarlane . . .                  | Argyll and the Isles.  |
| " " William Turner . . .                    | Dunkeld.               |
|                                             | Galloway.              |

\* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

## Ireland.

### Province of Armagh.

| NAME.                                                            | DIOCESE.               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland . . . | Armagh.                |
| Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . .                                      |                        |
| " " P. McKenna . . .                                             | Ardagh & Clonmacnoise. |
| " " Charles McHugh . . .                                         | Clogher.               |
| " " John Tohill . . .                                            | Derry.                 |
| " " Henry O'Neill . . .                                          | Down and Connor.       |
| " " Andrew Boylan . . .                                          | Dromore.               |
| " " Laurence Gaughran . . .                                      | Kilmore.               |
| " " Patrick O'Donnell . . .                                      | Meath.                 |
|                                                                  | Raphoe.                |

### Province of Dublin.

| NAME.                                                        | DIOCESE.              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland . . . | Dublin.               |
| Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.) . . .                          |                       |
| " " James Browne . . .                                       | Ferns.                |
| " " Patrick Foley . . .                                      | Kildare and Leighlin. |
| " " Abraham Brownrigg . . .                                  | Ossory.               |

### Province of Cashel.

| NAME.                                        | DIOCESE.           |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop) . . . | Cashel.            |
| Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . . .                 |                    |
| " " Thomas O'Callaghan . . .                 | Cloyne.            |
| " " John Mangan . . .                        | Cork.              |
| " " Michael Fogarty . . .                    | Kerry and Aghadoe. |
| " " Edward O'Dwyer . . .                     | Killaloe.          |
| " " Denis Kelly . . .                        | Limerick.          |
| " " Richard Sheehan . . .                    | Ross.              |
|                                              | Waterford.         |
|                                              | and Lismore.       |

### Province of Tuam.

| NAME.                                   | DIOCESE.                |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop) . . . | Tuam.                   |
| Rt. Rev. John Lyster . . .              |                         |
| " " John Clancy . . .                   | Achonry.                |
| " " Thomas O'Dea . . .                  | Clofert.                |
| " " John Conmy . . .                    | Elphin.                 |
|                                         | Galway and Kilmacduagh. |
|                                         | Killala.                |

## THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,082,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 586,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 95,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 220,304; Italy, 35,617; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5729; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 3476; Sweden and Norway, 4554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8213; Belgium, about 4000; Bulgaria, 33,717. Total in Europe, about 8,760,585. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 377,410; Africa, 392,482; the Americas, 1,512,107; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,059,987 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 80,300.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £36,991 in relief during 1906 to 6418 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O. The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). A new movement, styled the Jewish Religious Union, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End

only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is the *Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite Universelle" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.; Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The Zionist Movement, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement.

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the British Government's offer of land in East Africa (which was declined by the Zionist Congress in 1905 as involving an abandonment of the aim of regaining Palestine), and others who hold the same views, have in consequence of the decision of the Congress formed the Jewish Territorial Organisation, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The Jewish Colonisation Association (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

A Religious Census of the World has been published by the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau, according to which the adherents of the principal religions are thus distributed:

|                   |             | Per cent. of total. |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Christians . . .  | 534,240,000 | 34.6                |
| Mohammedans . .   | 175,293,000 | 11.4                |
| Jews . . .        | 10,360,000  | .7                  |
| Confucians . . .  | 300,000,000 | 19.4                |
| Brahmins . . .    | 214,000,000 | 13.8                |
| Buddhists . . .   | 121,000,000 | 7.8                 |
| Other Religions . | 185,420,000 | 12.2                |

World population . 1,544,510,000

## CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

**Actors' Benevolent Fund** (£7224), C. I. Colston, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**Additional Curates' Society** (£62,750, not including legacies £4214), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

**After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane** (£1054), H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes** (£13,970), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

**Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (A.P.S. £1511, Almshouses £555), J. H. Behan, Hon. Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

**Alexandra Orphanage** (see Orphan Working School).

**Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's** (£416), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: two in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Waltherton Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

**Architects' Benevolent Society** (£1100), Percival Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

**Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£601), Col. S. D. Cleeve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£1500), Percy Edsall, 149, Strand, W.C.

**Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£5308), D. H. Gordon, 3, Charles St., St. James's Square, S.W.

**Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£64), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

**Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£3134), Howard E. Mullins, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

**Asylum for Fatherless Children** (see Reedham Orphanage).

**Baptist Union Publication Dept.** (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section) (£232), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

**Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association** (£234,488), Geo. Code, Hon. Sec., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

**Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1525), G. W. Bates, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

**Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£1100), exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. B. H. Gerrans, 72, Finsbury Pavement.

**Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children** (£2350), Lieut. L. Menzies, R.N., 61, Stamford St., S.E.

**Biggs's Charity to Printers** (£542), Joseph Mortimer, Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

**Blind Association, British and Foreign**, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902; founded 1868. Secretary-General, 206, Great Portland St., W.

**Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the, Upper Norwood, London.** Estab-

lished March 2nd, 1872. Patrons, Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Principal, Sir Francis J. Campbell, LL.D.; Lady Superintendent, Lady Campbell.

**Blind, School for the Indigent, Leatherhead.** The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead. (See advt.)

**Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£2844), G. Larnar, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society)** (£4651), M. H. Embley, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

**British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£41,488), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E.

**British Home and Hospital for Incurables** (Ordinary £10,002, Legacies £14,826), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

**British Medical Benevolent Fund** (Ordinary £4476, Legacies £1348), W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

**British Orphan Asylum** (£12,600), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

**Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£2711), Mrs. Jones, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

**"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man** (£1521), Sec., C. Farley Trenerry, B.A., D.Sc., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.

**Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£1846), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

**Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£4380), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.

**Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£4624), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.

**Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£1735), Lt.-Col. Cecil Troughton, J.P., Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

**Charity Organisation Society** (£22,689), C. S. Loch, D.C.L., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

**Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£2400), E. Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

**Children's Aid Society** (£5467, including Legacies £575), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund, The**, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per



child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 43,000 children annually. **Treasurer**, The Earl of Arran; **Secretary**, W. R. L. Blakiston; **Office**, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Children's Fresh-Air Mission**, The, was established in 1882 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1908, 3224 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 70,763 children. **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell; **Secretary**, Mrs. Percival; **Office**, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

**China Inland Mission** (£84,111), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

**Christian Literature Society for India**; founded 1858; Income £11,900; issues for the year, 1,576,000 volumes in nine languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. G. Patterson, Sec., 9, Duke St., Adelphi. (See advt.)

**Church Association** (£10,713), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Church Building Society** (Incorporated) (£6998), Joseph Monday, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Extension Association** (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs (£41,674); Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

**Church Missionary Society** (£423,325), Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M.A., Hon. Sec.; 14, 16, 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

**Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (otherwise known as *Waifs and Strays*) (£107,737), now maintains annually 105 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4000 children. Since its formation 14,700 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)

**Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£3532), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

**Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£8270), Rev. Albert C. Kestin, Sec., 56, Haymarket, S.W.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (general fund £1634), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

**The Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated), £49,540, has for its basis co-operation on equal terms between non-abstainers and abstainers. It aims at the suppression of intemperance and the reformation of the intemperate. Half a million children in Bands of Hope. Some of the methods:—The Police Court Mission working in 358 courts; the Racecourse Mission; the Missions to Hop-pickers; Homes for Inebriates of slender means; Labour-yards, Shelter Homes for lads and girls; Refreshment Tents at Agricultural Shows, etc. G. A. Thompson, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster. (See Advt.)

**Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund**, London Committee in Aid (£991). The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 20, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

**Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£65,699), Rev. J. C. Chapman, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

**Church Penitentiary Association** (£1349), Hon. Sec., Rev. T. G. Cree; Sec., C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£7593), John West, The National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

**Church Training College for Lay Workers** (£1705), Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-02, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

**City of London Truss Society for Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom** (£3701), W. K. Taunton, 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

**Clergy Orphan Corporation** (£7889 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

**Clergy Seaside Rest, Margate** (£1648). Applications to the Rev. Dr. Pryor, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Margate. Subscriptions to F. H. Jona (London Corresponding Secretary), 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

**Colonial and Continental Church Society** (£42,808), Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., Assistant Sec., Rev. F. H. W. Taylor, M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

**Colonial Missionary Society** (Incorporated) (£6711), Rev. D. Burford Hoake, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (£15,388), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Schools** (£18,526), H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

**Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** (£3837), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund** (£7429), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund** (£1677), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy** (£28,466), Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**Country Towns Mission** (£4082), G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

**Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls** (£1924), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 19A, Marylebone Rd.

**Curates' Augmentation Fund** (£11,206), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

**Deaf and Dumb Association for Oral Instruction of**, Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Director, Geo. Sibley Haycock.

**Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute** (General Fund £1912, Trust Fund Account £1239), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

**Earlswood Asylum** (£23,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

**East London Church Fund** (£21,060), Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. (See advt.)

**East London Fund for the Jews** (£2475), Rev. H. Heathcote, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.

**East London Industrial School** (£5272), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Brookbank Rd., Lewisham, Kent.

**East London Nursing Society** (£2319), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

**East London Provident Association** (£2650), Percy G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

**Female Mission to the Fallen** (£468), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

**Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools** (£7750 including Legacies), estab. 1841, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home. 130 Boys are in training as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners. Earl of Aberdeen, President; F. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

**Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England**, including **Women's Missionary Association** (£33,500, Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

**Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£4350), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

**Gardner's Trust for the Blind** (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

**George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools** (£1295), Col. R. Hayne, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel, E.

**German Society of Benevolence** (£3670), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

**Gibraltar Mission to Seamen** (£1968) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 15, Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.

**Girls' Friendly Society** (£5650), Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W. (Telephone 2521, Victoria Telegrams, "August," London.)

**Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (estab. 1833) (£2387), C. B. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

**"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End Working (The National Memorial)** (£7870), Michael L. Melville, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

**Governesses' Benevolent Institution** (General Fund, £12,833; Annuity Fund, £11,117; Provident Fund, £6403), A. Wesley Dennis, 32, Sackville St., W. Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Asylum, Chislehurst.

**Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society** (£2618), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

**Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£1656), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

**Hetherington's Charity to the Blind** (£7940), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

**Home and Colonial School Society** (£17,838), Hon. Sec., Thos. Robertson, Wood Green, N.

**Home Arts and Industries Association**. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). Secretary, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

**Home of Rest for Horses** (£3473), J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

**Homes for Little Boys**, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£14,823), Percy Roberts, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

**Homes for Working Boys in London** (£7225), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**Homes for Working Girls in London** (£12,100, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

**Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women** (£1266), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Home Teaching Society for the Blind** (£1467), Miss E. M. Bainbridge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

**House-boy Brigade** (£2801), Superintendent, J. W. Budd, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Houseless Poor Asylum** (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

**House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London** (Expenditure £1207), Secs., George Cowell, F.R.C.S., and John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

**Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£337), Ronald E. Bill, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

**Indigent Blind Visiting Society** (£3612), 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association**, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

**Infant Orphan Asylum** (£15,853), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington** (£945: this is made up of subscriptions, donations, dividends, rents, and patients' payments). Mrs. G. Howse, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

**Invalid Children's Aid Association, London** (Incorporated) (£5824), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 206, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

**Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund** (£2663), General W. M. Lees, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. (See advt.)

**Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor** (£4962, Expenditure £4918), A. Duboisset, Sec., 2, Carlton St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**Kyrle Society**, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1876. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, and Warrington. Hon. Sec., J. B. Hodge. Office, 2, Manchester St., W.

**League of Charity included in Church Extension Association** (g.v.), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Pk. Rd.

**League of Universal Brotherhood and Native Races Association**, Dr. Chas. Garnett, Hon. Sec., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

**Liberator Relief Fund** (£5803), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See Advt.)

**Licensed Victuallers' Asylum** (subscriptions £6370), Charles J. Weston, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

**Licensed Victuallers' School** (£5716), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

**Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiery Institution and Cottage Homes** (£12,465), J. W. Stuttle; Offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

**London Aged Christian Society** (£1657), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

**London City Mission** (£65,023), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

**London Diocesan Home Mission** (£4717), Rev. Canon C. V. Child, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**London Diocesan Penitentiary** (£2877), H. C. Tatham, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

**London Domestic Mission Society** (£1226), Rev. H. Gow, B.A., 3, John St., Hampstead.

**London Female Guardian Society** (£3018), W. Edwin Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

**London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution** (£4955), W. J. Taylor, 202, Euston Rd.

**London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund** (£6628, including £1174 Legacies), D. Macaskill, Sec., Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

**London General Porters' Benevolent Association** (£7152), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

**London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society** (£4426), A. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

**London Medical Mission** (£2222), Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane, F.R.G.S., 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

**London Mendicity Society** (£1177), W. Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**London Orphan Asylum** (Watford) (£12,703), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C.

**London Philanthropic Society** (£4500), A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

**London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews** (£45,786), Sec., Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., and Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes** (£2976), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

**Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage** (£20,956), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

**Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants** (£7668), Miss Maria Poole, 66, Denison House, 204, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

**Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum** (£1245), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

**Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association**, Sec., A. F. Dickin, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, E.C.

**Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association** (£2859), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund** (Mansion House) (£80,181), Sir E. Hay Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

**Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor** (£1509), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

**Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society**, 10, Free-grove Road, Caledonian Road, N. Sec., C. H. Chadwick.

**Midway Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions** (ordinary £20,349), Supt.-Capt. F. L. Tottenham, Conference Hall, Midway Park, N.

**Missions to Seamen** (Incorporated with Thames Church Mission) (£54,029), Sec., Stuart C. Knox, Assistant Sec., Wm. Edwards, 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**National Anti-Gambling League** (£1392), Hon. Sec., John Hawke, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis.** The first Sanatorium, at Benenden, Kent, will accommodate 200 patients. Cost of maintenance of a bed for one year, £65. **Chairman**, Mr. C. H. Garland; **Sec.**, Mr. H. Seagrave. **Office**, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

**National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.**—The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. During 1909 a Tuberculosis Exhibition was successfully organised, and was opened by the President of the Local Government Board in the Whitechapel Art Gallery. **Chairman of Council**, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; **Hon. Sec.**, Dr. J. J. Perkins. **Office**, 20, Hanover Sq., W.

**National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes.** Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. **Office**, 10, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

**National Association of Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund** (£2126), J. Aubrey Rees, 24, Bedford St., W.C.

**National Benevolent Institution** (£15,589), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)

**National Blind Relief Society** (£5145). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. **Rev. G. Pullin-Thompson**, The Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

**National Children's Home and Orphanage** (£64,455), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E.

**National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys** (£3136), Mr. E. Carlos Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

**National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls**, Ham Common, Surrey (£2486). **Sec.**, George Randall.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children** (Incorporated 1904) and *Arethusa and Chichester* Training Ships (£32,000). **Joint Secs.**, H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. (See advt.)

**National Society for Epileptics** (£6535). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. **G. Penn Gaskell**, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children** (£81,701), **Patrons**, T.M. the King and Queen. **Robt. J. Parr**, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor** (£27,747), **Talbot Baines**, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

**National Society for the Protection of Young Girls**, Princess Louise Home (*children under 15*) (no votes required) (£2719), **Sec.**, Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Saville St., W.

**Newspaper Press Fund.** **President**, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; **Treasurer**, Sir Edward Russell; **Sec.**, J. P. C. Coats, **Office**, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

**Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution** (£4649), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses** (£1450 from interest on Invested Fund; payments by probationers, variable), H. Bonham Carter (Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital), S.E.

**Open-air Mission** (£4233), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

**Orphanages of Mercy** (including Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and Lady Adelaide Home and St. Michael's Home, Clevedon) (£4581), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

**Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage**, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. **Secretary**, Alexander Grant; **Office**, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

**Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys** (£9778), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

**Poor Clergy Relief Corporation**, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£12,821), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

**Post Office Orphan Homes** (£4409), W. R. Lovell. Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

**Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation** (£12,888), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

**Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children** (£4321), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

**Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks** (£15,692), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside, S.E.

**Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund** (£3734, special one-tenth share of profits from Members' Policies in connection with the Quinquennial Valuation, £2180), John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C.

**Provident Surgical Appliance Society** (£1998), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society** (£43,070), Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

**Railway Benevolent Institution** (£78,180), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

**Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society** (£13,977), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

**Reedham Orphanage** (£5241), J. Rowland Edwards, 99, Cannon St., E.C.

**Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated)** (£2563), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

**Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** (£25,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

**Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys** (£2721, Legacy £135), W. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 11 and 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. (See advt.)

**Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution** (Ordinary £9595), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

**Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb** (£4278), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St., W.

**Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society** (Schools Redhill). **Office**, 58, Gracechurch St.; **Sec.**, Capt. R. H. Evans.

**Royal Blind Pension Society** (£11,023), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

**Royal Caledonian Asylum**, Bushey, Herts (£6190), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

**Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows** (£3605), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

**Royal Female Orphan Asylum** (£6852), Brough Maltby, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Royal Female Philanthropic Society** (£932), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

**Royal General Theatrical Fund** (£3800), C. J. Davies, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

**Royal Literary Fund**. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister. The Fund has £58,510 invested, producing an income of £1,840, besides rents and other receipts. **Patron**, H. M. the King; **President**, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; **Sec.**, A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

**Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons** (£47,572), P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

**Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** (£41,087), J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

**Royal Masonic Institution for Girls** (£35,335), R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

**Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage** (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarresbrook (£7400), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

**Royal National Lifeboat Institution** (£73,388), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

**Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen** (£37,153), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

**Royal Naval Benevolent Society** (£5924), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

**Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society** (£1259), H. Kestell-Cornish, Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

**Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind**, Upper Norwood (£11,512), Sir F. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

**Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation** (income, £42,210), **Sec.**, Col. J. S. Young, M.V.O., 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

**Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army** (£7127), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., 95, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.

**Royal School for Deaf Children, Margate** (formerly Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor) (£11,487), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

**Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters** (£4307), Miss K. M. Todd, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

**Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners** (£2447, exclusive of prisoners' money), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** (£40,000), Capt. G. L. Derriman, Gen. Sec., E. G. Fairholme, Lit. Sec., 105, Jermyn St., St. James's. (See advt.)

**St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children** (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

**St. Mary's Girls' Club**, Union St., Southwark, S.E., and **St. Mary's Home of Rest**, Herne Bay (£566), Miss Olive Chichester, 85, Union St., S.E.

**School for the Indigent Blind**, Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799 (£14,980), Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

**Scripture Readers and Irish Society** (£4000), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W.

**Seamen's Christian Friend Society** (£2480), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

**Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children** (£1738), Sec., Mrs. Birt, Myrtle St., Liverpool.

**Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society** (£23,408), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools**, Dublin, benefiting 1000 children. Hon. Secs., The Misses Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin. (See advt.)

**Société Française de Bienfaisance** (£1702), Rev. L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

**Society for Irish Church Missions** (£14,898), E. W. Allden (Lay), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

**Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms** (established 1839) (£922), John Wood, Hon. Sec., 21, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.

**Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace** (£2300), Dr. W. Evans Darby, B.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

**Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day** (£1314), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 18, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Society for the Relief of Distress** (£1620); Legacies, £200, Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

**Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men** (£3766), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

**Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children** (£4688), C. Stuart Thorpe, 205, Great Portland St., W.

**Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children**. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1220 in 1908, or nearly one-third of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Chairman of Committee**, Mr. Edmund Ives; **Secretary**,

Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. **Offices**, 205, Great Portland Street, W.

**Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes** (£3067), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association**, Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

**Soldiers' Daughters' Home**, The Royal (£6218), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

**Soliciers' Benevolent Association** (£9500), J. T. Scott, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**South American Missionary Society** (£36,880), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

**Southwark Diocesan Society and South London Church Fund** (£15,401), Sec., Charles Clarke, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society** (£3370), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

**Stockwell Orphanage** (£17,082), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

**Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc.** (about £800), Major Napier E. Chesney, Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

**Sunday School Union (The)** (£8630), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

**Surgical Aid Society** (£25,280), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

**Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs** (£7000), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

**United Kingdom Benevolent Association** (£52,343), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

**United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund** (£9,183), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

**Universal Benevolent Society** (£3180), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

**Universities' Mission to Central Africa** (£39,012), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

**Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Neccessitous Children**, Russell Hill, Purley (£15,974), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission** (£17,073). Founder, J. A. Groom, "The Crippleage," Sekford St., Clerkenwell, E.C. (See advt.)

**Widows' Friend Society** (£1330), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P.; J. H. Swinburn, F.C.I.S., 28, Basinghall St., E.C.

**Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society** (£26,367), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, and Mrs. Firth, Secs., King's Chambers, Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.

**Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children**, Dr. G. de G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Westminster, S.W.; Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

**Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England)** (£55,646), Rev. C. H. Stileman, M.A. Sec.; H. L. Hebbert, Lay Sec.; Miss Mulvany and Miss A. M. L. Smith, Central Assoc., Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

**King Edward's Hospital Fund for London** was founded in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1908 was £2,520,303. The awards have amounted to £989,576, and the invested funds, including gifts to capital, amount to £1,609,635. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been over 400. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Hon. Treas.**, Lord Rothschild; **Hon. Secs.**, Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., and Mr. Fredk. M. Fry; **Sec.**, Mr. H. R. Maynard. **Offices**, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

**The League of Mercy.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund, etc., by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £116,000 to the London Hospitals, and made grants to Provincial Hospitals to the amount of £5476. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" has been instituted by H.M. the King, Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order, as a reward for distinguished personal service. **Grand President** and **Lady Grand President**, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. **Hon. Secretaries**, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.S., M.P., Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O. **Hon. Registrar** of the Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.M.G. **Secretary**, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., **Offices**, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

**The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund** is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1908 amounted to £29,547, and donations, etc., amounted to £289, the whole being divided amongst 205 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. **Offices**, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. **Sec.**, Mr. A. W. Davis.

**The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund** was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1907-8 was £80,181. **Secretary**, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

**Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease** (£5826), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

**Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£2286), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases** (£31,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

**British Lying-in Hospital** (£2039), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

**Cancer Hospital, The (Free)**. No letters of admission required (£9005, Legacies £14,587), F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. See advt.

**Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£2210), Harry R. S. Druce, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£4526), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Charing Cross Hospital** (£20,507, Ordinary £15,833, Extraordinary £13,764), Walter Alvez, Agar St., Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

**Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£4440), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

**Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£2770), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

**City Dispensary** (£899), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St., E.C.

**City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£11,010), H. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

**City of London Lying-in Hospital**, established 1750 (£9203), R. A. Othwaite, 102, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

**East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£6638), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

**Evelina Hospital for Sick Children** (£7000, Legacies £1540), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

**Finsbury Dispensary** (£1045), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

**Foundling Hospital** (£25,799), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

**German Hospital** (£12,787), Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

**Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London** (£1648), Secretary, James Attfield, Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

**Great Northern Central Hospital** (£13,155), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N.

**Guy's Hospital** (£62,870, and £32,550 Extraordinary), H. Williams, Clerk, Office, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

**Hampstead General Hospital**, the local hospital for Hampstead (with which is amalgamated the North-West London Hospital) (£7040), George Watts, Hon. Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

**Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£39,256), Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

**Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£1189), Frederick Hayter, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

**Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** (£4033), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

**Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated)**, (Ordinary £3783), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

**Hospital for Sick Children, The (Ordinary £15,473, Extraordinary £8716)**, Stewart Johnson, 499, Great Ormond St., W.C.

**Hospital for Women** (£7024), Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

**King's College Hospital** (Ordinary £16,200, Extraordinary £14,779), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £5713, Rescue Home £1704, Male Hospital £2473)**, R. Edwin Eddison, Harrow Road, W.

**London Fever Hospital**, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£10,884), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

**London Homoeopathic Hospital** (£8148), E. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

**London Hospital (Ordinary and Extraordinary income, £140,735)**, E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

**London Skin Hospital** (£1127), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

**London Temperance Hospital**, for the medical and surgical treatment of patients without

the use of alcohol as ordinarily prescribed (Ordinary income, £8272, Expenditure £10,501), A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W. (See advt.)

**Magdalen Hospital** (£4786), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

**Metropolitan Dispensary** (£883), H. C. Davis, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

**Metropolitan Hospital** (£13,949), J. C. Buchanan, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

**Middlesex Hospital** (Ordinary 20,593, Extraordinary £8421), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, St. Marylebone.

**Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest**, Hampstead and Northwood (£17,456). William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

**National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart** (Ordinary £2519, Legacies £144, Building Fund £409), H. Wood, 32, Soho Square.

**National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial)** (Ordinary £9878, Extraordinary £7699), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley, Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby, Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. See advt.

**North London or University College Hospital** (Ordinary £16,784, Expenditure £28,522), J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A., Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

**North-West London Hospital** (amalgamated with the Hampstead General Hospital) (£1831), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

**Paddington Green Children's Hospital**, London, W. (£4966), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

**Poplar Hospital for Accidents**, East India Dock Road, E. (£12,835), Percy Rogers, B.A.

**Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital** (£5245), Arthur Watts, 101, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children** (£10,508, Expenditure 11,838, Deficit on the year's working £1300), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E.

**Royal Dental Hospital of London** (£6346), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£4370), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

**Royal Free Hospital** (£9327, Legacies £605), Conrad W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest**, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£5281), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. See advt.

**Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney)** (£18,086, Legacies £26,570), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. See advt.

**Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital** (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£11,049), R. J. Bland, City Rd.

**Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle**, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£12,426, Deficit £775), E. Morgan, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for the Deformed** (£7951), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W. See advt.

**Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital**, Margate (£9368), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women** (£6108), G. Watson Smyth, Acting Hon. Sec., Waterloo Road, S.E.

**Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (Ordinary £2020, Legacies £3485), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

**St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (£70,233), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

**St. George's Hospital** (Ordinary £26,030), Supt. and Res. Med. Officer, G. E. Friend, Sec., H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

**St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£4651), Geo. A. Arnaudin, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C. Patients seen every afternoon from 2 to 4 and every evening (except Saturday) from 6 to 8.

**St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases** (£4798), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

**St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum** (£3875, Expenditure £4471), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

**St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor**, Broadstairs, (£4962), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

**St. Mary's Hospital** (£20,952), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

**St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases** (£4265, Expenditure £5165), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

**St. Thomas's Hospital** (Ordinary £57,784), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E. (See advt.)

**Samaritan Free Hospital for Women** (£5510), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

**Seamen's Hospital Society** (£20,338), P. I. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

**Victoria Hospital for Children** (£8732), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

**West London Hospital** (£16,305), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

**Westminster Hospital** (£16,751), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

**The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.** The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing. The number of Commissioners is now reduced to three. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. C. A. Cook, Chief Commissioner; A. F. Leach and C. P. Trevelyan, M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear, Office, Ryder Street, St. James's.



## SOCIETIES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

**Accountants and Auditors, Society of.** Incorporated in 1885. **President,** Harry Lloyd Price. **Secretary,** James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.

**Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of.** Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. **President,** Algernon Osmond Miles, F.C.A., 28, King Street, Cheap-side, London, E.C.; **Secretary,** Hon. George Colville; **Solicitors,** Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. **Hall and Offices,** Moorgate Place, E.C.

**Actors' Association,** 10, King Street, W.C. **Sec.,** Charles Cruikshanks.

**Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland.** Constituted 1856, incorporated 1868. **President,** James John McLauchlan; **Secretary,** John W. Thomson; **Assistant-Sec. and Librarian,** John Forsyth. **Hall and Library,** 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

**Actuaries, Institute of,** Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. **President,** George Francis Hardy; **Hon. Secs.,** J. E. Faulks, B.A., W. P. Phelps, M.A.; **Assistant-Sec.,** S. H. Jarvis.

**Alliance Française, Fédération des Comités des Îles Britanniques.** The **President** of the Federation is Prof. A. V. Salmon, 54, Western Elms Avenue, Reading. **Secretary,** M. F. Novion, 32, High Street, Croydon.

**Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.** The Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which were founded respectively in 1837 and 1839, with aims very similar in character, of protecting and advancing the interests of enslaved and oppressed native races, were amalgamated in 1909, under the title of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. **Patron,** H.M. the King; **Journal,** *The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend*; **President,** Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; **Chairman,** Rt. Hon. Lord Monkswell; **Secretary,** Travers Buxton, M.A. **Office,** 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

**Apothecaries, Society of.** Water Lane, Blackfriars. **Clerk,** A. M. Upton; **Sec. to Examiners,** Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

**Architects, The Society of.** Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has 1000 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. **Office of Secretary:** Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.

**Architectural Association, The** (London). Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The **Royal Architectural Museum**, open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1800; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. **Sec.,** D. G. Driver, F.C.I.S., **Office,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

**Art Masters, The National Society of.** 13, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. **President,** F. V. Burridge, A.R.C.A.; **Secretary,** Francis C. Ford, M.A.

**Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated).** There are eleven provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or

under the "Practice" qualification. **President,** Arthur Gordon Watney, London. **Secretary,** Charles Harris. **Offices,** 34, Russell Square, W.C.

**Bankers, Institute of.** Founded in '79, it has in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies nearly 8000 adherents: viz., 386 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, about 2000 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and over 5500 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. In 1909 there were 3489 candidates at 409 centres. **Offices,** 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. **President,** Frederick Huth Jackson. **Secretary,** Ernest Sykes.

**British Constitution Association.** Instituted Nov. 18th, 1905, "to resist Socialism, to uphold the fundamental principles of the British Constitution—personal liberty and personal responsibility, and to limit the functions of governing bodies accordingly." **President,** Lord Balfour of Burleigh; **Hon. Sec.,** W. V. Cooper. **Office,** 23, Charing Cross, S.W.

**British Medical Association.** The Association numbers more than 20,000 members. There are 38 branches in the United Kingdom, and 33 Colonial branches. Annual subscription, 25s. **Organ,** *British Medical Journal*. **Financial Secretary,** Guy Elliston. **Offices:** 429, Strand, London, W.C.

**Builders, Institute of,** 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. **Sec.,** T. Costigan.

**Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of.** **Office,** 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

**Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom.** Formed 1860, incorporated '75. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership consists of 118 chambers of commerce. **President,** Lord Brassey; **Secretary,** Sir E. W. Fithian. **Offices,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Chartered Institute of Secretaries,** Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Membership over 3300. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. An Employment Register is kept. **Organ,** *The Secretary*, monthly. **Sec.,** Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. **Offices,** 65, London Wall, E.C.

**China Association, The,** is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Sec.,** H. C. Wilcox; **Office,** 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

**China League, The,** was formed by Members of Parliament and others interested in the Far East in 1900. **Hon. Secs.,** Messrs. A. R. Burkill

and G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; Sec., Mr. E. G. Wall; Office, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Cold Storage and Ice Association.** Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers, which are published in the Association's "Proceedings." The annual subscription is one guinea, and half a guinea for associate members. There are over 100 members and associates. President, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. T. Brown, B.Sc.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard; Office, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated,** was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (Secretary, H. G. King. Office, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by an Executive Council, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. Hon. General Secretary, Fred Coysh, 42, Weston Park, Crouch End, London, N.

**County Councils Association.** Secretary, G. M. Harris. Office, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

**Dental Association, British,** 19, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., Norman G. Bennett.

**Directors' Institute of.** Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906; membership over 1300. Directors of or Trustees for Companies are eligible as Fellows (F.I.D.). President, The Duke of Argyll, K.T.; Chairman of Council, Judge Bompas, K.C.; J.P.; Sec., W. Arthur Addinsell, F.C.A. Office, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance.** Secretary, James A. Stacey; Office, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

**Efficiency League,** founded 1903, "to raise the standard of duty among public servants." President, Arnold White; Hon. Sec., W. H. Chanley; Office, Board-room, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester.

**Engineers, Junior Institution of.** Pres., Eng. Vice-Admiral Henry J. Fram, C.B. Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S., 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Fire Brigades Union, National.** President, Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; Hon. Sec., Augustus Hill, Union Bank Chambers, Bedford.

**Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of,** was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the various **Bondholders' Committees** associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate **Bondholders' Committees** affiliated to the Corporation. The Council

funds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The **ordinary expenditure** of the Corporation averages between £9000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. President, Lord Avebury; Vice-President, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Secretary, J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

**Fruitarian Society.** President, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Harley Street, W.; Office, 145, New Kent Road, S.E. Hon. Sec., Ernest Clifford.

**Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated),** 39, Victoria Street, S.W. President, James W. Helps, M.Inst.C.E.; Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

**General Medical Council.** Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. Registrar for England—H. E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. President, Donald MacAlister, M.D. Office, 299, Oxford Street, W.

**Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated.** Founded 1897, incorporated 1907. Holds examinations and grants certificates (recognised by L.C.C. and other educational authorities) to teachers of Physical Education. Hon. Sec., T. Williams, 25, Chalcraft Road, Lee, S.E.

**Highways Protection League.** Aims at retaining a maximum speed limit for motor cars, and obtaining for local authorities the power to impose lower limits in towns and villages, etc. Secretary, L. H. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

**Horological Institute, The British,** has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. Secretary, James Savidge. Office: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

**Howard Association, The** (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. Secretary, Thomas Holmes. Office, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

**Humanitarian League, The,** founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. Hon. Sec., Henry S. Salt. Office, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

**Irish Industries Association, Royal**, for the promotion of Irish industries and the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. **Offices**, 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

**Iron Trade Association, British**, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles McLaren, Bart., K.C., M.P.; **Secretary**, C. J. Fairfax Scott, M.A.

**Journalists, The Institute of**, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. There are 2500 members, organised in 50 districts and sub-districts. The Annual Conference in 1909 was held at Plymouth. Mr. J. E. Woolcott, of London, was elected President for 1908-9. **Secretary**, Herbert Cornish. **Hall**, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

**Land Association, Central**. Formed in 1907 to strengthen the power and influence of Agriculture in Parliament; to combine all those who are interested in the land, as owners, land agents, occupiers, or otherwise to advance the interests of the agricultural community; to form County Committees to co-operate with the Central Committee in London, and to issue a programme of the immediate needs of the agricultural community. A lengthy programme has already been prepared by the Association. **President Executive Committee**, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. **Chairman**, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. **Sec.**, W. A. Haviland. **Office**, Dacre House, Westminster, S.W.

**Land Law Reform Association**. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. **President**, J. Martin White, J.P. **Hon. Secretary**, James Rowlands, M.P., 21, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**Land Nationalisation Society**, established '21. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. It advocates that all land should be assessed on its true value, not on its rental, and that either the State or local authorities should have larger powers of compulsory land purchase on the basis of the assessment. Embodying these two objects, **The Local Authorities (Taxation and Purchase of Land) Bill** was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on Feb. 5th, 1904, and again in March 1905, March 1906, May 1907, and in 1908. A resolution embodying the Society's "Tax and

Buy" policy was approved by Parliament on April 10th, 1907. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. **President**, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Joseph Hyder. **Offices**, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

**Law Association** (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. **President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. **Sec.**, E. E. Barron.

The Law Society was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of 40 ordinary and 10 extraordinary members. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 8700. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall, a common room opened by the King in 1904, and a library of upwards of 47,000 volumes. The Society takes charge of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, express or implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. **Secretary**, S. P. B. Bucknill; **Offices**, Bell Yard, W.C.

**L'Entente Cordiale**, founded in 1898, has about 750 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. **Chairman**, A. Barton Kent, 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.

**Liberty and Property Defence League**, The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. **Federated** with the League are about 220 **Defence and Protection Societies**, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman**, Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices**, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

**London Municipal Society**. The Society is established to maintain and promote the effective and economical working of the existing system of London government, so that the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Boroughs

may make the best possible use of their municipal privileges and powers, and that the important duties assigned to the London County Council may be performed to the utmost public advantage. It urges the necessity for adequate control of capital expenditure and for strict economy in general administration; advocates a uniform system of municipal accounts and an audit conducted by qualified and independent auditors, as recommended by the report of the Select Committee on Municipal Trading, 1903; holds that the primary duty of a municipal body is to perform services which are essential to the whole community, and cannot be provided with equal advantage by private enterprise; that a municipal body ought not to prejudice the efficient and economical performance of such services by undertaking trading enterprises which involve excessive demands upon the time of its members and the purse of the ratepayers; advocates the reform of the Municipal Franchise in order to secure votes for limited liability companies and other incorporated bodies paying rates; and opposes the growth of Municipal Socialism. **President**, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; **Chairman** of Council, Capt. H. M. Jessel; **Hon. Sec.**, Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, L.C.C.; **Sec.**, W. G. Towler.

**London Reform Union**. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the policy of the Progressive Party on the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. **Chairman**, Mr. R. V. Harcourt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Sec.**, Mr. F. W. Galton. **Offices**, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C. Telephone 1972 Central.

**Marine Engineers Institute of**, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. **President**, James Denny. **Hon. Sec.**, James Adamson.

**Medical Defence Union**. Established to promote honourable practice; to suppress unqualified medical practice; to defend members when attacked on matters involving professional principle; and to advise generally members on all professional medico-legal matters. **General Sec.**, A. G. Bateman, M.B. **Office**, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

**Medical Education and Registration, General Council of**, 209, Oxford Street. **President**, Sir Donald MacAlister, M.D.; **Registrar**, Henry E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.

**Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated)** of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. **Secretary**, William A. Lawton.

**Metropolitan Public Gardens Association**. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, encouragement of outside window gardens in poor localities, opposing threatened encroachments upon, and Bills in Parliament endangering, commons, open spaces, gardens, etc., are part of the work of this society. Income in 1908, £2540; expenditure £2538. **Chairman** and **Hon. Treasurer**,

The Earl of Meath; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

**National Canine Defence League. Sec.**, C. R. Johns; **Chairman** and **Hon. Treasurer**, F. E. Pirks, R.N. **Office**, 27, Regent St., S.W.

**National Free Labour Association**. Founded by W. Collison, May 1893, "for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of labour from injurious restrictions, and for securing to the industrious the full, fair, and free exercise of the right to work." There are District Offices at Manchester, Glasgow, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Leeds, and Cardiff. **General President**, J. Chandler; **General Sec. and Manager**, W. Collison. **Offices**, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Telephone, Post Office Central, 1981.

**National Health Society**, 53, Berners Street, W. **Sec.**, Miss Lankester.

**National Vigilance Association**, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. National committees co-operate in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa, and in the United States of America. **Secretary**, W. A. Coote. **Office**, St. Mary's Chambers, 161A, Strand, W.C.

**Naval Architects, Institution of**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **Sec.**, R. W. Dana, M.A.

**Nurses, Royal British Association**, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to grant a diploma in nursing after examination according to a given standard, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Isabel Macdonald. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

**Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of**, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Sec. and Registrar**, H. Howgrave Graham.

**Pharmaceutical Society**, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **President**, J. F. Harrington; **Sec. and Registrar**, Richard Bremridge.

**Railway Nationalisation Society**. Established 1908, to educate the public mind on the subject of State ownership of railways. A circular issued by the Society stated: "The law of self-preservation has forced the companies to combine. The economies of unification have been largely utilised to compensate for the profitless creation of rival capitals. . . . Unified management under private ownership would mean a vast Private Railway Trust with interests distinct from those of the public. Such a prospect is too appalling to contemplate. . . . A public monopoly is the only alternative. Economies of unification, and the additional savings of law and Parliamentary expenses and directors' fees, would provide funds for great and necessary improvements in the railway system of the country." **Hon. Treasurer**, J. F. L. Brunner, M.P. **Chairman of Executive**, Clement Edwards, M.P. **Sec.**, F. W. Galton. **Office**, 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**Romilly Society**, for the amendment of the Criminal Law and its administration, the reform of prison regulations, the reclamation of offenders, the abolition of cruel punishments and the prevention and redress of miscarriage of justice. The Society is named after Sir Samuel Romilly, the most distinguished and the earliest of those who advocated a more

merciful criminal code, and was founded in 1807 by Mr. Charles H. Hopwood, the Recorder of Liverpool, and others. **President**, Lord James of Hereford; **Secretary**, C. Phillipson, LL.D.; **Office**, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

**Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.** Founded 1822, has branches in most of the large towns of England, and is supported only by voluntary contributions. The Society obtains improvements in the law protecting animals, watches the administration of the existing law, issues warnings against the commission of offences, employs over 170 officers to report on all cases of cruelty in the streets, etc., and publishes monthly the *Animal World* and *Band of Mercy*. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King and Queen; **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Chairman**, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; **Gen. Sec.**, E. G. Fairholme; **Office**, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

**Royal Society of St. George**, 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Hon. Sec.**, Howard Ruff.

**Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd.**, Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

**Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League.** Founded in 1906 to see that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is enforced. **President**, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; **Secretary**, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**Sociology, The International Institute of**, is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The **General Secretary** is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology was held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject was "Social Conflicts." The eighth will be held in 1910 in Rome, on the subject of "Social Progress." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 28. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '06 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 40 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

**Sociological Society, The**, was formed in 1903. The subscription is £1 1s. per annum, while the payment of £10 10s. qualifies for life membership. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review*. **Secretary**, S. K. Ratcliffe, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

**State Children's Association** (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State and the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; **Hon. Treasurer**, Francis Buxton;

**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **Gen. Sec.**, F. P. Philip; **Office**, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Sunday League, National**, established 1855. Aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on Sunday. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. **President**, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; **Sec.**, Henry Mills. **Offices**, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

**Sunday Society.** Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. In 1908, in response to an appeal by the Society, the National Gallery and the Wallace Collection were opened on Sundays throughout the year. **Hon. Sec.**, Mark H. Judge, A.R.L.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

**Surveyors' Institution, The**, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has over 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, Mr. Alexander Rose Stenning; **Secretary**, Mr. Alexander Goddard. **Offices**, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

**Victoria League.** A non-party association of British men and women which was established in 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, to further a more intimate understanding between British subjects living in the different countries of the Empire. Through its sub-committees the Victoria League provides a permanent organisation for offering hospitality to colonial visitors, for carrying on educational work on imperial lines, for the interchange of books and newspapers between the mother country and the Colonies, and for other branches of the work, the scope of which can be extended as need arises. The Ladies' Empire Club was originally founded by the Victoria League. **President**, The Countess of Jersey; **Sec.**, Miss Talbot. **Office**, 2, Milbank House, Westminster, S.W.

**Water Engineers, The Association of.** Established in April '06. **President**, Robert Askwith, M.I.C.E.; **Secretary** and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. **Offices**, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster. Telephone, Westminster 5313.

**West India Committee, The.** Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded circa 1760. **Sec.**, Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

**Women Journalists, Society of**, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. **Hon. Secs.**, Miss Mary Fraser, Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson.

**Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of.** Its objects are to promote the welfare of women, to focus and redistribute information likely to be of service to women workers, and to federate women's organisations. The governing body is the **National Council of Women**. **Sec.**, Miss Norah Green; **Office**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, and to which some notice was given in HAZELL'S ANNUAL of 1908 and 1909, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The provision of the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers about 100, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, either as to present current trusts now being administered, or as to the future value of estates intended to be left by will, in which the Public Trustee has been informed that he has been appointed to act as executor and trustee, has reached a total of some £25,000,000. The features of the department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or **Voluntary Settlements**—whether the settlement is new or old. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and conditions of any trust. The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. This is a considerable change in our law as regards Letters of Administration. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.  
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.  
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.  
The fee upon income is 1 per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. Fee on investment, if and when incurred, 3 per cent., which includes cost of brokerage. **Public Trustee**, Charles John Stewart; **Principal Clerks**, E. K. Allen and L. J. Fulton; **Accountant**, H. J. J. Freeman; **Principal in charge of Securities**, E. W. Thomas. **Office**, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

**Tenancies** are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A **tenant for a term of years** is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A **tenancy from year to year** arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A **tenancy at will** is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A **tenancy by sufferance** is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the **recovery of rent in arrear** the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful, the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold;

and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant.

**Fixtures** made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

In districts where the **Notification of Births Act 1908** is adopted, within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must

be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

### Statistics, 1890-1907.

|        | Births.         |                | Deaths.         |                |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|        | No. Registered. | Rate per 1000. | No. Registered. | Rate per 1000. |
| 1890 . | 1,096,717       | 29'2           | 727,102         | 19'4           |
| 1895 . | 1,154,898       | 29'4           | 735,244         | 18'7           |
| 1900 . | 1,159,922       | 28'2           | 757,732         | 18'4           |
| 1901 . | 1,162,975       | 28'0           | 710,811         | 17'1           |
| 1902 . | 1,174,639       | 28'0           | 691,155         | 16'5           |
| 1903 . | 1,183,627       | 27'9           | 667,988         | 15'8           |
| 1904 . | 1,181,803       | 27'6           | 707,278         | 16'5           |
| 1905 . | 1,163,535       | 26'9           | 669,638         | 15'5           |
| 1906 . | 1,170,537       | 26'8           | 681,293         | 15'6           |
| 1907 . | 1,148,573       | 26'0           | 678,822         | 15'4           |

For statistics and Registration of **Marriages**, see article on **MARRIAGE**.

The birth rates vary appreciably in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In **England and Wales** the birth rate has fallen pretty steadily from 31'4 in 1891 to 26'3 in 1907. In **Scotland** it has fallen from 31'2 in 1891 to 27'0 in 1907. In **Ireland**, on the other hand, it has risen very slightly from 23'1 in 1891 to 23'6 in 1906 and 23'2 in 1907, having varied only a decimal point of two in the intervening years.

In his annual report for 1907, the Registrar-General remarks that, while it is recognised that the results of calculating the birth rate in proportion to total population are of considerable value, it is at the same time very desirable to ascertain the reasons for the wide discrepancies among the crude birth rates in different countries. These discrepancies are to some extent due to variations in the civil condition and in the sex and age constitution of the several populations; for example, the birth rate of Ireland, based on the proportion of births to total population, appears among the lowest in the list of countries furnishing returns; whereas if the rate is based on the proportion of legitimate births to the married women aged 15-45 years, it is found that in the period 1900-2 the fertility of Irish wives is only exceeded in three European countries—the Netherlands, Norway, and Prussia.

The death rates have fallen in all parts of the United Kingdom. In **England** the fall was a steady one from 20'2 in 1891 to 15'0 in 1906. In **Scotland** it was from 20'7 in 1891 to 16'0 in 1906, and 16'2 in 1907. In **Ireland** the rate has varied but little. It was 18'4 in 1891, went up to 19'4 in 1892 and 19'6 in 1900, and went down to 16'7 in 1896. In 1906 it was 17'0, and in 1907 17'7.



## MARRIAGE REGULATIONS AND STATISTICS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate or such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and

10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the number of persons married per thousand of the population at all ages. The rates vary considerably for the three parts of the Kingdom. In 1908 they were: England, 15·0 per 1000; Scotland, 13·0; Ireland, 10·4.

Statistics United Kingdom,  
1800—1908.

| Year. | Marriages.         |               | Year. | Marriages.         |               |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|
|       | Number Registered. | No. per 1000. |       | Number Registered. | No. per 1000. |
| 1890  | 271,487            | 14·5          | 1900  | 311,254            | 15·1          |
| 1892  | 277,335            | 14·5          | 1901  | 313,351            | 15·1          |
| 1893  | 267,548            | 13·9          | 1902  | 316,012            | 15·1          |
| 1894  | 275,655            | 14·2          | 1903  | 316,446            | 14·9          |
| 1895  | 279,746            | 14·3          | 1904  | 313,088            | 14·6          |
| 1896  | 296,089            | 15·0          | 1905  | 315,090            | 14·6          |
| 1897  | 303,086            | 15·2          | 1906  | 325,823            | 14·9          |
| 1898  | 310,071            | 15·4          | 1907  | 331,413            | 15·0          |
| 1899  | 317,623            | 15·6          | 1908  | 318,964            | 14·4          |

### THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales (See, B. T. Hodgson), and for Scotland (See, T. W. L. Spence), and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

| Year. | England and Wales. | Scotland.   | Ireland.     |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1859  | 36,762 18'67       | 6,015 19'8  | —            |
| 1869  | 53,177 21'93       | 8,975 21'5  | —            |
| 1870  | 69,885 27'54       | 18,878 24'8 | 112,982 25'0 |
| 1889  | 84,340 29'65       | 11,664 29'5 | 16,026 33'7  |
| 1899  | 105,086 32'96      | 14,979 34'5 | 22,863 46'3  |
| 1904  | 117,199 34'71      | 16,415 35'9 | 22,794 51'6  |
| 1906  | 121,979 35'31      | 17,450 36'3 | —            |
| 1907  | 123,988 35'48      | 17,593 36'2 | 23,554 53'7  |
| 1908  | 126,084 35'67      | 17,908 36'5 | 23,718 54'2  |
| 1909  | 128,787 36'02      | 18,197 36'6 | —            |

\* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the figures are as follows:

|          | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Males .. | 59,636             | 8,892     | 12,274   |
| Females  | 69,151             | 9,305     | 11,444   |
|          | 128,787            | 18,197    | 23,718   |

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided—private, pauper, and criminal. The numbers of these classes in the three countries are:

|          | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Private  | 10,393             | 2,682     | 870      |
| Pauper   | 117,377            | 15,464    | 22,690   |
| Criminal | 1,017              | 51        | 158      |
|          | 128,787            | 18,197    | 23,718   |

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded [Cd. 4202], which was summarised in the 1909 edition, estimated that there were in England and Wales about 150,000 mentally defective persons, apart from certified lunatics, and that of this total 66,000 were urgently in need of being provided for, either in their own interest or for the public safety.

**St. John Ambulance Association.** Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and nearly 1,000,000 certificates and other awards have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. The work has been extended all over the world. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chief Sec., Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.; C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

### BOYS' BRIGADES.

**The Boys' Brigade.** Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday-schools, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 65,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6300, and 2000 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 110,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Sir Wm. A. Smith, 30, George Square, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Boy Scouts.** A movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has given the following description of its objects: "To help the boys of whatever class to become 'all-round' men, to give them 'character,' and to make them capable of looking after themselves in whatever circumstances they are placed. The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoodsmanhood, and its many attributes. The administration is based on decentralisation of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs." The movement has been subjected to some criticism, principally on the ground of its tendency to militarism. On this point Sir R. Baden-Powell says: "I can only repeat what is fully explained in our handbook—viz. 'Scouting has not, necessarily, anything to do with soldiering.' Under our principle of decentralisation it is permissible for scoutmasters to specialise in any particular aspects of scouting that they may select, such as ambulance, woodcraft, seamanship, marksmanship, or any other item. But this must not lead people to suppose that the aim of the movement is solely to make boys proficient in any one particular subject, or that one branch should be taken up to the exclusion of all the others, or that that branch is soldiering. As regards religion, the movement is purely un denominational, and is not connected with any one church or school of thought. Its general intention is to endeavour, without interfering with the spiritual training or form of religious observance already given to the boys by their parents or pastors, to make them good citizens and upright men, and to teach them to put their religion, of whatever form it may be, into practice in their everyday life." **Managing Secretary,** J. Archibald Kyle. **Headquarters,** 112-118, Victoria Street, S.W.

**The Church Lads' Brigade.** Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. Sec., W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

**Church Scout Patrols,** incorporated. It has frankly borrowed what seemed to be the best features of the Boy Scouts. But the I.C.S.P. stands from the start as a definitely Church organisation, under the control of the accredited authorities of the Church. It does not hesitate to avow as its objects the teaching of boys the habit of prayer and public worship with participation in the Sacraments, as well as the lessons of discipline and self-content. **Vice-President,** His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. **Commandant,** Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED, 1908.

According to "The English Catalogue of Books," 9821 new books (including new editions) were published in 1908, as compared with 9914 in 1907. Increases were shown in arts and sciences, geography and travel, and poetry; decreases in religious, political, and educational works. Among the interesting statistics given are the following:

|                         | 1907       |          | 1908       |          |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
|                         | New Books. | New Eds. | New Books. | New Eds. |
| Arts and Sciences       | 863        | 246      | 950        | 214      |
| Belles-Lettres, etc.    | 248        | 88       | 178        | 79       |
| Economics and Trade     | 686        | 77       | 554        | 117      |
| Educational, Classical  | 604        | 93       | 549        | 88       |
| Geography and Travel    | 336        | 128      | 469        | 104      |
| History and Biography   | 713        | 160      | 668        | 162      |
| Law                     | 168        | 75       | 161        | 99       |
| Medicine                | 266        | 76       | 227        | 83       |
| Miscellaneous           | 363        | —        | 430        | —        |
| Novels, Juvenile Tales  | 1,862      | 920      | 1,819      | 968      |
| Poetry and Drama        | 335        | 192      | 344        | 225      |
| Theology, Sermons, etc. | 792        | 158      | 752        | 170      |
| Year-books and Serials  | 465        | —        | 441        | —        |
|                         | 7,701      | 2,213    | 7,512      | 2,309    |
| Total                   | 9,914      |          | 9,821      |          |

**Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association.** Founded by the late Dr. T. J. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have now attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children (or girls in moral danger) without any other qualification such as sex, orphanhood, birthplace, physical health, cripplehood, etc. They have always under their care over 8000 boys and girls, ranging from babies to big lads and girls on the verge of adult age. They have 139 branches in operation in London and the provinces, including **Industrial Homes** for boys in London; a **Village Home** for girls at Barkingside, Essex; **Babies' Castle** at Hawkhurst, Kent; **Watts Naval Training School**, Elmham, Norfolk; **Rescue Home** for girls in danger; **Convalescent Seaside Homes** at Felixstowe, Hove, Llandudno, Scarborough, and Weymouth; **Homes** for younger boys at Jersey, Norwood, Clapham, and Epsom; **Homes** for girls in London and at Exeter, Cambridge, Middlesbrough, Shirley, and Northampton; **Homes** for Cripples and Incurables at Birkdale, Bradford, and Tunbridge Wells; 13 ever-open doors in as many provincial towns and cities, including Belfast; and 4 **Emigration Centres** in Canada. Of their inmates, 950 are under 5 years of age, and 850 belong to the afflicted class. The Homes emigrate to Canada about 1000 boys and girls every year. Their emigrants already number 21,397, and of these 98 per cent. at least have proved successful in their after-lives. The number of inmates boarded out in rural homes in England and Canada is 4756. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. A healthy child costs £16 a year for maintenance; a baby or a bedridden cripple £30 per annum. £10 will outfit and emigrate a boy or girl going to Canada. The income in 1908 amounted to £234,488. **Head Office**, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. **Secretary**, George Cade.

**Tobacco.** Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A., show that the **World's Tobacco Crop** has been as follows in the years named:—

|      |                   |
|------|-------------------|
| 1900 | 2,201,193,000 lb. |
| 1901 | 2,270,213,000 "   |
| 1902 | 2,376,054,000 "   |
| 1903 | 2,402,134,000 "   |
| 1904 | 2,137,520,000 "   |
| 1905 | 2,181,409,000 "   |
| 1906 | 2,201,191,000 "   |
| 1907 | 2,333,107,000 "   |

Of the total quantity, the United States till 1904 produced, as a rule, about two-fifths, from 829,000,000 to 830,000,000 lb., but in that year the United States crop sank to 665,461,000 lb., and in 1905 to 639,033,719 lb., rising in 1907 to 711,126,000 lb. British India is the next largest producer, with an average of 450,000,000 lb. In Europe 666,752,000 lb. were grown in 1907, of which Russia produced 226,285,000, Austria-Hungary 135,013,000, Germany 61,665,000 and Turkey 100,000,000. Other totals are:—

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Japan              | 104,762,000 lb. |
| Dutch East Indies  | 114,751,000 "   |
| Brazil             | 64,256,000 "    |
| Cuba               | 51,505,000 "    |
| Philippine Islands | 40,056,000 "    |
| Mexico             | 22,750,000 "    |

**Cocoa.** The chief cocoa-producing countries are Ecuador, Brazil, the Portuguese islands of St. Thomé and Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea, Trinidad, San Domingo, Venezuela, Grenada, the Gold Coast colony, Cuba, Ceylon, etc. As the result of allegations of slavery in the Portuguese islands of St. Thomé and Principe, the leading British cocoa manufacturers commissioned Mr. Cadbury to visit the islands. On receiving his report at the beginning of 1909, the manufacturers announced that they would purchase no more cocoa from St. Thomé and Principe until the labour abuses were removed. The world's cocoa production has been in recent years: 120,939 tons in 1902; 125,895 tons in 1903; 146,552 tons in 1904; 140,000 tons in 1905; and 145,500 tons in 1906; 190,600 tons in 1907. The world's consumption is increasing in about the same ratio, the chief consuming countries being the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Holland, in the order named. Cocoa is now no longer regarded as a luxury, but is becoming a staple article of food even among the working classes.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.** Incorporated 1904; founded 1843; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arcturion* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Marines; it also wholly maintains ten Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 17,000 boys and 3000 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. Receipts in 1908 amounted to £31,868. **Joint Secretaries**, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. **Head Office**, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

**Divorce and the Poorer Classes.**—In the House of Lords on July 14th, 1909, Lord Gorell moved a resolution declaring that it was expedient that jurisdiction to a limited extent in divorce and matrimonial cases should be conferred upon county courts, in order that the poorer classes might have their cases of that nature heard and determined in such courts. He was certain that poverty prevented large numbers of persons from having their cases decided in the courts in London, and that permanent separation encouraged immorality. If, he said, the effect of drink could be abolished altogether, the Divorce Court might close its doors. The Archbishop of Canterbury was of opinion that separation orders did not usually apply to unfaithfulness. It was urged that these orders led to immorality, but he maintained that statistics disproved this theory. The Earl of Halsbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne thought that there should be an inquiry before such a change was made law, and the Lord Chancellor said that the desirability of an inquiry should be considered. The motion was then withdrawn. In October it was announced that the King had been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission upon the law of divorce and its administration. The terms of reference are:—To inquire into the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes and applications for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications; and to report whether any and what amendments should be made in such law or the administration thereof, or with regard to the publication of such reports. The Commission is constituted as follows:—Lord Gorell (chairman), the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Derby, Lady Frances Balfour, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Lord Guthrie, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, K.C., Sir George White, M.P., Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Judge Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Edgar Brierley (Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester), Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., and Mr. J. A. Spender. Secretary, the Hon. Henry Gorell Barnes, 2, Pump Court, Temple.

**Savings Banks (Trustee)** were founded early in the nineteenth century. Regulated originally by Acts 57 Geo. III., cc. 105 & 130; now by the Act 26-7 Vict., c. 87, and amending Acts, and by regulations framed by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Funds invested in banks of England and Ireland in names of Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt. In the year 1907 they were 222 in number, with 140 Branch Banks and funds amounting in the aggregate to £63,522,900, including "special investments"—i.e. moneys invested independently of the Government. They are very successful in promoting thrift and in fostering habits of saving, especially in large towns and in Scotland, where they were formerly known as National Security Savings Banks. In '91 a Statutory Committee was appointed to exercise certain limited powers of supervision and control over them, inspecting them periodically and reporting annually to Parliament. This Committee is known as the **Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee**, whose Chairman is Sir Albert K. Rolit, LL.D. Secretary, W. S. Cameron. Offices, 9, Serle Street, W.C.

**Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English** (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

| Country.                          | Chief Coin.                                                   | Engl. Value. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Argentina . . .                   | Peso (gold) . . .                                             | s. d.<br>4 0 |
| Austria-Hungary . .               | " (paper).<br>New currency<br>Krone (100 hellers)             | 1 9<br>0 10  |
| Belgium . . .                     | Franc (100 centimes) . . .                                    | 0 9½         |
| Brazil . . .                      | Milreis (paper) . . .                                         | 1 3½         |
| Bulgaria . . .                    | Leva (100 stotinkia) . . .                                    | 0 9½         |
| Canada and United States . . .    | Dollar (gold) . . .                                           | 4 1          |
| Ceylon . . .                      | Rupee . . .                                                   | 1 4          |
| Chili . . .                       | Peso (gold), new . . .                                        | 1 6          |
| China . . .                       | Paper<br>100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight) | 0 10<br>2 4½ |
| " . . .                           | 1 Dollar, silver (Local currency)                             | 1 8½         |
| Cuba . . .                        | Dollar (gold) . . .                                           | 4 1          |
| Egypt . . .                       | Piastre . . .                                                 | 0 2½         |
| " . . .                           | 50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .                                 | 10 3         |
| " . . .                           | Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .                               | 20 6         |
| Finland . . .                     | Markka (100 penni) . . .                                      | 0 9½         |
| France . . .                      | Franc (100 centimes) . . .                                    | 0 9½         |
| Germany . . .                     | Mark (100 pfennig) . . .                                      | 0 11½        |
| " . . .                           | 20 Mark (gold) . . .                                          | 19 6         |
| Greece . . .                      | Drachme (100 lepta) . . .                                     | 0 9          |
| Holland and Java . .              | 1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .                                   | 1 8          |
| Hong Kong . . .                   | British Dollar (silver) . . .                                 | 1 8½         |
| India . . .                       | Rupee (silver) . . .                                          | 1 4          |
| Italy . . .                       | Lire (100 centesimi) . . .                                    | 0 9½         |
| Japan . . .                       | 100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .                                         | 2 0½         |
| Mexico . . .                      | Dollar (gold) . . .                                           | 2 0          |
| Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . . | Kroner (100 ore) . . .                                        | 1 1½         |
| Peru . . .                        | Libra (gold) . . .                                            | 20 0         |
| " . . .                           | Sol (silver) . . .                                            | 2 0          |
| Portugal . . .                    | Milreis (paper) . . .                                         | 3 10½        |
| Roumania . . .                    | Ley (100 banis) . . .                                         | 0 9½         |
| Russia . . .                      | Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .                                     | 2 1½         |
| Servia . . .                      | Dinar (100 paras) . . .                                       | 0 9½         |
| Spain . . .                       | Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .                                 | 0 8½         |
| Straits Settlements . .           | Dollar (silver) . . .                                         | 2 4          |
| Switzerland . . .                 | Franc (100 cents) . . .                                       | 0 9½         |
| Turkey . . .                      | Piastre . . .                                                 | 0 2½         |
| " . . .                           | Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .                                | 18 0         |
| Uruguay . . .                     | Peso (gold) . . .                                             | 4 2          |

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

**Royal Humane Society.** Secretary, Major F. A. C. Claughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

**PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICE CHARGES.**

**Inland Letter Post.** Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz., 3d.

**Halfpenny Post (Inland).** Limit of weight, 2 oz.

**Foreign and Colonial.** Letters to British Possessions generally to Egypt, the United States of America, British Postal Agencies in Morocco, and to H.M. ships of war serving abroad, 1d. oz. To all other places, 2½d. for the first oz., and 1½d. for each additional oz.

**Printed and Commercial Papers, and Samples.** Per 2 oz., 3d.; minimum for Commercial Papers, 2½d., and for Samples, 1d.

**Parcel Post (Inland).**

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Not exceeding 1 lb. . . . . | 3d.  |
| " " 2 " . . . . .           | 4d.  |
| " " 3 " . . . . .           | 5d.  |
| " " 5 " . . . . .           | 6d.  |
| " " 7 " . . . . .           | 7d.  |
| " " 8 " . . . . .           | 8d.  |
| " " 9 " . . . . .           | 9d.  |
| " " 10 " . . . . .          | 10d. |
| " " 11 " . . . . .          | 11d. |

**Telegrams (Inland):** 6d. for first 12 words, and 3d. for each additional word.

**Postal Orders.** Amount of Order. Poundage. 6d., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 2s. 6d. . . . . 3d.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s., 14s. 6d., or 15s. . . . . | 1d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

|                                                                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., or 21s. . . . . | 1½d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

**Money Orders.**

**Inland Ordinary:** For sums not over £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.

**Inland Telegraph:** Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

**Foreign and Colonial Ordinary:** For sums not over £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.; and, for countries on which Orders may be issued for more than £10, 3d. for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

**Foreign Telegraph:** Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

**Canadian Magazine Post.** Newspapers and magazines registered for the purpose, and posted in covers open at both ends, 1d. a lb.

**Wireless telegrams** may be despatched from any postal telegraph office *via* Caistor-on-Sea, North Foreland, Niton, Bolt Head, Lizard, Seaforth, Rosslare, Crookhaven, or Malin Head, to any vessel fitted with the necessary receiving apparatus when within a distance of about 100 miles from the radio-station. The inclusive charge is 8d. a word *via* Bolt Head, and 10½d. a word *via* the other stations. Long-distance communication can be established with certain ships by the Marconi stations at Clifden and Poldhu, but all long-distance messages must be sent through the offices of the Marconi Company, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

**A YEAR'S COINAGE.**

The following table gives the actual amount of coinage and its value as issued in 1908:

|                           | Number.    | Value.     |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Sovereigns . . . . .      | 11,729,006 | 11,729,006 |
| Half-sovereigns . . . . . | 3,996,992  | 1,998,496  |
| Half-crowns . . . . .     | 1,775,889  | 219,861    |
| Florins . . . . .         | 3,280,010  | 328,001    |
| Shillings . . . . .       | 3,806,969  | 190,348    |
| Sixpences . . . . .       | 6,739,491  | 168,487    |
| Threepences . . . . .     | 8,175,934  | 102,199    |
| Pence . . . . .           | 31,506,048 | 131,275    |
| Halfpence . . . . .       | 16,620,800 | 34,267     |
| Farthings . . . . .       | 4,254,960  | 4,412      |

From a report by Dr. Rose on the life and wear of the country's silver coins, it appears that sixpences live the shortest life and return to the Mint in the worst condition. The ages at which the silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are shown in the following table:

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Half-crowns . . . . . | 64 66 years. |
| Florins . . . . .     | 45 41 "      |
| Shillings . . . . .   | 41 61 "      |
| Sixpences . . . . .   | 28 22 "      |
| Threepences . . . . . | 32 76 "      |

The present **Deputy Master** of the Mint is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney.

**Universal Time.** Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus—

|                                     |                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Greenwich time is used in . . . . . | Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland.                                                                                |
| 1 h. fast on Greenwich . . . . .    | Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway.                                                                 |
| 2 h. fast . . . . .                 | Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Turkey, Egypt.                                                     |
| 4 h. fast . . . . .                 | Mauritius and dependencies (except Chagos) and Seychelles (Jan. 1st, 1907).                                            |
| 5 h. fast . . . . .                 | Chagos Archipelago.                                                                                                    |
| 5½ h. fast . . . . .                | India (July 1st, 1905).                                                                                                |
| 6½ h. fast . . . . .                | Burma (July 1st, 1905).                                                                                                |
| 8 h. fast . . . . .                 | West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo. |
| 9 h. fast . . . . .                 | Japan, Philippines.                                                                                                    |
| 9½ h. fast . . . . .                | South Australia.                                                                                                       |
| 10 h. fast . . . . .                | Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales.                                                                                 |
| 11 h. fast . . . . .                | New Zealand.                                                                                                           |

The **United States and Canada** since 1883 have been divided into five territories by meridians 67½°, 82½°, 97½°, 112½°, in which the times are 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, and 8h, *slow* on Greenwich, and are known respectively as maritime, New York, central, mountain, and Pacific. **France** objects to Greenwich time merely because it is Greenwich. However, a bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet the Senate, to legalise "Paris time diminished by gm. 21sec.—i.e. Greenwich time. **Ireland** again uses Dublin time, or 25m. *slow* on Greenwich time; but the telegraph service and the villages in Kerry, where the Atlantic cables land, use Greenwich time.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.****Avoirdupois Weight.**

- 437½ grains = 1 ounce.  
 16 ounces (7,000 grains) = 1 pound.  
 14 pounds = 1 stone.  
 28 pounds = 1 quarter.  
 4 quarters (112 pounds) = 1 hundredweight.  
 20 hundredweight (2,240 pounds) = 1 ton.

**Metric Weight.**

- 1 decigramme ( $\frac{1}{10}$  gramme) = 1.5432 grains.  
 1 gramme = 15.432 grains.  
 1 decagramme (10 grammes) = 0.3527 ounce.  
 1 hectogramme (100 grammes) = 3.527 ounces.  
 1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2.2046 pounds.  
 1 myriagramme (10,000 grammes) = 22.046 pounds.  
 1 quintal (100,000 grammes) = 220.46 pounds.  
 1 millier or tonneau (1,000,000 grammes) = 2,204.6 pounds.

**Liquid Measure.**

- 4 gills = 1 pint.  
 2 pints = 1 quart.  
 4 quarts = 1 gallon.  
 36 gallons = 1 barrel.  
 1½ barrels = 1 hogshead.  
 2 hogsheads (108 gallons) = 1 butt.  
 Millimetre ( $\frac{1}{1000}$  litre) = 0.27 fluid dram.  
 Centilitre ( $\frac{1}{100}$  litre) = 0.338 fluid ounce.  
 Decilitre ( $\frac{1}{10}$  litre) = 0.845 gill.  
 Litre = 1.0567 quarts.  
 Decalitre (10 litres) = 2.6417 gallons.  
 Hectolitre (100 litres) = 26.417 gallons.  
 Kilolitre (1,000 litres) = 264.17 gallons.

**Apothecaries' Weight.**

- 20 grains = 1 scruple.  
 3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The use of the scruple and drachm is almost exclusively limited to medical prescriptions.

**Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.**

- 60 minims = 1 fluid drachm (or "teaspoonful.")  
 2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.  
 4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.  
 8 drachms = 1 ounce.  
 20 ounces = 1 pint.

**Measures of Length.**

- 1 fathom = 6 feet.  
 1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.  
 1 cable = 200 yards (100 fathoms).  
 1 statute mile = 1,760 yards.  
 1 nautical \* or geographical mile = 6,080 feet.  
 38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.  
 1 league = 3 miles.  
 1 millimetre ( $\frac{1}{1000}$  metre) = 0.0394 inch.  
 1 centimetre ( $\frac{1}{100}$  metre) = 0.3937 inch.  
 1 decimetre ( $\frac{1}{10}$  metre) = 3.937 inches.  
 1 metre = 39.37 inches.  
 1 decametre (10 metres) = 39.37 inches.  
 1 hectometre (100 metres) = 328 feet 1 inch.  
 1 kilometre (1,000 metres) = 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
 1 myriametre (10,000 metres) = 6.2137 miles.

\* This name, when abbreviated to "naut," is sometimes erroneously written "knot" even by seamen. A knot is properly a measure of distance and time, and is the unit of "nauts" travelled in one hour.

**Surface Measure.**

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot.  
 9 square feet = 1 square yard.  
 30½ square yards = 1 rod.  
 1 square chain = 16 rods.  
 40 rods = 1 rood.  
 4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.  
 640 acres = 1 square mile.  
 1 centare (1 square metre) = 1,550 square inches.  
 1 are (100 square metres) = 119.6 square yards.  
 1 hectare (10,000 square metres) = 2.471 acres.

**Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.**

- 3 new pennies  
 5 new halfpennies } weigh 1 ounce.  
 10 new farthings

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1.2 grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.

1 gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

**The Metric System.** The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. The **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the **Weights and Measures Act, '78**, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in sect. 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not be by reason thereof be liable to any fine." A **Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill** was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904. **Secretary of the Decimal Association, Mr. Edward Johnson, Offices, 605, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.**—The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary, Mr. Geo. Moores, F.S.S. Offices: (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 12, Exchange Street, Manchester.**

**The Ordnance Survey** is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and through any bookseller. The offices of the **Director-General of the Ordnance Survey** are at Southampton, and there are several divisional offices.

## BIOGRAPHIES.

Biographies of **Privy Councillors** will be found on pages 4 to 10, of **Peers** on pages 24 to 60, and of **M.P.s** on pages 64 to 100. The biographies of two **Peers** (Fisher and Godley) and one **Privy Councillor** (Ameer Ali), whose elevation took place too late for classification in the earlier pages of the **ANNUAL**, will be found in the following pages. It should be added that no attempt is here made to compete with English works of biographical reference. With a few exceptions the aim has been to give details of Foreign and Colonial statesmen and publicists not readily obtainable elsewhere.

**Adler, Hermann**, C.V.O., M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Ed. at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64; author of contributions to the principal Reviews and of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith." He was elected **Chief Rabbi** of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91. Was made C.V.O. in June 1909. He is President of Jews' College and a Life Governor of University College. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.; Athenæum Club.

**Aerenthal, Alois Leopold Baptist, Count von**, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. in 1854. His family is of German origin, but has long been settled in Bohemia. He was ed. at Prague and Bonn Universities, and as a boy learned both Czech and German. He entered the diplomatic service in '77, and served in Paris and St. Petersburg; became secretary to Count Kalnoky in the Foreign Office '83, Councillor of Legation at St. Petersburg '88, Minister to Roumania '95. Ambassador to Russia '99. In October 1906 he was appointed to succeed Count Goluchowski. He married a daughter of the Hungarian statesman Count Julius Szechenyi. Count Kalnoky appointed him his literary executor. He was made a Count on the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday in 1909.

**Aga Khan, His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah**, Head of the Ismailiah sects of all Moslems, is the third Aga Khan in direct male line since the family migrated from Persia and settled in British India. He was born in '77, educated privately, and married his cousin '97. He is a great traveller, and frequently visits England and other European countries. He is President of the All-India Moslem League. He was created K.C.I.E. in '97, promoted to G.C.I.E. in 1902, and holds several high distinctions from the German Emperor, the Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Zanzibar, and other potentates. He visited London in 1909, was received by the King, and presided over the meeting of Indians held at Westminster on July 5th to express abhorrence at the assassination of Sir Curzon Wylie and Dr. Lalca. Chief residence: Bombay. Clubs: Marlborough, Piccadilly; and several clubs in India.

**Ameer Ali (Syed), The Rt. Hon., M.A., B.L., C.I.E.**, Barrister-at-Law, President of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League, was b. 1849; is a son of late (Syed) Saadut Ali of Mohan. Ed. at Hooghly Coll.; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '73. After a distinguished career at the Bar he was

appointed Magistrate and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, '78-81; was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from '78-83, and a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from '83-5. He is the author of many works on Mohammedan law. He was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Nov. 1909. Address: The Lambdens, Beenhams, Berks. Tel. Address: Ameer-Ali, Theale. Reform Club.

**Annunzio, Gabriele d'**, the pseudonym of the Italian poet Gaetano Rapagnetto, was b. 1864 on a boat in the Adriatic, educated in a college at Prato, near Florence, and studied in Rome. He was elected, in '98, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. His first volume of verse, "Primavera," appeared in '79, and was followed by "In Memoriam," '80; "Canto Novo," '82; "Intermezzo di Reine," '83. His "Odi Novelli" reached their 9th edition in '99. Of his numerous novels, the first, "Terra Vergine," appeared in '82; "Il Piacere" obtained ten editions between '89 and '98. He then turned to the drama, with "Un Sogno d'un Mattino di Primavera," "Giaconda," "Francesca da Rimini" produced by Signora Duse at the Adelphi in 1903, "Piu che l'Amore" produced at Rome Nov. 1906, "La Nave" produced in Jan. 1908, and "Fedra" produced in April 1909.

**Armagh, The Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop** of, D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt. Oxon., LL.D. Dublin, is the son of the Rev. R. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoe, and was born April 13th, 1824. Ed. at Tonbridge School, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Having been curate and rector of several parishes in Ireland, and Dean of Emly, he was in '67 appointed Bp. of Derry and Raphoe, and in '96 Archbp. of Armagh and Primate of the Church of Ireland. There is a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh (see *Index*). Dr. Alexander has published a number of theological works, and "The Finding of the Book and other Poems." He is the only living prelate in Ireland appointed by the Crown. He married Cecil Frances Humphreys, well known as "C. F. A.," the popular hymn-writer. The Palace, Armagh.

**Austin, Alfred**, appointed Poet Laureate on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, took his degree (Lond. Univ.) in '53, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love," ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "Alfred the Great, England's Darling" ('96), "The Conversion of Winckelmann" ('97), "The Poet's Diary" (1904), "The Door of Humility" (1906), and "Sacred and Profane Love" (1908). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the



*Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*. His plays include "Flodden Field" (His Majesty's, 1903), and "A Lesson in Harmony" (Garrick, 1904). Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent. Carlton Club.

**Barclay, Sir George Head**, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., British Minister to Persia, was b. at Woodford, Essex, in '62; ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb., and appointed an Attaché in the Diplomatic Service '86. After serving in Washington, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople, and Tokio, he was stationed at Constantinople, and represented Great Britain there, with the rank of Minister, after the death of Sir Nicholas O'Connor. He was appointed to Persia in 1908.

**Barton, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund**, G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.A., was b. at Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 18th, 1849, and ed. at the Sydney Grammar School and University. He was called as a barrister in '71, and took silk '89; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, became Speaker '83-7, and entered the Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91. He was the senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted. He came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till Sept. 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, P.C. 1901 and G.C.M.G. 1902. Address: Mianetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.

**Bebel, Ferdinand August**, chief of the German Socialists, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd, 1840. He has risen from the working classes, and was first heard of as a master-turner at Leipzig, '64. A friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he was elected in '67 a member of the short-lived North German Parliament, and in '71 into the new German Reichstag. Accused in '72, together with his friend Liebknecht, of an "attempt at high treason," he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and nine months for insult to the German Emperor. But he was re-elected to Parliament, where he has always maintained his position. His works include "Unsere Ziele," 10 eds., "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg" ('76), "Christentum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau," 18 eds. ('93), "Die Mohammedanisch-Arabishe Kulturperiode" ('89), "Sonntagsarbeit," "Charles Fourier," "Die Lage der Arbeiter in den Bäckereien," etc. Since Liebknecht's death he may be considered as the head of German Socialists. At the Congresses of Lübeck and Dresden in 1902 and 1903 he successfully opposed the tendency represented by Bernstein towards practical co-operation, on given points, with the old Liberal parties.

**Benckendorff, Count de**, who succeeded the late M. de Staal as Russian Ambassador in London in Nov. 1902, was born at Berlin in 1849. He entered the Russian Foreign Office in '68, was appointed Hon. Attaché to the Embassy at Rome in '69, and retired from the Diplomatic Service in '77. He was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna '86, and afterwards Councillor there, Minister to Denmark '97, and Ambassador in London 1902. Address: Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

**Bertie, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Leveson**, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., British Ambassador to France, is a son of the 6th Earl of Abingdon, and brother of the present Earl. He was b. 1844; ed. at Eton, and entered the Foreign Office in 1863. He was private secretary to Mr. R. Bourke when Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, '74 to '80, and was attached to the Special Embassy during the Congress at Berlin, 1878, as Acting Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. In '94 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 Ambassador to Italy. In Jan. 1905 he succeeded Sir Edmund Monson as Ambassador at Paris. He married in '74 Lady Feodorowna Cecilia Wellesley, daughter of the 1st Earl Cowley.

**Bethmann-Hollweg, Dr. von**, Chancellor of the German Empire, was b. in 1856. He was educated at Bonn University. After studying jurisprudence from '75-79, he became an unpaid assistant in the law courts in '79, an assessor at Potsdam in '85, a Landrat (local Government officer) in '86, chief councillor of the president's court at Potsdam in '96, Lieutenant-Governor at Bromberg in '99, and President of the province of Brandenburg three months later. In '05 he became Minister of the Interior in Prussia, and two years later succeeded Count Posadowsky as Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the Empire. He succeeded Prince von Bülow in the Imperial Chancellorship in July 1909.

**Björnson, Björnstjerne**, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, was b. Dec. 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, in the heart of Norway, where his father was the clergyman. In '52 he entered the University of Christiania, and began to earn a scanty living as a journalist in '54. He was director of the National Theatre in Bergen '57-59, and then returned to Christiania, where he became co-editor of one of the leading papers. In '60 he went abroad, visiting Denmark, Italy, Germany, and France. In '63 he returned to Norway, in '65 was appointed artistic director of the Christiania Theatre, and edited the illustrated *Norsk Folkeblad* for six years. Since '82 he has lived abroad for many years, but of late has generally spent his summers on his Aulestad farm, in the Gansdal Valley, Norway. Björnson has taken an active part in the political life of his country, both as a speaker and a writer. Nearly all his stories and plays are translated into English and most European languages, but "Beyond Human Power" (Part I.) is the only play that has been performed on the English stage. It was produced by Mrs. P. Campbell in 1901 at the Royalty Theatre. His 70th birthday was celebrated on Dec. 8th, 1902, by congratulations from far and near, a deputation from the Storting waiting on him, and the people of Denmark presenting an address containing 30,000 signatures.

**Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir R.**, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland, was b. 1857, and entered the Colonial Legislature in '82. Two years later he was elected Speaker. He was Colonial Sec. '87-97, and has been Premier since 1900.

**Booth, Rev. William**, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, April 10th, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion ministry '52. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he

established in the East End of London the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the worldwide organisation known as **The Salvation Army**, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into all parts of the world. His eldest son, Mr. W. Bramwell Booth, is the Chief of the Staff, and other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. There are in all 16,389 officers employed in the work, besides 6230 persons without rank. He has of late years given much time to the development of the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." General Booth has been received in private audience by both the King and Queen of England, by several Continental sovereigns and the Emperor of Japan, and has had interviews with many of the leading Ministers of various countries, colonies, and dependencies throughout the world. He accomplished remarkable motor tours through the country in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909. He has visited almost every European country, the States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and, in 1907, Japan. His emigration and colonisation scheme has met with remarkable success. In 1905 he received the freedom of the City of London and of Nottingham; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, 1907. The celebration of his 80th birthday in 1909 was the occasion of royal and countless other congratulations. A few months later the necessity for a surgical operation upon one of his eyes evolved world-wide sympathy. Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Botha, General the Rt. Hon. Louis**, Prime Minister of the Transvaal, was b. at Greytown, in Natal, in 1864. He had his share of fighting as a young man with the native tribes in that district, and after serving under the Zulu chief Dinizulu he settled on a farm near Vryheid in what was then called the New Republic. This was afterwards incorporated with the Transvaal, and Botha then represented Vryheid in the Volksraad. He consistently took the more liberal view in all political matters during the years that followed, but when war broke out he led the Vryheid commando and was in the first fighting round Dundee, with his friend Lucas Meyer. He directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death he succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General. After the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe. When responsible government was granted to the Transvaal he became the first Prime Minister in 1907, and came to England to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, his frank and loyal speeches everywhere evoking the greatest enthusiasm. P.C. 1907. He visited England again in 1909 in connection with the passing of the South African Union Bill.

**Bourgeois, Léon**, French statesman, was b. at Paris in 1851. He read for the Bar, and entered the Chamber of Deputies in '88, becoming Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in that year, and afterwards Minister of Education in the Cabinets of M. de Freycinet and M. Loubet, and Minister of Justice under M. Ribot. In '95 he formed a ministry himself, consisting entirely of Radicals, but friction with the Senate led to his resignation. In

'98 he became once more Minister of Education, and in '99, and again in 1907, was one of the French delegates at the Hague Peace Conference, where he greatly distinguished himself. He strongly supported M. Waldeck-Rousseau's administration, in 1902 and 1903 was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in March 1902 became Foreign Minister under M. Sarrien, but did not retain office when the Cabinet was reconstructed by M. Clemenceau in Oct. 1906.

**Bourne, The Most Rev. Francis**, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Vaughan as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, was b. at Clapham, March 23rd, 1861, and was at the time of his appointment as Archbishop the youngest member of the Catholic Episcopate in England. His father, the late Mr. Henry Bourne, was Principal Clerk in the Receiver-General's Branch in the Post Office, and died in '70. Archbishop Bourne was ed. at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received the diaconate in '83. After a year at Louvain University he was made priest in '84, and for five years officiated as assistant priest at Blackheath, Mortlake, and West Grinstead. In '89 he founded and was made rector of an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the clergy of the diocese of Southwark, acting also as Professor of Moral Theology and Holy Scripture. In '95 he went to Rome, and was named Domestic Prelate to the Pope; in '96 he was appointed Bishop of Ephraïm and Coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Southwark, of which he became Bishop in '97 on Bishop Butt's resignation. During the long period of ill-health which Cardinal Vaughan endured he was often called upon to act as his substitute, and upon his death he was appointed, Aug. 28th, 1903, by Pope Pius X. to succeed him. He vigorously championed the Catholic cause in the education controversies of recent years, and his organisation of the Eucharistic Congress in 1908 was most effective. Archbishop's House, Westminster. P.O. Telephone 1758 Victoria.

**Briand, Aristide**, Premier of France, was b. at Nantes on March 28th, 1862. He was educated at the Nantes Lycée. Practised for some years as an advocate. Socialist deputy for the Loire. Was Minister of Justice and Public Worship in the Clemenceau Cabinet, and acquired a high reputation for statesmanship and parliamentary ability by his masterly conduct of the historical debate on the separation of the Churches and the State. He is said to be a whole-hearted advocate of the Triple Entente, and a devoted friend of peace. He became Prime Minister on the fall of M. Clemenceau's Cabinet in July 1909.

**Bryan, William Jennings**, was b. at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Ed. at a public school at Salem, the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, and Illinois College. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he retired from Congress at the end of his second term to become a candidate for the Senate. He still kept up his law

practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96, at the Democratic Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten, Mr. McKinley receiving an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. In 1900 he was again nominated for the presidency, but Mr. McKinley was returned with an increased majority. He visited England and spoke on arbitration at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in July 1906. On his return to the States he was accorded a great reception, and was nominated in July 1908 as a candidate for the Presidency, but on Nov. 3rd was severely defeated by Mr. Taft.

**Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, P.C.**, was b. 1838; ed. at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford (Craven and Vinerian Scholar; Fellow of Oriel '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity and Oriel; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; D.L. City of Aberdeen; LL.D. California; Member of Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin, Stockholm, Naples, and Brussels, and of the Royal Accademia of the Lincei at Rome; Prussian Order pour le Mérite, 1909; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University '70-93; M.P. for Tower Hamlets '80-85, and for S. Aberdeen '85-1907; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1905-07. His appointment as Ambassador to the U.S.A. was notified Dec. 31st, 1906. He has taken a deep interest in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. He strongly disapproved the war in South Africa, and the Education Act of 1902. Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98), "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" (1901), "Studies in Contemporary Biography" (1903). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; ex-Pres. Alpine Club. British Embassy, Washington; Athenæum and National Liberal.

**Bülow, Prince Bernhard von**, was b. in 1849, a son of Herr von Bülow, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and Ambassador to Italy '93. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office. In '99 he concluded the treaty with Spain, whereby the Caroline, Marianne and Pelew Islands were ceded to Germany, and upon this achievement he was created Count Bülow. In Oct. 1900, on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, he succeeded him as Chancellor of the German Empire, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, and on June 6th, 1905, he was raised to the dignity of Prince. He resigned the Chancellorship in July 1909, in

consequence of the rejection by the Reichstag of the Government Inheritance Tax Bill. He holds the Royal Prussian High Order of Black Eagle with Brilliants, the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Hubertus, the Imperial Prussian Order of St. Andrew, the Royal Italian Order of the Annunciation, and the Royal Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece. He is married to Princess Maria Camporeale, step-daughter of a former Italian Minister, Minghetti.

**Cambon, M. Pierre Paul**, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and was trained as a barrister in early life. For some years he was engaged in Departmental administrative work, as *Prefet de l'Aube* in '72, *du Doubs* in '76, *du Nord* in '77. He went as Resident to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he proved himself a very strong man. In '98 he succeeded Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W. G.C.V.O., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh.

**Campbell, Rev. R. J. M.A.**, was b. in London in 1867, and is the son and grandson of Nonconformist ministers. His childhood was spent near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and he was educated in part privately, and in part at the Bolton High School, and University College, Nottingham. After some work as a teacher he entered Christ Church, Oxford, in '91, and took an honours degree in Modern History and Political Science. In '95 he became minister of Union Street Church, Brighton. He very soon filled the church, and migrated to Queen's Square Congregational Church, then without a pastor, thus forming a united church in a fine building. On Dr. Parker's death Mr. Campbell first undertook the Thursday morning services at the City Temple, and in March 1903 was chosen as the great preacher's successor. He has published a number of works of a theological character, and his recent enunciation of "the new theology" has caused great controversy. That centre is now at the King's Weigh House Church, Grosvenor Square, W.—a church of which Mr. Campbell has the oversight in conjunction with the Rev. E. W. Lewis, M.A., B.D. The institutional buildings in connection with the church furnish a home for the Progressive League of which Mr. Campbell is President. Residence: King's Weigh House Parsonage, Thomas Street, Oxford Street, W.

**Carnegie, Andrew**, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburg, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. When the Company was amalgamated with others into one great trust, in Feb. 1901, Mr. Carnegie's interest in his Company was agreed at \$400,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburg

and Alleghany cities, and in Scotland. His best-known books are "Triumphant Democracy" ('86), and "The Gospel of Wealth" (1901). In 1908 he gave £250,000 for the creation of a *Hero Fund*, to benefit those who, in heroic effort to save human life, are injured, and to provide for their families in case of death. He has established similar Funds in France and America. He was the recipient in 1909 of a letter from King Edward expressing his Majesty's appreciation of his services to the country. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1906. Address: Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N.B.

**Chalmers, Sir Robert, K.C.B.,** Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was b. 1858; ed. at City of London School and Oriel Coll., Oxford (1st Classical Mods., 2nd Nat. Science). He was 1st in the competition for the Civil Service '82, Secretary Indian Currency Committee '98-9, C.B. 1900, Assistant Secretary Treasury 1903-7, Chairman of Inland Revenue 1907, K.C.B. 1908. Author of "History of Currency in the British Colonies," and of Pali works and studies.

**Choate, Joseph Hodges,** American lawyer. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, Jan. 24th, '32, graduated at Harvard University, '52, and admitted to the American Bar in '55. In '98 he was president of the American Bar Association. He received the LL.D. degree from Amherst in '87, Harvard '88, Edinburgh '99, Cambridge 1901, Yale 1901, St. Andrews 1902, Glasgow 1904, and the D.C.L. from Oxford in 1902. He is a Republican, an admirable speaker, and has written addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, Admiral Farragut, Education in America, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain '99-1905. Senior U.S. delegate at Hague Conference, 1907.

**Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.,** appointed Governor of Bombay July 1907, was b. in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. W. J. Clarke of Folkestone. Ed. at Haileybury and Wimbledon, he passed first both into and out of the R.M.A., Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers '68. He was on the Staff of Cooper's Hill '71-80, and served in Egypt and the Sudan '82 and '85. For his services in organising Colonial Defence, '85-92, he was made a K.C.M.G. '93. Secretary Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration in '88, and member War Office Reorganisation Committee 1900. Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Dept. at Woolwich '94-1901. Governor of Victoria 1901-4, member War Office Reconstruction Committee 1904, Sec. Committee of Imperial Defence 1904-7. G.C.M.G. 1906. He has published works on "Graphic Statics," "Plevna," "Imperial Defence," "Fortification," "Russia's Sea Power," etc.

**Clemenceau, Georges,** is one of the most striking personalities in French politics. The Bloc, or union of all Republican parties against all reactionaries, was created by him in the phrase: "*La Révolution est un bloc dont on ne peut rien détacher, rien rejeter.*" B. in 1841 in Vendée, he obtained the degree of M.D., and was in practice in Paris when elected Mayor of Montmartre on the overthrow of the Second Empire (Sept. 4th, '71). Since that time he has always been concerned with politics, overthrowing Cabinets, raising up others, exercising the greatest influence, and yet not becoming a Minister until, in March 1906, he accepted the Portfolio of the Interior in the Sarrien Administration, of which he was the

virtual head. On Oct. 23rd, when M. Sarrien resigned, he succeeded him as Premier. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in '76, and was regularly re-elected until '93. In 1902 he was returned as Senator for the Department of the Var. In the meantime he had taken up the journalist's pen, edited the *Aurore*, and eloquently defended Dreyfus. He retained the Premiership until July 20th, 1909, when the Government was unexpectedly defeated, in a debate on the report of the Naval Commissions after some sharp verbal collisions between M. Clemenceau and M. Delcassé. Has written a play and several books. As an orator he is incisive, logical, and fearless. He attended the funeral service of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at Westminster Abbey, April 27th, 1908.

**Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (Mark Twain)** was b. at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 30th, 1835; became a printer at 13, was for a time a pilot on the Mississippi (he got his pen-name from the leadsmen's cry when he "marked" two fathoms of water), then a reporter and editor in Buffalo. He wrote for the *Californian*, and soon established his reputation as a humourist by "The Jumping Frog," "Innocents Abroad," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "Joan of Arc," etc. On his visit to England in 1907 he was received by the King and made a D.C.L. Oxford.

**Cliford, Rev. John,** was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. When a boy of eleven he was a "threeder" in a lace factory, and often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College, and in '58 accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. Hon. D.D. Bates' College, U.S.A., '83; hon. LL.D. Colgate University, New York, 1906. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of *Westbourne Park Chapel*, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He was the protagonist of the Passive Resistance Movement directed against the 1902 Education Act, and in Feb. 1907 a national testimonial was presented to him, the contributions to which amounted to £6100. Angus Lecturer 1906. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," "God's Greater Britain," "The New Education Bill: What is at Stake," 1902, "The Secret of Jesus," 1903, and "The Ultimate Problems of Christianity," 1906. Amongst the greetings on the occasion of his Jubilee, in Oct. 1908, was one from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Address: 25, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, W. National Liberal and Eighty.

**Creagh, General Sir G. O'Moore, V.C., K.C.B.,** Commander-in-Chief in India, is the sixth son of Captain Creagh, R.N., of Cahirbane, co. Clare, and was b. in 1848. He was educated at a private school and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and joined the Army as an ensign in the 95th Foot in '66,

entering the Indian Army in '70. He won his V.C. in the Afghan War of '78-80, and he took part in the Zhoob Valley Expedition of '90, being on both occasions mentioned in despatches. From '97 to 1900 he was Political Resident at Aden and commanded the Aden District. He commanded the 2nd Brigade in the China Expedition of 1900, and was afterwards General Officer commanding the China Force, obtaining a K.C.B. for his services in 1903. From 1904-7 he was in command of the Second Division of the Indian Army, and from 1907-9 was Military Secretary at the India Office. He was appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, in April 1909.

**Deakin, Hon. Alfred**, is a native of Victoria; was b. Aug. 3rd, 1856, ed. at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and Melbourne University, called to the Victoria Bar in '77, and soon became a prominent politician. Elected as M.L.A. '79, he was Minister of Public Works in the Victoria Cabinet '83, Chief Secretary '86-90, Minister of Health '90, and afterwards Solicitor-General. He made a study of the irrigation question, and in '87 visited England as a Victorian representative at the Colonial Conference. He strongly advocated the Federation cause, and pursued his profession as a barrister with marked success. In 1900 he again visited England, representing Victoria during the passage of the Commonwealth Act, while he became Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Ministry under Sir Edmund Barton as Premier. On the retirement of the latter in 1903 Mr. Deakin succeeded him. His administration was defeated in April 1904, but he again became Premier July 1905—Nov. 1908, and represented the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference 1907. He became Premier for the third time on the resignation of the Fisher Ministry in June 1909. Address: Llanarth, Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

**Delcassé, Théophile**, was b. at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, educated at Paris, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89 for Foix, in '93 became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy, and Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94. He has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and still remained Foreign Minister when M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded M. Dupuy, and when M. Combes in 1902 succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He brought about the rapprochement with Italy, visited England with the President in 1903, and with Lord Lansdowne prepared the Anglo-French Agreement signed April 8th, 1904. The difficulty with Germany about Morocco caused his retirement in 1905. It was mainly owing to the vigour of his attack upon M. Clemenceau in the French Chamber that the Ministry was defeated in July 1906.

**Dibdin, Sir Lewis T.**, D.C.L., Dean and Official Principal of the Court of Arches, was b. in 1852, being a son of the late Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in '74

as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, afterwards going to the Bar. He gained a large Chancery practice, and was appointed official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters in '95. In 1901 he took silk. In '86 he was appointed Chancellor of Rochester, of Exeter in '88, and of Durham in '91. On the resignation of Sir Arthur Charles in 1903 he was appointed Dean of the Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and Master of the Faculties, and afterwards knighted. First Church Estates Commissioner and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1905. He is Vice-Chairman of the Canterbury House of Laymen and an honorary member of the Surveyors' Institute. Address: Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.

**Dublin, The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of**, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was b. in 1835. He was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '58, won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, proceeded M.A. in '63, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'78, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '93 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the next year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97, he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop. The Palace, Dublin.

**Duse, Eleonora**, Italian actress of the first rank, was b. at Vigevano Oct. 3rd, 1859. She appeared about '80 on the Italian, chiefly Roman stage, as leading lady in the plays of Dumas and Sardou, but afterwards played parts of greater depth. She earned golden opinions by her combined force and gracefulness, in '92 appearing at Vienna and Berlin, in '93 at New York, and her recent visits to England have, by an unanimous accord, re-affirmed her triumphs. Although she appears chiefly in grave parts ("Magda," "Nora," "Adrienne Lecouvreur"), her versatility has also allowed her to please in the lighter vein of Dumas' "Francillon," and as the hostess in Goldoni's "Locandiera." More recently she has produced d'Annunzio's "Gioconda" and "Francesca da Rimini."

**Evans, Hon. John William**, ex-Premier of Tasmania, was b. in Liverpool 1855, and went out with his parents to Tasmania in '59. He chose a seaman's life, and commanded several ships under the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Co. In '94 he was appointed manager of Huddart, Parker Proprietary's branch office at Hobart. M.L.A. '96; Premier 1904-1909.

**Fisher of Kilverstone, Admiral of the Fleet Lord** (peerage created 1909), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M. Appointed Senior Naval Lord on the Board of Admiralty in Oct. 1904, was b. Jan. 25th, '41, and is the son of Capt. W. Fisher, 78th Highlanders. He entered the Navy in '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes in '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference

'99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth August 1903, First Sea Lord 1904, and Admiral of the Fleet Dec. 1905. He was a member of the Escher War Office Committee 1903. Appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, Oct. 1904. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905; LL.D. Camb. 1908. The Admiralty, S.W.

**Fisher, Hon. Andrew**, was b. at Crosshouse, in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 20th, 1862, and went out to Queensland in '85, working on the goldfields there. He represented Gympie in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, '93-1901, and held office as Secretary for Railways and Minister of Public Works in the Dawson Administration, '99. He was returned to the Commonwealth Parliament, 1901, by Wide Bay, Queensland, and became Minister for Trade and Customs in the Watson Cabinet, 1904, and Deputy Leader of the Labour Party. On Mr. Watson's retirement in 1907 he succeeded him as Leader, and formed a Labour Ministry in November 1908. In May 1909 his ministry was defeated on a vote of confidence and resigned office.

**Forrer, Emil**, Swiss statesman, was b. at Winterthur, Feb. 9th, 1845, and began his career in the law; but after being returned to the Federal Council in '77 devoted himself to politics, and soon became a leading member of the Radical Democratic party. For nearly twenty years his influence was pre-eminent, but in 1900 a *referendum* of the Swiss nation threw out his scheme for the insurance of workmen against accidents or sickness, although it had been almost unanimously adopted by Parliament. M. Forrer thereupon left the Federal Council to become Director of Railways. Two years later, however, he accepted office as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. He was President of the Swiss Confederation in 1906. For his physical characteristics, M. Forrer is popularly known as the "Lion of Winterthur."

**Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke**, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, Dec. 18th, 1863. He has never made any great figure in Austrian society, and, of course, holds aloof from politics because of his position. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '06, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 1st, 1900, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, a member of one of the noblest Austrian families, and formally declared that neither his wife nor any children of the marriage could have the rights of equal birth or any claim to succeed to the throne. Before the ceremony the Emperor made the bride Princess von Hohenberg. The second child of the marriage, born Sept. 29th, 1902, is a boy.

**French, General Sir John D. P.**, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., is the son of Captain French, R.N., and was b. 1852. He entered the Navy in '66, but after 4 years' service obtained a commission in the 8th Hussars in '74. Fifteen years later he had risen to be Colonel of the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign, '84-5, at Abu Klea and at Metenimeh. On his return to England he became Staff Colonel at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury,

commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in '99 was appointed to command the Cavalry Division of the South African Field Force. The day after he reached Ladysmith he successfully engaged the Boers at Elands-laagte. After leaving Ladysmith he commanded the force in the Colesberg district till he was withdrawn to lead the mounted force which so brilliantly and successfully relieved Kimberley. During 1901 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. In Oct. 1901 he was appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps; and in 1902, after the cessation of the war, took up his duties. In August 1907 he succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Forces. He received the Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, 1902, the insignia of Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, 1903, and the Cross of the Iron Crown of Austria, 1904; Col. 19th (Q.A.O.R.) Hussars; Hon. Col. 1st Battalion Cambridgeshire Regiment; hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1903; hon. D.C.L. Oxford, June 1904.

**Gelkie, Sir Archibald**, K.C.B., F.R.S., hon. D.Sc. (Camb. and Dublin), LL.D. (Edin., Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews), D.C.L. (Oxon.), was b. at Edinburgh, 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55, appointed director of the Survey of Scotland '67, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London, '81-1901; President British Association 1892; President Geological Society 1891-92, 1906-7. **Secretary of the Royal Society** since 1903. He has written numerous works on geology, literary essays, and a volume of "Scottish Reminiscences," Shepherd's Down, Haslemere, Surrey; and Athenæum Club.

**Giollitti, Signor Giovanni**, Italian Premier for the third time in 1906, and Minister of the Interior. B. at Mondovì in 1842, of an old but poor family of mountaineers, he has preserved the simple habits of his early years. He became a barrister, and after holding minor legal posts entered politics in '82 as Deputy for Cuneo, and soon came to the front as a man of great independence and ability, and also as an orator. Although he became Minister of the Treasury under Crispi ('89), he subsequently fought the Crispinian policy with the greatest determination as Prime Minister. During his second administration (1903-5), he introduced several notable administrative and economic reforms, and in particular improved the condition of the proletariat.

**Godley, Sir Arthur**, G.C.B. (elevated to the peerage in 1909), Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India 1883-1909, is the only son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigarr, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Ed. at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn '69, and was called to the Bar '76. From '72 to '74 and from '80 until '82 he was private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter Charles, first Lord Northbourne.

**Gorst, Sir Eldon**, K.C.B. Briti h Agent and Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary

in Egypt, is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, and was b. in 1861. He entered the diplomatic service '85, in '85 was attached to the British Agency in Cairo, was appointed Controller of Direct Taxes '90, Under-Secretary of State for Finance '92, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior '94, Financial Adviser '98-1904. He helped to negotiate the Anglo-French Agreement 1904, and was then appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London. In April 1907 he succeeded Lord Cromer on the latter's retirement.

**Gould, Hon. Sir Albert John**, President of the Commonwealth Senate, was b. at Sydney 1847, and followed his father's profession as a solicitor. He entered the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in '81, became a Minister in the Parkes Government '89-91, and the Reid Government '94-8, and was M.L.C. '99-1901. He was then elected as Senator for New South Wales, and in 1907 became its President. He is Chancellor of the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle, Director of the City Bank of Sydney, has the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and the V.D. Knighted Nov. 9th, 1908. Address: Eynesbury, Edgecliff, Sydney, N.S.W.

**Guthrie, Sir James**, President Royal Scottish Academy, was b. 1859, ed. at Glasgow High School and Univ., became A.R.S.A. '88, R.S.A. '92, and President 1902. He is an Hon. Member of the R.S. Water Colour Society, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, and various foreign societies. Knighted 1903, LL.D. Glasgow 1906. 41, Moray Place, Edinburgh, and Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire; Athenæum Club.

**Guyot, Yves**, b. at Dinan, Sept. 6th, 1848, is the son of a barrister at Rennes, where he pursued his early studies. He is an energetic Free-Trader, and as such was made, in '79, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. When still young he took a part in the revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, which, on the news of the surrender of Sedan, established the third Republic. An ardent reformer, but not a socialist, he became a member of the Municipal Council of Paris in '74, and conducted a campaign against the Prefecture of the Police in '78. He was elected a member of the French Parliament in '85, and took office as Minister of Public Works in '89. Appointed editor of the *Sûreté*, an old-established Liberal paper, in which he now writes on economic subjects, he wrote "La Tyranie Socialiste" (93), "Les Principes de '89 et le Socialisme" (94), "L'Economie de l'Effort" (96), "Le Bilan de l'Eglise," "La Question des Sucres" (1901), "Science Economique" (3rd ed., 1907), "La Démocratie individualiste" (1907), "Le Commerce" (1909), and "Socialist Fallacies and Economic Facts" (1909). Editor of the *Journal des Economistes* since Nov. 1909. He was one of the prominent leaders in the defence of Dreyfus, and waged a successful campaign for the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties. After their abolition by the Brussels Conference in 1902, he was honoured by a public banquet at the National Liberal Club. He published "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution," in which he argues that the contract of labour is a contract of exchange, and "La Comédie Protectionniste" in 1904.

**Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles**, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, was b. 1858,

was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880. He was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington in '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Secretary of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906. He married in '90 the Hon. Winifred Sturt, da. of the late Lord Alington. 32, Bryanston Square, W.

**Hauptmann, Gerhart**, dramatic poet, was b. at Salzbrunn, in Silesia, Nov. 15th, 1862. He passed from agriculture to art; settled for some time as sculptor in Rome, later on in Switzerland and Berlin, visited America, returned to agriculture to become thoroughly familiar with the peasant classes. Married in '84, he published in '85 his first poem, an epic in classical style. But he soon, under the influence of Ibsen, turned to the drama, and created a great sensation by his powerful pictures of the lives of the lower middle and lower classes—"Before Sunrise" (89), "A Peace Festival" (90), "Lonely Men" (91), "The Weavers," "Our Colleague Crampton," dealing with the drink mania, "Der Biberpelz" (92), "Hannele," "Florian Geyer," a picture of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, "Versunkene Glocke," "Fuhrmann Henschel," and (1909) "Griselda."

**Hayaashi, Count Tadasu**, was ennobled for his distinguished services at the Japanese Foreign Office during the war with China. He came to England in 1866 to study, and while still a young man began his official career in his own country. He was first Governor of the province of Kobe, but was then transferred to the Foreign Office, and after the Chinese War negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with China in Peking. He was next sent as Minister to St. Petersburg. He served in '99 as Japan's chief delegate at the Hague Peace Conference; and in the autumn of '99 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kato as Minister, and afterwards Ambassador in London, which office he held till 1906. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs May 1906-8. Hon. G.C.V.O. July 1905; Count 1907.

**Hearst, William Randolph**, American newspaper proprietor and politician. B. at San Francisco in '63, he began life by publishing a paper in that city, but soon extended his activity to Chicago and New York. His papers in these three cities appeal to the masses, and have very large circulations. They are "papers that do things," and are proud of being "yellow." Mr. Hearst began his political career as a Democrat, then sought labour support and became an advocate of Municipal Socialism. After being returned to the House of Representatives he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and in Nov. 1906 stood unsuccessfully for the Governorship of New York State. In 1908 he formed a new party, and his revelations as to the relations of the Trusts with the two political parties created a great sensation.

**Hedin, Sven Anders**, the famous traveller, was b. at Stockholm 1865, and ed. at Stockholm and in Germany. He began his explorations in Persia in '85, and has travelled through



Khorasan and Turkestan, several times through Tibet and other parts of Central Asia. He concluded a three years' journey, full of valuable discoveries as to Tibet, in 1908. On his return to Europe, in Jan. 1909, he visited England; was received by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales; was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and with honorary degrees of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. His books include "Through Asia, 1898," "Central Asia and Tibet," and "Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899-1902." His home is at Stockholm.

**Hillier, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., C.B.**, was b. at Hong-Kong in 1849, appointed a student interpreter in China '67, and served in the British Consulate at Chefoo and the Legation in Peking, being appointed Chinese Secretary of the latter '85. He was Consul-General in Korea '91-6, and then retired on a pension, but was attached to the Peking Legation as special political officer for Chinese affairs for three months in 1901. Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, 1904. Adviser to the Chinese Government, June 1908.

**Homiakoff, Nicholas Alexeievitch**, elected President of the Third Duma, Nov. 14th, 1907, was b. 1850. His father was the well-known Slavophil, and he is the godson of Gogol. He was for some years Director of the Department of Agriculture, and became a member of the second Duma, taking his place amongst the "Octobrists." He is an ardent upholder of the Constitution, and a strong believer in reform. He was re-elected President by 316 votes to 34 (Nov. 14th, 1908). He was among the Russian Deputies who visited England in June 1909.

**Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, O.M., G.C.S.I., C.B.**, was b. June 30th, 1817; ed. at Glasgow University; served as surgeon and naturalist in the Antarctic Expedition 1839-43; explored the Himalayas as a naturalist, and has published "Handbook of the New Zealand Flora," "Students' British Flora," "The Flora of British India," etc. In '55 he was appointed Assistant Director, and in '65 Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, retiring in '85. His father formerly held the office of Director. President Royal Society '72-7. M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., LL.D., F.R.G.S. He has the Prussian Order *Pour le Mérite*, and was appointed to the Order of Merit in July 1907. Address: The Camp, near Sunningdale, Berks.

**Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.**, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was b. in 1860, and entered the Board of Trade as assistant law clerk in '86. He was appointed assistant solicitor in '88, private secretary to the President, Secretary to the Railway Department, and C.M.G. '93. He was a delegate to the '95 International Railway Congress in London, and to the International Railway Congresses in Paris, 1900, and Washington, 1905. C.B., '95. He acted as hon. sec. to the chairman of the Select Committee which inquired into the Jameson Raid in '96, was a Royal Commissioner on London Traffic 1903, succeeded the late Sir Courtenay Boyle as Permanent Secretary, and was made K.C.B. in 1901; went to S. Africa to settle Constitutions for Transvaal and O.R.C. 1906; appointed to the Colonial Office 1907. On the staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada 1908. He was appointed Secretary of the Order of

St. Michael and St. George, 1909. 13, Hornton Street, Kensington.

**Hunt, William Holman, O.M.**, was b. in London 1827, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '46. He was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and his best-known pictures are "The Light of the World" (Keble College, Oxford), of which he painted a life-size version in 1904 (now in St. Paul's Cathedral); "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," 60 (Art Gallery, Birmingham); "The Scapegoat," 73 (Art Gallery, Manchester); "The Triumph of the Innocents" (Art Gallery, Liverpool, of this there are two full-sized pictures and one small); "Christ the Carpenter" (Art Gallery, Manchester); "May Morning on Magdalen Tower," 91; "The Miracle of Holy Fire," etc. Several works in Oxford Art Gallery. In 1905 he exhibited a new masterpiece, "The Lady of Shalott," based on the design which he made in '57 to illustrate an edition of Tennyson's Poems then published. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905, D.C.L. Oxford 1905. Author of "Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." Address: 18, Melbury Rd., Kensington, W.; Sonning Acre, Sonning, Berks. Club: Athenæum.

**Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.**, Clerk of the House of Commons, was b. in 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon; ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxon, where he took a first in Mods., first Final Classical Schools, as well as the Hertford, Ireland, Craven, and Eldon Scholarships. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '69, Counsel to the Education Department '79-82, legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India '82-6, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '86-'99, Parliamentary Counsel '99-1902. Clerk of the House of Commons in Feb. 1902. He married a niece of the late Dean Bradley in '74, and has published "The Government of India" and "Legislative Methods and Forms." Address: Troutwell, Penn. Bucks; Speaker's Court, Westminster, S.W.

**Isvolsky, M. d.**, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a warm supporter of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and favourable to an Anglo-Russian understanding. He is a relative of Count Muraviev, a former Foreign Secretary, entered the Foreign Office at an early age, and was soon singled out for important missions, notably to the Vatican. It was on his initiative that Russia accredited a diplomatic representative to the Holy See. On his return from Rome he was sent to Tokio, and used his best endeavours to prevent a conflict. From Tokio M. d'Isvolsky was transferred to Copenhagen, a post entrusted only to men enjoying the Tsar's special confidence. In 1906 M. d'Isvolsky was recalled to St. Petersburg to succeed Count Lamsdorff as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He negotiated the Anglo-Russian Agreement 1907, and was very prominent in the negotiations which followed the crisis in the Near East in Oct. 1908.

**Jameson, The Hon. Leander Starr, C.B.**, was b. in Edinburgh in 1853, adopted the medical profession, became M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony

in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British South Africa Co. in 1902. Premier of Cape Colony 1904-8. Attended the Imperial Conference 1907, and was appointed P.C.

**Jaurès, Jean**, is a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Socialist party. A relative of the admiral of the same name, he was b. on Sept. 3rd, 1859, at Castres, in the South French department of Tarn. After a distinguished college career, he became Professor of Philosophy, first at Albi, and then at Toulouse. He took the degree of Doctor in '92, and one of his theses for the doctorate dealt with the German scientific socialists Lassalle and Marx. He was first elected deputy in '85, and was much to the fore in the defence of Capt. Dreyfus. His adhesion to the anti-militarist section of the French Socialists in 1907 greatly impaired his Parliamentary position and influence. Amongst his publications are: "Les Preuves," '98; "Action Socialiste," 1900; "Etudes Socialistes," 1902. He is the general director of a great work, by various authors, "L'Histoire Socialiste," to be completed in 15 vols.

**Kato, Mr. Takaati**, appointed Japanese Ambassador in London in Sept. 1908, represented his country in the United Kingdom from 1894 to 1899, and was then appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs 1900-1. He was Foreign Minister also for a few months in the Saionji Cabinet, 1906, and when Count Komura was appointed Foreign Minister in 1908 he was chosen to succeed him. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

**Katsura, Marquis Taro**, was b. in 1849 in the province of Choshu, Japan. During the Restoration era, in '67, he distinguished himself as an able subaltern, and some years afterwards was sent to Germany to study army details, and spent several years in that country. In '76, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany in company with the late General Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. On his return home he was gazetted major-general, was appointed Vice-Minister of the War Office, under General Oyama, and took a prominent part in the reform of the Japanese army. In '91 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the third division of the army. During the Chino-Japanese war he marched with his division through Korea to Manchuria; and later on served under General Nodzu. For his services he was created a viscount, and two years after promoted to the rank of general. In '98 he was appointed War Minister, and held that post till the downfall of the Yamagata Cabinet in October 1900. He was Premier from May 1901 till Jan. 1906, covering the period of the war with Russia, and in 1906 was appointed a member of the High Military Council of Japan. G.C.B. 1905, Marquis 1907. He became Premier again in 1908.

**Komura, Count Jutaro**, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was one of 30 young Japanese sent by their Government to Harvard University in '75, and on his return was first given an appointment at the Ministry of Justice and then made a judge, but resigned, and became a translator at the Foreign Office. He had risen to the position of chief translator, when in '94, on the eve of the war with China, the Japanese Ambassador in Peking suddenly fell ill, and Komura took

his place. He returned to Tokio with a great reputation as a diplomat. In 1901 he was sent to Seoul, in 1902 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 he was created baron. He was the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Peace Conference, 1905, and played an important part in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Ambassador in London 1906-8; Count 1907; Minister for Foreign Affairs 1908.

**Kossuth, Francis**, son of the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, whose mantle has fallen upon him. Leader of the Independence party in the Hungarian Parliament. B. in 1841, he suffered exile with his father, was partly educated in England, and lived in France and Italy. After his father's death in '94 he went back to Hungary, took the oath of allegiance as a Hungarian subject, and soon became leader of those aspiring to national independence. M. Kossuth is neither a social revolutionary nor a fanatic, but a diplomat by temperament. In 1903 he resigned the leadership, but he was soon back at his post, and in 1904 he united his opposition forces with those of Count Apponyi, and won the elections in Jan. 1905. When the Coalition came into office in 1906 he became Minister of Commerce in the Wekerle Cabinet. He married an Englishwoman, who died a few years ago. He was received by King Edward during his Majesty's visit to Marienbad in 1909.

**Kubelik, Johann**, violinist, was b. 1880 at Miehle, near Prague. He received his first musical lessons from his father, a market gardener, and at twelve entered the Prague Conservatoire, where his natural talent, coupled with assiduity, attracted attention. He was very successful at concerts in Austria-Hungary prior to appearing in Feb. 1900 in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra. Invited to England by Dr. Richter, he made his *début* at St. James's Hall, June 18th, 1900; married, 1904, the Countess Marianne Csaky-Szell.

**Lacroix, General de**, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War and Generalissimo of the French Army, was b. 1844 and ed. at St. Cyr, which he left to serve in Italy. In the Franco-German war he was taken prisoner at Sedan. He served in the French expedition to Tonquin, and in 1902 succeeded General Bonnal at the Ecole de Guerre. In 1903 he was appointed Military Governor of Lyons and commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He succeeded General Hagron in his present post in July 1907.

**Laurier, Sir Wilfrid**, G.C.M.G., the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he rose rapidly in his profession, and in '71 was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came

to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G. In 1900 he again secured the approval both of the Dominion and of the Empire by the prompt despatch of Canadian troops to aid the mother country in South Africa, and led his party to another victory at the polls in November. He attended the Colonial Conference and the Coronation in England in 1902. He was again returned to power in 1904 and 1908, and in 1907 attended the Imperial Conference in London. See CANADA.

**Li Chin-fong**, appointed Chinese Minister in London April 1907, is an adopted son of Li Hung-chang, and was born in the province of Anhui in 1854. He was formerly Secretary to the Legation in London, Minister to Japan '91-2, and was second plenipotentiary at Shimonoseki after the war with Japan. His home is at Shanghai, and he is the recognised leader of the Ngan-hwei gentry. He is very wealthy, and speaks excellent English. His brother is the Chinese Minister in Vienna.

**Lodge, Sir Oliver J.**, was b. June 12th, 1851, ed. at Newport Grammar School, Shropshire, and Univ. Coll., London. He was Professor of Physics Univ. Coll., Liverpool, '81-1900, and since 1900 has been Principal of Birmingham Univ. Rumford Medallist Royal Society '93, Romanes Lecturer, Oxford, 1903. He is M.Sc., F.R.S., D.Sc. London, Oxford, Victoria, and Liverpool; LL.D. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. Knighted 1902. He has published many scientific and some theological works. Address: "Mariemont," Birmingham.

**Loubet, Emile**, ex-President of the French Republic, was born at Marsanne, in the department of the Drôme, where his father was a farmer, on Dec. 31st, 1838. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and steadily rose step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic, passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate *en route*, and having held the offices of Mayor of Montélimar ('70), President of the Council-General of the Drôme ('85), Minister for Public Works ('87), Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate '92. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected (18th) by a large majority to succeed him, and held office till 1906. His uprightness, patriotism, and simplicity of demeanour made him the most popular President France has ever had. He was visited at Paris by the King of Sweden, the Queen-Dowager and Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czarina, the King of Portugal, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Spain, and King Edward VII.; and himself paid visits to the Czar at St. Petersburg, to King Edward VII. at Windsor, and to the Kings of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He married in '69, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. There are three children.

**Lytelton, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Neville Gerald**, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, was b. in 1845, ed. at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in '65, and served with it in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, in the

Jowaki campaign in India, and as A.D.C. to General Sir John Adye in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He was A.D.C. to Lord Spencer in Ireland, '68-73; Military Secretary to Sir J. Adye at Gibraltar, and to Lord Reay at Bombay, '83-90; Assistant Adjutant-Gen., '95-7, and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, '97-8. He commanded the 2nd British Brigade in the Soudan campaign of '98, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for his distinguished service. After a short interval at Aldershot, he went out to South Africa, and took a prominent part in the operations in Natal, first as brigadier and subsequently as General commanding a Division. In February and March 1901 he organised the pursuit of De Wet in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, and then took over the command of the forces in Natal and South-Eastern Transvaal. When Lord Kitchener left South Africa on the conclusion of peace he was appointed Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of Council. In May 1908 he received his present appointment. Royal Hospital, Dublin.

**MacDonald, Sir Claude M.**, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador to Japan, is the son of Major-Gen. J. O. MacDonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, and in 1900 had to undergo a terrible siege during the Boxer outbreak, after which he was transferred to Japan. The Legation at Tokio was made an Embassy in Nov. 1905.

**MacLagan, William Dalrymple**, Archbishop of York, 1891 to 1908, b. '26. Member of the Privy Council, son of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Ed. Peterhouse, Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dign.* '78; D.C.L., LL.D.; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89; deacon '56, priest '57; curacies at St. Saviour's, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen's, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newtonington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Bishop of Lichfield '78; Archbishop of York '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese; invited 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90, and the Nonconformist ministers in the diocese of York in '95. Resigned the See on Dec. 31st, 1908. Edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People: an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. Visited Russia in '97. Atheneum Club.

**Maeterlinck, Maurice**, the Belgian author, was b. in 1862. The following is a list of his works, some of which have been translated into English and have attracted considerable attention in this country:—"La Princesse

Maleine," published in '92; "Pelléas et Mélisande" (which has been dramatised and represented in London), '94; "Alladine et Palomides," '94; "Aglavaine et Selysette," '97; "Douze Chansons," '96; "Le Trésor des Humbles," '97; "La Mort de Tintagiles"; "L'Intruse," and "La Sagesse et la Destinée" (all '99). M. Maeterlinck has published translations of other authors' works and written prefaces to them. He is also the author of the dramas "Ariane et Barbebleue" and "Sœur Béatrice," published in German in '90, "Monna Vanna" (prohibited in 1902, but the London Maeterlinck Society gave private performances of it), of "Joyzelle," produced at Paris in 1903, and of "The Blue Bird," 1903.

**Malinoff, M.**, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, was b. 1857, and is a native of Bessarabia. He was ed. for the law. In Jan. 1908 he was asked to form a Cabinet in succession to M. Gueffé, and was in office when Bulgaria was proclaimed an independent kingdom in Oct. 1908.

**Matsugata, Marquis**, Japanese statesman, was b. in 1835, and springs from the Satsuma clan. After the revolution of '68 he was appointed Governor of the province of Tosa, and then became Assistant Minister of Finance. He was appointed as the representative of Japan at the Paris Exhibition of '78, and on his return home took successively the portfolios of Home Affairs and Finance ('81). He at once entered on the arduous task of restoring the currency of the country to a healthy condition. Paper currency to an enormous amount was in circulation at a discount of over 80 per cent. as compared with the silver currency; but his vigorous measures saved the situation, and in three years the paper currency was reduced in quantity and put on a par with silver. He has twice been Prime Minister, and visited England in 1902.

**Merry del Val, Raphael**, Pontifical Secretary of State, was born in London of Spanish parents on Oct. 10th, 1865, and educated in England, where he has resided for some length of time at different periods in his career. He was at first attached to the diocese of Westminster, acted for many years as Cameriere Partecipante of Pope Leo XIII., and was appointed President of the Accademia Pontificia in '99, and Italian Archbishop of Nicosia in 1900. He visited England as Papal Envoy on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation, and was sent to Canada on an educational mission. In July 1903, on the death of Leo XIII., he was nominated Consistorial Secretary, and in October succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Secretary of State, being afterwards created a Cardinal.

**Moltke, General Ludwig von**, chief of the General Staff of the German army. A nephew of the great Moltke. B. at Gerstoff in 1848, he entered the army in '69, took part as lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war, and received the Iron Cross of the second class. From '76-9 he was attached to the War Academy. In '81 he was promoted captain and placed on the General Staff, in '82 he became aide-de-camp to his uncle, in '88 he was promoted major, and subsequently nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor; lieutenant-colonel '93, colonel '96, brigadier-general '99, general of division 1902, quarter-master-general 1904, and chief of the General Staff 1906. For many years General von Moltke has enjoyed the special confidence of the Emperor.

**Moor, The Rt. Hon. F. R.**, Premier of Natal, was b. 1853. Formerly a diamond digger, he became a farmer and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Natal, '86; Minister of Native Affairs, '93-7; became Premier Nov. 1906; visited England for the Imperial Conference 1907, and sworn of the Privy Council.

**Morant, Sir Robert L., K.C.B.**, Secretary to the Board of Education, is the only son of the late Robert Morant, and was born April 7th, 1863, and ed. at Winchester College and New College, Oxon. For some years he did various kinds of educational work in England and in Siam. He entered the Education Department, Whitehall, in '95, in the Office of Special Inquiries, becoming in '99 Senior Examiner at South Kensington. He was Private Secretary to Sir John Gorst, M.P., and to the Duke of Devonshire, and during the progress of the Education Bill, 1902, assisted Mr. Balfour while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons. He received his C.B. as a Coronation honour and his K.C.B. in 1907. Mr. Morant was appointed Acting Secretary to the Board of Education on Nov. 1st, 1902, and Permanent Secretary on April 1st, 1903. Address: 4, Culford Gardens, Cadogan Square, S.W.

**Moret, Sigismundo**, Spanish Premier, was b. at Cadiz, June 2nd, 1838. The son of a tradesman who suffered reverses, his indomitable energy alone enabled him to persist from '53 to '58 in following the lectures at Madrid University. In '59 he obtained a post as assistant teacher, and afterwards, by competitive examination, the Chair of Political Economy and Finance. In '63 he was elected Deputy for Almadén as a Liberal and Free Trader, and in '69 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Interior under Rivero. Prim gave him the portfolio of the Colonies, in which position he was instrumental in passing a measure for the abolition of slavery, and in making Free Trade modifications in the tariffs of the Philippines, Porto Rico, etc. King Amadeus gave him the portfolio of Finance, and at a later stage he represented his country in London. On the abdication of King Amadeus he retired from public life, but returned with Alfonso XII. as Minister of the Interior. In that position he ably seconded the regency of Queen Maria Christina, and held various portfolios in various Ministries. He was Prime Minister for a short term in 1906, and returned to power in 1909. See SPAIN.

**Morgan, J. Pierpont**, was b. at Hartford, Conn., on April 17th, 1837; ed. at the English High School, Boston, and at Göttingen University. His father was a banker in New York and London, and Mr. Morgan is a member of the great banking firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York (which he established in '95), and other firms. His financial genius has brought and kept his name before the public of both continents for years past, particularly since the formation of the great Steel Trust and the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He is interested in American railroads, and is said to control lines representing more than £600,000,000 of share capital, in banks and other financial corporations representing about £40,000,000 more, and in all kinds of industrial enterprises in this country and in America. He is a yachtsman, and an art connoisseur with a magnificent collection of great paintings, books, etc. His benefactions

have been generous. Address in London: 13, Prince's Gate, S.W.; in New York, Madison Avenue.

**Muromtseff, Professor,** President of the first Russian Duma, was b. 1850. After a university training he became Professor of Roman Law at Moscow University, but was deprived of his chair in '84 by virtue of a Government order. He thereupon qualified for the bar, and founded a law paper, which was suppressed in 1902. Both by pen and speech he gained a great reputation, as a consequence of which he played a prominent part in the Constitutional movement of 1904-5. When the first Duma was elected, Professor Muromtseff was returned for Moscow at the head of the poll. He belongs to the "Cadet," or Constitutional Democrat party.

**Nordau, Max Simon,** was b. July 29th, '40, at Buda-Pesth, but is a Prussian subject and a citizen of the German Empire. He received his university education at Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Paris, obtained the degree of M.D., travelled all over Europe, and has been settled in Paris since '80. He was co-founder and for many years Vice-President of the Association Litteraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris; a member of the Hellenic National Academy, Athens; and first vice-president of the Zionist (see Jews) Congresses at Bale, '97, '98, '99, 1901, 1903, and London 1900. His first book on Paris appeared in '78; others, more especially two in English translation, "Conventional Lies of the Children of Culture," '83, and "Degeneration," '93, were much criticised and led to considerable discussions. They were followed by "The Drones must Die," '99. He has also published in Italian and French.

**Oku, General Count,** was born in 1847, and has seen 36 years' service with the Japanese Army. In '77, when he had attained the rank of Major, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kumamoto Castle by the Satsuma insurgents, cutting his way out and opening communication with the relieving army. When the war broke out with China in '94, he was given the command of a division in the Manchurian campaign, and received his title of nobility in recognition of his great services. His knowledge of the ground, and his capacity, marked him out for service in the war with Russia, and he commanded the Second Army, which landed on the east coast of the Liaotung Peninsula in May 1904, won the brilliant victory at Kinchau, and did splendid service in the subsequent fighting in Manchuria. Count 1907.

**Orléans, Duc d',** Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orléans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '60. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. In 1905 he organised and led a North Polar exploring expedition. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orléans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. He married the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria Nov. 5th, '96. His youngest sister, Princess Louise, was married to Prince Charles of Bourbon Nov. 16th, 1907.

**Oyama, Field-Marshal Prince, O.M.,** was b. at Kagoshima in 1844. Entered the Japanese army, was appointed colonel in '71, promoted major-general in the same year, lieutenant-general in '77, general '91, and in '98 was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. Having served as military attaché on the French side during the Franco-Prussian War, upon his return to Japan he entered the Ministry of War, and assisted in the work of reorganising the army. In the Satsuma rebellion ('77) he took command of a brigade, and played a conspicuous part in subduing the revolt. Afterwards he was appointed Under-Secretary, and subsequently Minister of War. When war broke out between Japan and China he was Minister of War, but he took the field as commander of the second army, and captured Kinchow, Talienvan, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei. In 1904 Oyama was Chief of the General Staff, and when war broke out with Russia he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, defeating the Russians at the three great battles of Liau-Yang, the Shaho, and Mukden. He received the Order of Merit from King Edward Feb. 21st, 1906, and resigned his post as Chief of the General Staff in April. Received the first class of the Order of the Golden Kite Dec. 1906. Prince 1907. His wife was educated in America, and took a degree.

**Paderewski, Ignace Jan,** the famous pianist and composer, was b. on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, and for a while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He toured through Germany, appeared in Paris ('89), in London ('90), and in America ('91). He has composed a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, many pieces for the piano, and an opera "Manru." Married, '90, the Baroness de Rosen.

**Pasitch, Nicholas,** Servian Premier, was b. 1848, and ed. at the Zurich Polytechnic School. His career has been punctuated with two death sentences and several exiles. M. Pasitch began as an extreme Radical, but is now more Conservative. He was successively Mayor of Belgrade, President of the Skupshchina, head of the first Radical Cabinet formed, and Minister to Russia, when, in '99, King Milan was shot at in the streets of Belgrade, and M. Pasitch was one of the accused at the State trial. He was sentenced to imprisonment, but afterwards pardoned. In 1902 King Alexander asked him to form a Ministry, but he failed in the task. After the assassination of the King and his consort he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Gruitch Cabinet. He was Prime Minister from Dec. 1904 to May 1905, and again from June 1906 to July 1908. In Feb. 1909 he accepted the office of Minister of Public Works in the Novakovitch Cabinet. In August he again became Premier. See SERVIA.

**Picquart, General**, French soldier and statesman, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and ed. at St. Cyr '72-'74 and at the General Staff School '74-'76. He served with the Zouaves in Algeria, and then entered the infantry, gaining his captaincy in '80. He was appointed to the War Office staff '83, served in Tonquin '85-'88, became Professor at the Military School, rejoined the War Office '93, and was head of the Intelligence Department '95. He was a staunch supporter of the innocence of Dreyfus, and was for that reason sent to Tunis in '97. In Feb. '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards imprisoned on a charge of revealing War Office secrets. In 1905 he was restored to the Active List with the rank of Brigadier-General, promoted General of Division. In October he became Minister of War in M. Clemenceau's administration, and retained the office until the fall of the Government in July 1909.

**Pius X.** is the 258th Roman Pontiff. His name is Giuseppe (*Anglicè* Joseph) Sarto, and he was born June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, his father being a minor municipal official. His relatives are still shopkeepers and people of humble position. He was educated at Castelfranco and the diocesan seminary of Padua, and ordained priest Sept. 18th, 1858. He officiated nine years as curate at Tombolo, nine years as parish priest of Salzano; and was made Canon and Chancellor of the diocese of Treviso in '75. In '84 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua, and Leo XIII. made him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice in 1893. His charity and tact brought him unbounded popularity, and he was more than once instrumental in settling serious strikes and labour disputes. He came into direct personal contact with the King and Queen of Italy while he was Cardinal, but he is credited with an inflexible resolve to maintain the rights and liberty of the Church. On the death of Leo XIII., July 20th, 1903, the Conclave met July 31st, and on Aug. 4th, at the seventh scrutiny, elected Cardinal Sarto as Pope, and he chose to be known as Pope Pius X. As priest and bishop his life was spent in the pastoral and episcopal service of the Church rather than in the paths of diplomatic and official service. He is described as possessing a fine physique, and as a man of dignified presence and much personal attraction. He has always displayed deep interest in social questions and in bettering the life of the poor, to whom his charity at Venice was proverbial. He has shown himself zealous in the reform of Church music and in other matters of ecclesiastical discipline. In May 1907 he issued a decree entrusting the revision of the Vulgate to the Benedictine Order, and in September issued an Encyclical against the Modernist movement in the Church. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400; and that of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the support of cardinals resident in Rome, £18,400 to poor bishoprics, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities.

**Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.**, was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre

'59. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 a Member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in '71 and again in '73 Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and Director of the National Gallery '94-1904. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "A Visit to Æsculapius" ('80—now in the National Gallery of British Art), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91), "Helen and Hermia" ('900), "The Storm Nymphs" (1903). Knighted '97; baronet 1902. Lady Poynter died on June 12th, 1906.

**Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.**, Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board since '98, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. B. at Warminster, Feb. '45; ed. at Queens' College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.

**Reid, Whitelaw, U.S. Ambassador** to Great Britain, was b. at Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1837, and ed. at Miami Univ., Ohio; M.A. and LL.D. Miami, Princeton, Yale, St. Andrews, and Cambridge, and D.C.L. Oxford. He chose journalism as his profession, and combined it with military service during the Civil War. Afterwards he was Clerk of the Military Committee '63, and Librarian of the House of Representatives '64-'66; became a cotton planter in Louisiana '66-'67, and joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's paper, in '68. He re-created the paper, and became editor and chief proprietor in '72. Developed the linotype in his office, made up a syndicate to secure its control, organised the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., and became its first President. Was also a pioneer in the erection of tall buildings in New York, in a new structure for *The Tribune*, begun in 1872. U.S. Minister to France '80-'92, U.S. Commissioner in the peace negotiations with Spain '98, Special Ambassador to Great Britain at the Diamond Jubilee '97, and the Coronation 1902. He is a Republican in politics, and was the party nominee for the Vice-Presidency in '92. He is a Regent of the New York State Univ., and was appointed Chancellor in 1904. He took up his duties as successor to Mr. Choate on June 3rd, 1905. Embassy: 123, Victoria Street, S.W.; Residences, Dorchester House, London, and West Park, Silsoe, Beds.

**Réjane, Gabrielle**, the great French actress, was b. at Paris in '57, and is the daughter of a manager. Educated at the Conservatoire, she made her début at the Paris Vaudeville in '75, and created a number of rôles on the boards of the Ambigu, the Palais Royal, the Odéon, etc. She has appeared at Brussels and in London. Her repeated visits to the English capital have made her a favourite with the British as well as the French public. Of her principal parts one may mention specially "Madame Sana-Gène," "Sapho," "Lysistrata," "Divorçons." She manages her own theatre in Paris, the Théâtre Réjane.

**Richter, Hans, M.V.O.**, was b. at Raab, in Hungary, April 4th, 1843, ed. in Vienna, and studied music at the Conservatoire there. In

1875 he was appointed Director of the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna, directed the Bayreuth Festival '76, and in '79 began the famous Richter Concerts in London. Hon. Mus. Doc. Oxon. 1886; Conductor Hallé Concerts Society 1900; M.V.O. 1904. The Firs, Bowdon, Cheshire.

**Rodin, Auguste**, President of International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, was b. in Paris of poor parents on Nov. 12th, 1840, and worked for an *ornemaniste* until he was 24, modelling plaster details. He produced the first of his famous series of sculptures in '64, though it was not till the eighties that he secured the recognition which has since so deservedly grown. Commander of the Legion of Honour; D.C.L. Oxford 1907. Address: 182, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

**Roosevelt, Theodore**, was b. in New York in '58. Ed. at Harvard, he began his political career in the New York Legislature in '82, and speedily took a prominent position there, becoming leader of the House in '84. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, U.S.A., '89-95, President of the New York Police Board '95-7, and was then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the war with Spain broke out in '98 he raised a corps of Rough Riders and took them to Cuba, where they did splendid service. He has told the story himself in his book "The Rough Riders," '99, and is the author of many other successful books. He was made Governor of New York State in '98, and was the life and soul of the Republican fight for the Presidency in 1900, being himself nominated, against his wish, for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, entering on his duties March 4th, 1901. On the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he succeeded him for the remainder of his term of office. He is a great popular favourite, and one of the strongest and most straightforward men in American political life. His declarations on the necessity of controlling Trusts aroused great interest in 1902, and an attempt was made by some of the wirepullers to avoid his selection as the Presidential candidate in Nov. 1904. His popularity with the rank and file of the party proved too great, however, and he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated at the Chicago Convention on June 23rd, 1904, and re-elected President by 336 votes to 140 on Nov. 8th. He announced at once that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, in recognition of his efforts towards the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War. His daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was married on Feb. 17th, 1906, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, a member of Congress for Ohio, and a barrister. On his retirement from office in 1909 he set out upon a shooting expedition to Central Africa. He has accepted the associate-editorship of the *Outlook*, and early in 1910 he will deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford. Address: Sagamore Hill, Long Island, New York.

**Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille**, composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 10th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was appointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music,

and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and staged at Covent Garden 1909, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '94.

**San Giuliano, Marquis di**, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain. The descendant of a very old Norman-Sicilian family, he was b. in 1853, and was destined for politics from early manhood. For a long time a Sicilian Deputy, he acquired in the Italian Chamber a brilliant reputation by his oratorical gifts, and was soon remarked as one of the most promising of the young Liberals. Highly cultured, he has travelled much and devoted considerable time to the study of foreign politics. He was defeated at the general elections of 1904, and then made a Senator by Signor Giolitti. He was Postmaster-General in '99, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. Marquis di San Giuliano is a warm friend of England, knows English, is a student of Dante, and President of the Italian Geographical Society. Received the Victorian Order, 1909. Italian Embassy, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.

**Schollaert, M.**, Belgian Prime Minister, is the son of a professor of Louvain, and was first returned to the Chamber in 1888. He was Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction '95-99, Vice-President of the Chamber 1900, and President 1901. The latter office he held till the death of M. de Trooz on Dec. 31st, 1907, when he was appointed to succeed him as Premier. He is a strong Catholic.

**Schön, Baron von**, German Foreign Secretary, was b. in 1851. His father was a South German manufacturer. He served as a volunteer in the Franco-German war, entered the diplomatic service '77, and was ennobled '85. He was appointed to minor posts at Madrid, Athens, Berne, and The Hague, was at Paris '87-95, Court Chamberlain to the late Duke Alfred of Saxe Coburg and Gotha '95-98, Minister at Copenhagen 1900-5, Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1905-7, and in Oct. 1907 succeeded Herr von Tschirsky as Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Created a Baron in 1909.

**Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H.**, P.C., G.G.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D. Camb., was b. in 1840, and is a son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was ed. at Radley, and entered the Navy in '52. He served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82, taking part in most of the naval fighting in connection with those wars. As Commander he was badly wounded in action on the river Congo. He became Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, and was Commander-in-Chief on the China station '98-1901. From '94 to '97 he served in the Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.B. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903. Admiral of the Fleet 1905. Accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906. Was appointed special representative of the British Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in New York in 1909, on which occasion his flag



was carried in H.M.S. *Inflexible*, as flagship of the squadron specially sent across the Atlantic for the celebration. Was made a Privy Councillor in Nov. 1909. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; United Service Club; Travellers', Wellington and Royal Societies.

**Smith, Goldwin**, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the University of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. *Regius Professor of History* ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary *Professorship of History* at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

**Sonnino, Baron Sidney**, Italian statesman, was b. at Florence March 11th, 1847, and ed. at the Univ. of Pisa, where he took his law degree in '65. He afterwards entered the Diplomatic service, and was attached to the Legations at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He then turned to a study of the agrarian and social problems of Southern Italy, published "I Contadini in Sicilia" and "La Mezzadria in Toscana," and established the paper *Rassegna*. He was elected Deputy for San Casciano '80, and has sat for it ever since, attaching himself to the Left Centre in the Chamber. In '87 he joined the Crispi administration as Under Sec. for the Treasury, and first as Finance Minister, '93, and then as Minister of the Treasury, he worked a great reform in the country's finances. After Crispi's fall in '96, he became one of the Opposition leaders, and from Feb. to May 1906 was Premier, but fell over the railway question.

**Stolypin, Peter Arkazhevich**, Russian Prime Minister. B. 1863, the son of a popular general, he had a brilliant career at the University of St. Petersburg, and, after graduating in '84, obtained an appointment at the Ministry of the Interior. After two years he was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, where he remained another two years, then retiring for a time into private life, and devoting himself to the management of his estate in Kovno Government. He served as Marshal of the District Nobility, President of the Arbitration Board and Justice of the Peace, and in '99 became Marshal of the Provincial Nobility. He was appointed Vice-Governor of Grodno in 1902, Governor of Saratoff in 1903, and from Saratoff he was called to St. Petersburg to take up the portfolio of the Interior. He was one of the few Ministers to whom the Duma was ready to listen. When M. Goremykin resigned in 1906, M. Stolypin succeeded him as Premier, and was thanked by the Czar for his services and

appointed a member of the Council of the Empire Jan. 13th, 1907. Given the rank of State Secretary Jan. 1908. G.C.V.O. 1908.

**Strauss, Richard**, musical composer, was b. June 11th, 1864, at Munich, where his early studies began, his father being first horn player in the orchestra of the Court Opera-house. Appointed conductor at Meiningen in '88, from '89 to '94 he was Hofkapellmeister (with Eduard Lassen) at Weimar, and later conductor at the Munich Opera-house. He has written many charming songs, but his distinctiveness as a modern composer is chiefly due to extraordinarily elaborate instrumental works. A Richard Strauss festival was held at St. James's Hall in June 1903, when "Ein Heldenleben," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and other symphonic poems from his pen were performed. His opera "Salome," based on Oscar Wilde's work, has provoked much discussion. His "Elektra" was produced in Dresden, Jan. 25th, 1909, and a discussion was aroused by the alleged similarity of some of its passages to the "Cassandra" of Vittorio Gnechchi.

**Sudermann, Herman**, German dramatist and novelist, was b. at Mazisken, in East Prussia, Sept. 30th, 1857; studied in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin, and became a teacher and journalist. Success and fame came to him in '88 with his drama "Ehre" (Honour). He then published a series of tales, of which "Frau Sorge," "Der Katzensteg," and "Es War" are the most impressive. The drama "Sodom's Ende," was produced in '90, and was followed by "Die Heimat," which, translated as "Magda," has been represented by Duse, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. His later works include "Das Glück im Winkel," "Die Drei Reiberfedern," "Moriturus," "Johannes," and "Das Johannisfeuer." An English version of his "Sodom's Ende" was produced in London in May 1902, and his comedy "Der Sturmgeselle Sokrates" was presented at the Royalty on Oct. 31st, 1903. In Oct. 1906 "Das Blumenboot" was produced in Berlin, and "Rosen" at Vienna in Oct. 1907.

**Tetrazzini, Luisa**; born in Florence, where she studied singing under several masters, her last being Ceccherini. Made her *début* at the Teatro Verdi, in Florence, in 1896, as Inez in "L'Africaine," and achieved immense success. She was then engaged for a tour in Brazil and Argentina, and remained in South America for four years, during which period she appeared in twenty operas, specially distinguishing herself as Elvira in "Puritani," the Queen in "Les Huguenots," Dinorah, Lucia, Gilda, and Violetta. A tour in Europe followed, when she visited Lisbon, Madrid, Berlin, Prague, Tiflis, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg. She sang at Covent Garden, Nov. 2nd, 1907, as Violetta in "Traviata," and immediately won the title of "the new Patti." Subsequently she appeared as Lucia, when her singing of the "mad scene" music was remarkably brilliant.

**Thomas, Sir Charles Inigo**, K.C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, entered the service in 1865, and served as private secretary to Lord Hood of Avalon and Sir Edmund Commerell. He was at the head of the secret and political branch at Whitehall for many years, and in recognition of his services, specially in connection with the blockade and occupation of Crete, he received the C.B. in 1900. He succeeded Sir Evan MacGregor as Secretary in April 1907.

**Tittoni, Signor**, Italian statesman, is the son of an Italian exile who fled from the Papal States in 1859 to England, and remained there till the Italian troops entered Rome. Signor Tittoni had never held Ministerial office till 1903, when he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but had filled the office of President of the Provincial Council of Rome with credit, and took office with a good reputation. He is a member of the Right. He came to England with the King of Italy in Nov. 1903, and was appointed an Hon. G.C.V.O. He resigned with Signor Fortis in Dec. 1905, but resumed office with Signor Giolitti in May 1906.

**Togo, Admiral Count Helhachiro**, the Nelson of Japan. His signal at Tsushima, when he annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet, read: "The destiny of our country depends upon this battle. You are all expected to do your utmost." Third son of Togo Kichizaemon, a samurai of the Satsuma clan, he was b. at Kogoshima, Oct. 14th, 1857. He was sent to England for training on H.M.S. *Worcester* (1873-74). After his return to his country he became one of the group of hard-working young officers who successfully achieved the task of creating a new navy. First came into prominence as commander of the *Nanika*, which sank the transport *Kowshing* and forced on the war with China. He was then a Rear-Admiral and third in command of the fleet. After the war he became Commander-in-Chief at Maizuru, and was promoted Vice-Admiral. At the close of Jan. 1904 he was selected to command the entire Japanese fleet in the inevitable hostilities against Russia. How he succeeded is a matter of history. In 1906 he received the Order of Merit, and in 1907 the first class of the Order of the Golden Kite.

**Tolstol, Count Lyof Nikolai vitch**, was b. Aug. 26th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in '12, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." In October '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; and in '95 "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself. He was excommuni-

cated by the Holy Synod in 1901, and the same authority enjoined all true believers to refrain from celebrating his 80th birthday in 1908.

**Ward, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph**, Prime Minister of New Zealand, attended the Imperial Conference at London in 1907, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He was b. in 1857, and had had considerable ministerial experience when he succeeded the late Mr. Seddon, whose close friend he was, as Prime Minister in 1906. K.C.M.G. 1901, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited New Zealand. Visited England in the summer of 1909 as delegate to the Imperial Defence Conference. Resides at Wellington, N.Z.

**Witte, Count Sergiej Jullewitsch**, the Russian statesman, is of German origin, and was b. July 20th, 1849, at Tiflis, ed. at Odessa in mathematics and physics, entered the railway administration, and first gained distinction by his clever organisation of the transport of troops in the war of '77-8; was called to St. Petersburg for employment there in '79, and appointed in '86 director of Russian south-west railways. In '88 he became head of the Railway department in the Ministry of Finance, chairman of Commission on Tariffs; in '92 Minister of Means of Communications, and in '93 Minister of Finance. In Jan. 1903 he received the expression of the Czar's gratitude in a Rescript, which said: "You have awakened the best forces of national labour to a sense of self-reliance, ensured the independence and the stability of the monetary circulation, increased the resources of the State, and thereby enabled it to balance its Budgets, gradually increasing year by year, without a deficit." In August 1903 he was removed from the Ministry of Finance and made President of the Committee of Ministers. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905, and was afterwards made a Count and appointed President of the new Ministry, although in May 1906 he was superseded. He is author of a book on "The Principles of Railway Rates," '81, and on "Friedrich Liss, the Economist," '88.

**Wolf-Metternich zur Gracht, Count Paul Anton Marie Hubert**, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James. B. at Bonn, Dec. 5th, 1853. Came into notice as Prussian representative in Hamburg, from which place he frequently travelled to London on affairs of State. He was afterwards attached to the Embassy in London, and when Prince Paul Hatzfeldt, the Ambassador, died in 1901, the Emperor selected Count Wolf-Metternich out of a number of names proposed, to succeed him. He speaks English perfectly. Address: 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

**Wrnz, Francis Xavier**, General of the Society of Jesus. Born at Rottweil (Wurtemberg), on Dec. 2nd, 1842, he entered the Society on Dec. 5th, '57. After studying canon law in England, he was called to a professorship at the faculty of the Gregorian University, Rome. For two years previous to his election as General (Sept. 1906) Father Wrnz was Rector of this university. He is the second German in the roll of generals of the order. His election was much commented upon in France as a token of German influence at the Vatican. (Father Wrnz's name is pronounced "Vernez.") The General of the Jesuits is popularly known as the "Black Pope."

## OBITUARY, 1909.

[Wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease has been given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.]

- à Beckett, Arthur**, *Punch* writer (Jan. 14), 64
- Airey, Rev. J. A. L.**, rector of St. Helen, Bishops-gate (July 4), 86
- Alderson, Major-Gen. Sir Henry J.**, K.C.B. (Sept. 10), 76
- Allison, Dowager Lady**, widow of Gen. Sir Archibald Allison, 2nd Bart. (July 15), 71
- Allen, Major-Gen. J. E.**, Crimean and Mutiny veteran (July 28)
- Alma-Tadema, Lady**, wife of the Royal Academician, and herself an artist of distinction (Aug. 15)
- Amherst of Hackney, William A. Tyssen-Amherst**, 1st Lord, M.P. West Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-1902 (Jan. 16), 73
- Anderson, Alexander**, librarian Edinburgh Univ.; began life as a quarryman; author of many volumes of verse (July 11), 64
- Anderson, General D.** (Oct.), 88
- Annesley, Hugh**, 5th Earl, M.P. co. Cavan '57-74 (Dec. 15, '08), 77
- Anson, Rt. Rev. Hon. A. J. R.**, D.D., formerly Bishop of Qu'Appelle and Assistant Bishop of Lichfield (May 27), 63
- Appleton, G. W.**, novelist and dramatist (June 12), 64
- Appleton, Rev. Richard**, Master of Selwyn Coll. and Fellow Trin. Coll., Camb. (Feb. 28), 60
- Arco-Valley, Count Emerich**, German Minister at Rio (July 16)
- Arnold-Foster, Rt. Hon. Hugh O.**, M.P. (March 12), 64
- Austin, William**, railway director (Sept. 1), 89
- Badeni, Count Casimir**, formerly Austrian Premier; author of the Bohemian Language Ordinance of 1897 (July 9)
- Baird, Douglas**, member Jockey Club and R.Y.S. (Feb. 17)
- Baird, Admiral Sir John K. E.**, K.C.B. (Dec. 8, '08), 76
- Baker, H., M.B.**, Government Medical Officer at Nairobi, 31
- Baker, Sir John**, M.P., (L.), Portsmouth (Nov. 9), 81
- Barnewall, Sir Reginald A. J. de B.**, 10th Bart (April 18), 71
- Barr, Peter**, horticulturist, "the Daffodil King" (Sept. 17), 84
- Barth, Dr. Theodor**, German politician and writer (June 2), 69
- Batten, R. W.**, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Gloucester (July), 74
- Battye, Major-Gen. Arthur**, C.B. (June 13), 70
- Beattie-Brown, W.**, R.S.A. (March 31), 78
- Bellamy, Rev. James**, D.D., President of St. John's Coll., Oxford (Aug. 25), 90
- Bent, Sir Thomas**, K.C.M.G., Premier of Victoria 1904-9 (Sept. 16), 71
- Bentinck, W. G.** Cavendish, M.P. (Falmouth) '86-95 (Aug. 22)
- Berkaley, Stanley**, the artist (April 30)
- Black, Major-Gen. Sir Wilsone**, K.C.B. (July 5), 72
- Blackburn, Hugh**, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow, '49-79 (Oct.), 86
- Blackburne, Ven. Foster Grey**, Archdeacon of Manchester (Feb. 1), 70
- Blackett, Major-Gen. Sir Edward W.**, C.B., 7th Bart., Crimean veteran (Sept. 13), 78
- Blain, W.**, C.B., Assist. Sec. Treasury and Auditor Civil List (Dec. 28, '08), 47
- Blennerhassett, Sir Rowland**, 4th Bart., M.P. Galway '65-74, Kerry '74-85, President Queen's Coll. Cork '97-1904, Irish P.C. (March 22), 69
- Bollinger, Dr. Otto von**, eminent German pathologist (Aug. 14), 68
- Bompas, H. M.**, K.C. (March 5), 73
- Borlase, E. M.**, London Guildhall Librarian (Sept. 4), 66
- Boulanger, Madame**, widow of Gen. Boulanger (Sept. 30), 72
- Bourne, H. R. Fox**, formerly editor *Weekly Dispatch*, author, latterly Sec. Aborigines' Protection Soc. (Feb. 4)
- Bourne, H. C.**, C.M.G., Col. Sec. Jamaica (Jan. 6), 50
- Boyce, Robert**, C.B., Principal Surveyor Office of Works (Jan. 20), 74
- Boyle, Sir Edward**, K.C., Bart. (March 19), 69
- Brady, Sir Francis**, 2nd Bart., at one time County Court Judge of Tyrone (Aug. 26), 85
- Bridge, Dr. T. W.**, F.R.S., Mason Professor of Zoology in the Univ. of Birmingham (June 30), 61
- Brodrick, Canon the Hon. Alan**, Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester (May 6)
- Bromley, Vice-Admiral A. C. B.** (Oct. 25), 63
- Brookes, W. Murray**, of Bradford, educationist and antiquary; as a boy worked in a cotton mill (May 30), 72
- Brough, Lionel**, actor (Nov. 8), 73
- Brown, Lieut.-Col. C. B.**, Crimean veteran (Oct.), 73
- Buchan, Brig.-Gen. Laurence**, C.V.O., C.M.G., served with distinction with Canadian contingent in S. Africa (Oct. 7), 62
- Buck, Dudley**, American organist and composer (Oct. 6), 69
- Burke, Lieut.-Col. Sir Theobald H. B.**, Bart. (April 4), 76
- Burns, Major-Gen. Sir Owen T.**, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Feb. 3), 71
- Burnistoun, Paymaster-in-Chief H. H.**, R.N. (July)
- Burns, Rev. Dr. Dawson**, the well-known temperance advocate (Aug. 21), 81
- Burns-Hutchinson, Mrs.**, great-granddaughter of Robert Burns (July 12), 87
- Burton, Michael Arthur Bass**, 1st Lord, K.C.V.O., M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '63-85, Burton Div. '85-6 (Feb. 1), 71
- Butler, Rev. Arthur Grey**, headmaster Haileybury '62-7, tutor Oriel Coll. '75-95 (Jan. 18), 77
- Butler, Sir Thomas Pierie**, 10th Bart. (March 9)
- Cama, K. R.**, eminent Indian Parsee scholar and reformer (Sept.), 78
- Cameron, Col. Avimer S.**, V.C. (June 11), 76
- Caran d'Achoe, Emmanuel Poire**, the French artist (Feb. 26), 51
- Carey, Miss Rosa N.**, novelist (July 19)
- Carlos de Bourbon, Don**, Duke of Madrid, cousin of King Alfonso XII. and pretender to the throne of Spain (July 18), 61
- Carriek, Charles Henry S. Butler**, 6th Earl of (April 6), 57
- Carver, Rev. A. J.**, D.D., hon. canon of Rochester, Master of Dulwich Coll. '58-83 (July 25), 83

- Carysfort**, William Proby, 5th and last Earl of (Sept. 4), 73
- Casalis**, Henri, French poet (July), 68
- Champlain**, Jules, distinguished French engraver of medals (July 16), 70
- Chang-Chih Tung**, Viceroy and Grand Councilor; one of the most famous and patriotic Chinese of modern times (Oct. 4), 72
- Chantoiseau**, French diplomatist; discoverer of the Niké of Samothrace (June), 79
- Chauchard**, H. A., founder of the Paris Magasins du Louvre, collector of works of art (June 4), 88
- Choisy**, F. A., French architect and archaeologist (Sept. 20), 68
- Clapton**, Edward, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., at one time a physician and lecturer at St Thomas' Hospital; author of several books on the Bible (Sept.), 79
- Clements**, Major-Gen. R. A. P., C.B., D.S.O. (April 2), 64
- Clutton**, H. H., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital (Nov. 9), 59
- Coddington**, R. E., Administrator N.W. Rhodesia (Dec. 16, '08), 39
- Cohen**, Sir Benjamin L., Bart., M.P., City of London 1888-1901; E. Islington, 1902-6 (Nov. 8), 65
- Collins**, Major-Gen. E. A. (June 22), 78
- Colomb**, Rt. Hon. Sir John, C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P. Bow and Bromley '86-92, Yarmouth '95-1906; P.C. (Ireland) (May 27), 71
- Converse**, Rear-Admiral G. A., U.S.N. (March 29), 64
- Cookson**, Bryan, astronomer and mathematician (Sept. 13), 35
- Cooper**, Sir Daniel, 2nd Bart., a steward of the Jockey Club (June 13), 61
- Cooper**, G. J., M.R.C.S., M.P. for Bermondsey since 1906 (Oct. 7), 65
- Cooper**, Rev. J. H., Hon. Canon of Chester and Vicar of Cuckfield (July 31), 78
- Coquelin** (ainé), Benoit Constant, the French actor (Jan. 27), 68
- Coquelin**, (cadet), Ernest Alexandre Honoré, French actor (Feb. 8), 60
- Cory-Wright**, Sir Francis, 1st Bart. (May 30), 69
- Cowell-Stepney**, Sir E. A. A. K., 2nd Bart., M.P. Carmarthen '76-8 and '86-92 (July 2), 75
- Craig**, Albert, "the Surrey Poet" (July 8), 59
- Crawford**, F. Marion, the novelist (April 9)
- Crawford**, Oswald, C.M.G., H.M. Consul at Oporto '67-91; author of many novels and books on travel (Jan. 31), 74
- Crooker**, Radcliffe, M.D., F.R.C.P., eminent dermatologist (Aug.)
- Crossfield**, W., M.P. Lincoln '92-5 (May 17)
- Crosse**, Rev. A. B., Canon of Norwich (June 8), 78
- Crosse**, Lieut-Col. C. K., Indian Mutiny veteran (Oct. 19), 78
- Cunningham**, Dr. D. J., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh Univ. (June 23), 59
- Curran**, Hon. J. J., Judge of the Superior Court in Quebec and first Solicitor-Gen. of Canada (Oct. 1), 67
- Currie**, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G., head of the Union-Castle Line (April 13), 84
- Curzon-Wyllie**, Sir W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India; assassinated by an Indian student in the Imperial Institute (July 1), 60
- Cust**, Robert N., LL.D., distinguished Orientalist (Oct. 28), 83
- Cuyler**, Cornelius, American financier (July 30)
- Cuyler**, Rev. Dr. Theodore L., the American preacher and writer (March 9), 87
- Dallinger**, Rev. W. H., D.Sc., F.R.S., biologist (Nov. 7), 67
- Davidson**, John, poet, dramatist, journalist; disappeared in April; his body was found in the sea at Penzance in September, 62
- Davis**, Colonel McB., C.B., Indian Medical Service (Oct. 4), 63
- Deacon**, G. F., LL.D., civil engineer (June 17), 65
- De Clifford**, Jack Southwell Russell, 25th Baron (Sept. 1), 25
- Decori**, Louis, French actor and p'aywright (Aug. 13), 50
- Deloye**, General, French artilleryist.
- de Noailles**, Marquis Emmanuel, diplomat and author (Feb. 16), 79
- de Parville**, M., Editor of *La Nature* (July 11)
- de Thaly**, K., Hungarian historian (Sept. 27), 70
- Deutsch**, Prof. S., German theologian (July), 72
- Dhanis**, Baron, Belgian explorer (Nov. 12), 51
- Dickson**, T. A., member of the Irish Privy Council, formerly M.P. for Dungannon, Tyrone, and Dublin City (June), 76
- Dillon**, Frank, R. A. (May 2), 86
- Dixon**, J., Chairman of Lloyd's Register (July 28), 60
- Dixon-Hartland**, Sir F. D., Bart., M.P. Middlesex, Uxbridge D., since 1885; M.P. Evesham 1880-5 (Nov. 15), 77
- Dods**, Rev. Marcus, D.D., Principal New Coll., Edinburgh, long Minister of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow (April 26), 75
- Dohrn**, Anton, founder and director of the Zoological Station at Naples (Sept. 26), 63
- Donnelly**, Mrs. G. P., of New Zealand, a distinguished lady of Maori birth (June 7), 54
- Drinkwater**, Sir W. L., First Deemster Isle of Man '55-97 (May 22), 97
- Dryden**, John, formerly Minister of Agriculture in Ontario (July 29)
- Drysdale**, L. D., musical composer (June 18), 42
- Duckworth-King**, Sir Dudley G. A., 5th Bart. (Feb. 13), 68
- Duff-Miller**, Hon. C. A., Agent-Gen. for New Brunswick (Oct. 2), 55
- Duhamel**, Mgr., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ottawa (June 5), 68
- Dunean**, Sir S. W., Bart., of Leeds (Dec. 31, '08), 74
- Dundas**, Sir Robert, Bart. (Nov. 11), 86
- Durham**, Israel, formerly "boss" of Republican party in New-York (June 28)
- Dutton**, Col. the Hon. Chas (Nov. 6), 67
- Dyne**, J. Bradley, Conveyancing Counsel to the High Court of Justice (Jan. 8), 69
- Edwards**, Aaron, seven times Mayor of Longton (July 11), 75
- Egerton**, Wilbraham, 1st Earl and Viscount Salford, also Baron Egerton (March 16), 77
- Elgar**, Francis, LL.D., F.R.S., ex-Professor of Naval Architecture at Glasgow; Director of Dockyards '86-92; Consulting Naval Architect Fairfield Co., Glasgow, '92-1906 (Jan. 17), 63
- Eliot**, Lord, elder son and heir of the Earl of St Germans (Aug. 24), 24
- Ellaby**, Charlotte Louisa, M.D., L.S.A. (May 25), 55
- Elliot**, Major-Gen. Sir A. J. H., K.C.B. (July 1), 84

- Elmie, G. R., C.S.I., formerly Financial Commissioner of the Punjab (May 26)
- Erben, Rear-Admiral, U.S.N., veteran of the American Civil War, originator of the phrase "the man behind the gun" (Oct. 23), 77
- Evans, H. Myddelton, sub-Warden Radley Coll. (Feb. 19)
- Evans, Robert D., American merchant prince and art-collector (July), 67
- Fagge, Sir John M., 8th Bart. (April 13), 78
- Fane, Adm. Sir Charles G., K.C.B. (Feb. 22), 71
- Faudel-Phillips, S. H., J.P., High Sheriff of London in '98 (May 30), 71
- Fenn, George Manville, novelist (Aug. 26), 78
- Ferber, Capt., French military officer and aviator; killed by an accident to his aeroplane at Boulogne (Sept. 22), 47
- Ferguson, Donald, Canadian Senator and ex-Minister (Sept. 3), 70
- Ferrer, Francisco, Socialist and Educationist; executed by the Spanish Government for alleged complicity in the Barcelona riots (Oct. 13), 45
- Février, General Louis F., of the French army (Dec. 25, '08), 85
- Field, Miss Lucy, sixth in descent from Oliver Cromwell (June 14), 89
- Fisher-Rowe, Captain E. R., J.P., D.L., Crimean veteran (Nov. 8), 77
- Fitch, Clyde, American dramatist (Sept. 4), 44
- Fitzgerald, James, I.S.O., Assistant Sec. Office of Works (March 8), 63
- FitzGibbon, Gerald, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland (Oct. 14), 72
- Floyd, Sir John, 3rd Bart. (May 12), 85
- Foster, Hon. W. J., formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S. Wales (Aug.), 77
- Fox, Arthur Wilson, C.B., Comptroller-General Commercial Labour and Statistical Depts., Board of Trade (Jan. 21), 47
- Foxwell, Arthur, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics in Birmingham Univ. (Aug. 4), 56
- French, Major-Gen. W., C.B., served with distinction in China and Afghanistan (Oct.), 80
- Frith, W. P., R.A., painter of "The Railway Station," "The Derby Day," "Ramsgate Sands," and other pictures of unprecedented popularity (Nov. 2), 90
- Galbraith, Rev. Angus, ex-Moderator Free Church of Scotland (April 26), 70
- Galloway, Miss Janet, LL.D., Sec. Queen Margaret Coll., Glasgow (Jan. 25)
- Gamgee, Arthur, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (March 29), 67
- Ghose, Lal Mohun, first Indian candidate at a Parliamentary election (Deptford, 1884) (Oct.), 59
- Gibbons, Sir Charles, 6th Bart. (Feb. 5), 80
- Gilder, R. W., American poet and journalist (Nov. 19), 65
- Gordin, Jacob, Yiddish playwright (June 10)
- Gordon, Major-Gen. E. C. A., at one time Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham (Aug. 30), 82
- Gosset, Major-Gen. Sir Mathew W. E., K.C.B. (March 27), 69
- Gough, General Sir Hugh H., V.C., G.C.B., Keeper H.M. Regalia (May 12), 75
- Gowan, Sir James, LL.D., K.C., ex-Senator of Canada and President of the Divorce Tribunal (March 18), 94
- Green-Price, Sir R. D., 2nd Bart. (May 26), 71
- Gregory, E. J., R.A. (June 22), 59
- Griffith, H. M. Brandford, C.M.G., Acting Governor of the Gambia (Sept. 23), 45
- Grosvenor, Lord, only son and heir of Duke of Westminster (Feb. 13), 4
- Guest, Montague J., died suddenly during a shooting party at Sandringham on the King's birthday. "An old and valued friend" of their Majesties (Nov. 9), 70
- Guinness, Sir Reginald R. B., Director of Arthur Guinness, Son, & Co. (July 9), 67
- Günzburg, Baron Horace de, of St. Petersburg (March 2), 76
- Hadden, Rev. R. H., Hon. Chaplain to the King and Vicar of St. Mark's, North Audley Street (June 11), 55
- Hagron, General, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the French Army (Oct. 22), 64
- Haines, Field-Marshal Sir F. P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (June 11), 89
- Hale, Rev. E. E., Chaplain to U.S. Senate, and author of nearly 50 works of religion, fiction, and history (June 10), 87
- Hall, Sir Basil F., 7th Bart. of Dunglass (Jan. 13), 76
- Halle, Prof. E. von, German publicist (June 28), 41
- Halpin, J., M.P. West Clare since 1906 (July 25), 66
- Hamilton, David J., Professor of Pathology at Aberdeen Univ. (Feb. 19), 60
- Hankin, St. John E. C., author and dramatist (June 19), 40
- Hansen, Emil Christ, eminent German chemist (Aug. 26), 66
- Harding, the Rev. E. E., Prebendary of Lichfield (Oct. 15), 49
- Hardwicke, John Manners Yorke, 7th Earl of (March 13), 68
- Harriman, E. H., the great American financier; master of 30,000 miles of railway (Sept. 9), 61
- Harris, Reader, K.C. (March 30)
- Hausmann, Prof. Robert, the cellist (Jan. 19), 56
- Hausrath, Adolf, for thirty years Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Heidelberg Univ. (Aug. 2), 72
- Hawley, Sir H., 5th Bart. (July 2), 61
- Hayes, T. Crawford, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (April 5)
- Hearn, Miss Marianne (Marianne Farningham), hymn-writer and editor *Sunday School Times* (March 16), 74
- Hellberg, Commissioner Booth, of the Salvation Army (June 5)
- Henry, H. S., American art collector (June 24), 53
- Hillemaacher, Lucien, French composer (June 2)
- Hoe, Robert, head of well-known firm of printing press manufacturers (Sept. 22)
- Hoffmann, Hans, German novelist and poet (July 11), 60
- Hofmeyer, Hon. J. H. ("Onze Jan"), the leader of the Afrikaner Bond (Oct. 16), 64
- Hohenthal, Count, Third Sec. of German Embassy in Paris (May 31)
- Holder, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives (July 23), 59
- Holloway, Henry D., proprietor of Holloway's Pills (April 13), 78
- Holstein, F. von, for many years chief of the Political Department of the German Foreign Office (May 8), 72

- Holzmann**, Sir Maurice, K.C.B., Sec. and Keeper of the Records to the Duchy of Cornwall (April 1), 73
- Hompesch**, Count, President Centre Party German Reichstag (Jan. 21), 82
- Hope**, Major-Gen. J. E., Crimean veteran (Sept. 18), 81
- Hornby**, Rev. Dr. James J., C.V.O., Headmaster of Eton '68-84, Provost since '84 (Nov. 2), 82
- Horrocks**, Peter, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., consulting obstetric physician Guy's Hospital (March 2), 66
- Howard**, Sir Charles, K.C.B., formerly Assist. Commissioner Met. Police (June 11)
- Howard**, Gen. O. O., one of the Union Commanders in the U.S. Civil War (Oct. 27), 79
- Howth**, 4th and last Earl of (March 9), 81
- Hudleston**, Wilfrid H., F.R.S., past President Geological Society (Jan. 30), 80
- Hudson**, Rear-Admiral J. S. (June 14), 74
- Hulme**, F. E., F.L.S., F.S.A., Professor of King's College; author of "Familiar Wild Flowers," etc. (April 11), 68
- Hume**, F. N., medical superintendent North-Western Hospital (June 14), 58
- Hume**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (Feb. 10), 80
- Huntington**, Rev. W. R., D.D., Rector of Grace Church, New York (July 27), 70
- Imber**, N. H., Hebrew poet (Oct.)
- Inskip**, J., chairman of Taff Vale Railway Co. (Oct. 25), 70
- Isaacs**, Sir Henry, Lord Mayor of London 1889 (Aug. 2), 79
- Ito**, Prince Hirobumi, G.C.B., the great Japanese statesman. Assassinated at Harbin (Oct. 26), 70
- Jacoby**, Sir Alfred, M.P. Mid-Derby from '85; Chairman of Kitchen Committee, House of Commons (June 23), 57
- Jaquet**, Gustave, French painter (July 11), 63
- Jaipur**, senior Maharajah of, (Nov. 7)
- James**, Major-Gen. E. R., Crimean veteran (Oct.), 76
- Jardine**, James, K.C. (Jan. 6), 62
- Jewett**, Miss S. A., American authoress (June 24)
- Johnson**, Rt. Rev. H. F., D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Colchester (Dec. 8, '08), 74
- Johnson**, Sir John, Sheriff of London '74 (Oct. 2), 84
- Johnson**, John A., Governor of Minnesota since 1904 (Sept. 21), 48
- Johnson**, Rev. T. B., missionary and geographer in Uganda (June 20), 39
- Johnson**, Rt. Rev. W. A., Bishop of Arindela and Provost K.C. Cathedral at Westminster (March 27), 76
- Jones**, John, a leading member of the late Metropolitan Board of Works (Sept. 6), 94
- Joseph**, N. S., F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Guinness Trust (June 11), 74
- Judd**, Sir George, well-known agriculturist (Sept. 5), 69
- Karpeles**, Gustave, German literary scholar and writer (July 21), 61
- Keay**, J. Seymour, M.P. Elgin and Nairn '89-95 (June 27), 69
- Kennedy**, G. G., ex-Metropolitan Police Magistrate (Jan. 2), 64
- Kestell-Cornish**, Rt. Rev. R. K., formerly Bishop in Madagascar (March 7), 55
- Khilkoff**, Prince, ex-Minister of Ways and Communications, Russia (March 22)
- Kincairney**, Lord (Judicial), Judge of the Court of Session '89 to 1907 (Oct. 8), 80
- King**, Lieut.-Col. Sir George, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D.; author "Manual of Cinchona Cultivation in India," etc. (Feb. 13), 68
- Kinnear**, Rev. Dr., member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; at one time M.P. for Donegal (July 11)
- Kleeberg-Samuel**, Madame Clotilde, pianist (Feb. 10), 42
- Knapp**, Lieut.-Col. C. B., Crimean veteran (Oct.)
- Knight**, Joseph, landscape painter and engraver (Jan.), 70
- Lac**, Père Stanislas du, French Jesuit tutor and preacher (Aug. 28), 74
- Lake**, Benjamin Greene, at one time a leading solicitor in London (June 21), 70
- Laloea**, Dr. Cawas, Indian physician in practice at Shanghai; shot at the Imperial Institute by an Indian student (July 1)
- Lang**, Very Rev. Dr. Marshall, Principal of Aberdeen Univ. [see biog.] (May 2), 75
- Langerhaus**, Dr. Paul, formerly President of the Berlin Municipal Council (June 21), 89
- Lassalle**, Jean, baritone singer (Sept.), 62
- Laurie**, Simon S., M.A., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Education, Edinburgh Univ. (March 2), 79
- Lawrence**, Sir Edward, of Liverpool, merchant and philanthropist (May 31), 83
- Lea**, H. C., American ecclesiastical historian (Oct. 24), 84
- Lecot**, Cardinal, Archbishop of Bordeaux (Dec. 20, '08), 78
- Leo**, F. J., a master of chess (Sept. 12), 51
- Lefroy**, the Very Rev. William, D.D., Dean of Norwich since '89 (Aug. 11), 73
- Le Gallifet**, General the Marquis de, Prince de Martigues, led the French cavalry division at Sedan; Minister of War in '99 (July 8), 79
- Leicester**, Thomas William Coke, K.G., 2nd Earl of (Jan. 24), 86
- Leonard**, James, K.C., Attorney-General for Cape Colony '81-2 (Sept.)
- Le Poitevin**, Louis, Norman landscape painter (Aug. 3), 62
- Ley**, J. K., novelist (Nov. 10), 62
- Liechtenstein**, Prince Rudolph of (Dec. 14, '08)
- Liliencron**, D. von, German poet (July 25), 65
- Little**, Robert, shipowner (July 2), 90
- Login**, Rear-Admiral Spencer H. M., C.V.O. (Jan. 22), 57
- Lombroso**, Prof. Cesare, the eminent criminologist (Oct. 19), 74
- Lowndes**, Col. J. H., M.V.O., Crimean veteran (July 27), 90
- Luckock**, Very Rev. H. M., D.D., Dean of Lichfield (March 24), 75
- Lundon**, W., M.P. Limerick East 1900-9 (March 24), 70
- Lusk**, Sir Andrew, 1st Bart., Lord Mayor of London in '74, and for 20 years M.P. for Finsbury (June 27), 98
- McCulloch**, Mr. W., C.M.G., ex-Minister of Defence and Public Works, Victoria (April 4)

- McHugh**, P. A., M.P. N. Sligo (May 31), 51  
**MacInnes**, Miles, M.P. Hexham Div. '85-95 (Sept. 28), 70  
**Mackenzie**, Sir A. Muir, 3rd Bart. (June 26), 69  
**Mackenzie**, Sir Stephen, F.R.C.P., eminent physician (Sept. 2), 65  
**McKillop**, W., M.P. Scuth Armagh.  
**McLeod**, General H. (June), 76  
**McQueen**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., Indian Army veteran (Aug. 13), 73  
**Maitland**, Paul F., the artist (May)  
**Mallison**, Rev. J. H., Headmaster of Preparatory School, Dulwich Coll. (June 28), 49  
**Manchester**, Consuelo, Duchess of (Nov. 20)  
**Mar Dionysios**, Most Rev., Metropolitan of the Syrian Church in India (July)  
**Marks**, Rev. Prof. D. W., Senior Minister West London Synagogue of British Jews (May 3), 98  
**Marlborough**, Lily, Duchess of (Jan. 11)  
**Marshall**, Very Rev. Theodore, D.D., Moderate Church of Scotland (May 1)  
**Martens**, F. F. de, the eminent Russian jurist (June 20), 64  
**Martin**, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., author of the "Ballads of Bon Gaultier," "Life of the Prince Consort," "Queen Victoria as I Knew Her"; husband of Helen Faucit (Aug. 18), 95  
**Medhurst**, F. H., Unionist candidate for West Islington in 1900 and 1906 (Oct. 26), 63  
**Meiklejohn**, Major-Gen. Sir William Hope, K.C.B., C.M.G. (May 3), 63  
**Mendès**, Catulle, French poet and writer (Feb. 7), 67  
**Meredith**, George, O.M., the distinguished novelist (May 19), 81  
**Merx**, Adalbert, distinguished German Orientalist, died at the funeral of Prof. Hausrath (q.v.) (Aug. 5), 70  
**Metcalf**, W., musical conductor and composer (June), 79  
**Mills**, T., P.G.M. Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows (June 11), 64  
**Mitchell**, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy 70-95, author of works on antiquarian subjects (Oct.), 83  
**Modjeska**, Madame, the actress (April 8), 65  
**Moncreiff**, Henry James, and Lord, Judge Supreme Courts, Scotland, '88-95 (March 3), 68  
**Monson**, Sir Edmund, formerly British Ambassador in Paris (Oct. 28), 75  
**Moor**, Sir Ralph D. R., K.C.M.G., High Commissioner Southern Nigeria 1900-3 (Sept. 13), 49  
**Moore**, A. W., C.V.O., Speaker of the House of Keys (Nov. 12), 56  
**Moore**, George Washington ("Pony" Moore), founder of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels (Oct. 1), 89  
**Moray**, 16th Earl of (Nov. 20), 67  
**Morall**, W. R., professor of Slavonic languages at Oxford Univ. (Nov. 9), 75  
**Morrison**, Charles, the financier (May 25), 92  
**Morrison**, Pearse, member of London City Corporation (Nov. 9), 64  
**Motteroz**, Claude, eminent French printer (June 13), 79  
**Muir**, Sir Andrew, formerly senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius (Oct. 10), 82  
**Munz**, Sir Philip A., Bart., M.P. N. Warwickshire '84-5, and Tamworth Div. '85-1908 (Dec. 21), 69  
**Muraviev**, Nicholas V., Russian Ambassador to Italy (Dec. 14, '08), 63  
**Muter**, Col. H. D., Military Knight of Windsor, India Mutiny veteran (Oct. 7), 85  
**Muther**, Dr. R., eminent German writer on art (June 23), 49  
**Nankivell**, Edward J., philatelist and editor *Reporters' Magazine* (March 18)  
**Nantel**, G. A., formerly a Minister in the Quebec Government (June 3)  
**Newburgh-Stewart**, Capt. Hugh R., R.N., Naval Knight of Windsor (Dec. '08), 76  
**Newcomb**, Prof. Simon, the eminent American astronomer (July 11), 74  
**Neumayer**, George von, the German meteorologist (May 24), 82  
**Nicholson**, W., M.P. Petersfield '66-74 and '80-85 (July 25), 85  
**Noel**, Tony, French sculptor (Oct.), 61  
**Noseda**, Urban M., the print dealer of King Street, St. James's Square, London (April 5), 55  
**O'Brien**, Miss C. G., Irish philanthropist and authoress (June 2)  
**O'Dallaghan**, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., formerly Sec. India Public Works Depart. (Nov. 14), 70  
**Owen**, Sir Hugh Charles, 3rd Bart. (April 4), 83  
**Owen**, W. S., D.L., J.P., County Court Judge (Oct. 20), 75  
**Pagan**, Very Rev. Dr. John, ex-Moderator Church of Scotland (Jan. 21), 78  
**Palmer**, Rev. Sir Lewis H., 9th Bart. (May), 90  
**Peacock**, E. E., manager of the *Morning Post* (Oct. 23), 59  
**Pears**, Andrew, J.P., of the firm of A. & F. Pears, Ltd. (Feb. 10), 63  
**Pearson**, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Bishop of Burnley (March 19), 60  
**Pearson**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., veteran with distinguished service in Crimea and S. Africa (Oct. 2), 75  
**Penna**, Dr. Afonso, President of Brazil (June 14)  
**Petre**, Philip B. J., 15th Lord (Dec. 6, '08), 44  
**Pettigrew**, Rev. Dr., Professor of Theology in Magee Coll., Londonderry (Aug. 3), 73  
**Phillips**, J. Spencer, Chairman of Lloyds Bank (May 31), 61  
**Picot**, Georges, Secretary of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences (Aug. 17), 70  
**Pinard**, Ernest, French Minister of the Interior under the Second Empire (Sept. 12), 87  
**Pipes**, Hon. W. T., K.C., Attorney-Gen. of Nova Scotia (Oct. 6), 59  
**Pollard**, Rear-Admiral E. J., served in Crimean and China wars (Sept. 15), 75  
**Pollock**, W. R., M.D., F.R.C.P., obstetric physician, Westminster Hospital (Oct.), 54  
**Potter**, Rev. J. G., oldest minister of the Presbyterian Church of England (June 4), 81  
**Pottinger**, Sir Henry, 3rd Bart. (Oct.), 75  
**Powys**, Hon. T. A., only child of 5th B. Lillford (Aug. 3), 13  
**Price**, Hon. T., Prime Minister of S. Australia; born in Wales of poor parents; assisted as a stonecutter in the erection of the Parliament buildings at Adelaide in which he afterwards sat as Prime Minister (May 31), 57  
**Priestley**, Dame Eliza, widow of Sir W. O. Priestley, M.D., M.P., and one of the founders of the Children's Hospital (July 16), 73



- Pulitzer, Albert**, proprietor *New York World* (Oct. 3), 53
- Raikes, General R. Napier** (March 21), 95
- Raines, General Sir Julius A. R., G.C.B.**, Col. of the Buffs (April 11), 81
- Roads, Rev. Compton**, well-known writer (Nov. 2), 75
- Reik Bey**, Turkish Minister of Justice (March 4), 60
- Reid, Dr. Charles**, for many years captain of Scottish Rugby football team (Oct. 25), 45
- Reid, Sir John Watt, K.C.B.**, Director-General Navy Medical Department (Feb. 25), 86
- Reith, the Rev. D., Hon. Canon of Rochester** (Oct. 5), 67
- Reuter, Baron George de**, contested Sussex (Rye Div.), 1886 (Nov. 22), 46
- Richardson-Bunbury, Rev. Sir John**, 3rd Bart. (Feb. 18), 95
- Rigg, Rev. J. H., D.D.**, long principal Westminster Training Coll., Day School Teachers' Union, twice President Wesleyan Conference (April 17), 87
- Ripon, George Frederick Samuel**, 1st Marq. of (cr. 1871), P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as Earl de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Council '68-73; Gov.-Gen. of India '80-81; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Lord Privy Seal Dec. 1905-8; Chancellor of Univ. of Leeds (July 9), 83
- Rivett-Carnac, Sir James H. C.**, 3rd Bart. (June 4), 63
- Robertson, Douglas Argyll**, the Edinburgh eye-specialist (Jan.), 74
- Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman**, Lord, P.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-6 and '86-8; Lord Advocate '88-91; Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of Court of Session in Scotland '91-9; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '99; Chairman Roy. Commn. on Univ. Education in Ireland 1901; M.P. Buteshire '85-91 (Feb. 2), 63
- Robinson, Rev. C. K., D.D.**, Master of St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (July 13), 83
- Rockwood, W. G.**, of Ceylon, surgeon and physician (April), 66
- Roskowski, Sigismund**, Russian composer (July 29), 68
- Rouse, Rev. G. H., M.A., LL.B., D.D.**, of the Baptist Missionary Society (April 2), 70
- Rowlands, General Sir Hugh, V.C., K.C.B.** (Aug. 1), 81
- Russell, Major-Gen. J. C., C.V.O.**, Col. 12th Lancers (March 31), 70
- Russell, W. J., Ph.D., F.R.S.**, chemist (Nov. 12), 79
- St. John, Admiral H. C.** (May 21), 72
- Salant, Samuel**, Chief Rabbi of German Jews in Jerusalem (Aug.), 93
- Sandilands, the Hon. J. A. D.**, Master of Torpichen (Sept.), 25
- Sands, W. H.**, Hon. Sec. L'Entente Cordiale (June 3), 65
- Salomons, Sir Julian E.**, Agent-Gen. for N.S.W. '99-1900 (April 6), 74
- Saye and Sele, Caroline**, Lady, widow of 13th Baron (July 21), 84
- Schmidt, Reinhart**, formerly leader of the Radical party in the Reichstag (Oct. 21), 70
- Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Prince Karl Günther** of (March 23), 78
- Scott, Rev. Archibald, D.D.**, of St. George's Church, Edinburgh (April 18), 71
- Scott, Sir Arthur G.**, formerly Accountant-Gen. at the India Office (July 20), 66
- Scott, John**, eminent agricultural engineer (Oct.), 63
- Selby, William Court**, 1st Visct., Speaker 1895-1905 (Nov. 6), 74
- Sharpe, W. E. F., M.P.** North Kensington 1895-1906 (Nov.), 76
- Shaw, Sir J. C. Kenward**, 7th Bart. (Jan. 7), 79
- Shee, H. G., K.C.**, Recorder of Liverpool (Feb. 13), 62
- Sheil, James**, ex-Metropolitan Police Magistrate (Dec. 12, '88), 79
- Shenton, the Hon. Sir G.**, Col. Sec. of Western Australia '90-2; President of Legislative Council '2; eleven times Mayor of Perth; chairman W. Australian Bank (June 29), 67
- Shute, Col. H. G. D., D.S.O.** (Oct. 8), 48
- Sierra Leone, E. H. Elwin**, Bishop of (Nov. 11), 33
- Simeon, Sir J. S. Barrington**, 4th Bart. (April 26), 69
- Simon, Rev. D. W., D.D.**, ex-Principal Yorks United Independent Coll., Bradford (Jan. 17), 78
- Singer, George**, of Coventry, pioneer of the cycle and automobile industry (Jan. 4), 63
- Singh, General Raja Sir Amer, K.C.S.I.**, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir (March 26), 44
- Slack, Sir J.**, Bamsford, M.P. St. Albans 1904-6, solicitor (Feb. 12), 51
- Smith, Sir F. Villeneuve**, ex-Premier Tasmania (Jan. 17), 89
- Smith, G. Barnett**, journalist and author of lives of Gladstone, Bright, Queen Victoria (Jan. 2), 57
- Smith, Sir Thomas**, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., one of the leading surgeons of his day (Oct. 1), 76
- Smith, Most Rev. W. Saumarez, D.D.**, Archbishop of Sydney, N.S.W. (April 18), 73
- Smolenski, Stepan W.**, Russian musical historian and composer (Aug.), 60
- Snell, Simeon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), of Sheffield, President British Medical Association (April 17)
- Solomon, Hon. E.**, eight times Mayor of Fremantle, W. Australia (June), 70
- Southwell, Thomas**, Norfolk naturalist (Sept. 5), 78
- Spooner, C. E., C.M.G.**, General Manager Fed. Malay State Railways (May 13), 56
- Sterrett, Capt. T.**, Crimean and Indian veteran (Oct.), 79
- Stevens, Sir Charles C., K.C.S.I.** (March 27), 68
- Stirling, James Hutchinson, LL.D.**, author of "Philosophy and Theology," "The Secret of Hegel," "Text book to Kant," etc. (March 19), 88
- Stocker, Dr. Adolf**, founder German Christian Socialist Party (Feb. 8), 73
- Stokes, Whitley**, formerly Law Member of the Viceroy of India's Council, C.S.I., C.I.E., a great Celtic scholar (April 13), 79
- Stoney, Bindon Blood, LL.D., F.R.S.**, Engineer-in-Chief to the Dublin Port and Docks Board for 35 years (May 5)
- Strong, Sir Samuel H.**, for many years Chief Justice of Canada (Aug. 31), 84
- Suleiman Effendi**, brother of the Sultan of Turkey (July 14), 49
- Sullivan, Dennis B., K.C.** (April 17)

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (April 10), 72  
 Sygne, J. M., Irish dramatist (March 24), 37

Taylor, Charles Bell, of Nottingham, ophthalmic surgeon (April 14), 79

Tempest, Sir F. Tempest, 4th Bart. (June 23), 44  
 Tewson, E., senior partner in Debenham, Tewson, Richardson & Co. (June 7), 74

Thibaudeau, Senator, Sheriff of Montreal (June 16), 72

Thompson, Alderman J., "father" of the Manchester City Council (Sept. 26), 76

Thompson, the Rev. Peter, superintendent since '85 of the Wesleyan East End Mission (Oct. 17), 62

Thompson, Rev. William, D.D., Chancellor of Southwark Cathedral and Rector of St. Saviour's (Aug. 23)

Thomson, Sir William, C.B., hon. surgeon to the King in Ireland (Nov. 13), 66

Torpichen (see Sandilands).

Toynbee, Capt. Henry, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S., Marine Supt. Meteorological Office '67-88 (April 20), 59

Trenam, Edwin, I.S.O., formerly Chief Controller of Telegraphs (July 4), 65

Tucker, William, C.B., late Principal Assistant Sec. Education Department (April 25), 74

Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. E., M.P. South-East Essex 1900-6 (Aug. 15), 61

Tulloch, Major-Gen. A., Indian Army veteran, (Aug. 3), 77

Turner, Col. H. F., C.B., Sec. of Committee of Defence '94-7 (Sept.), 69

Turnour, William, organ-grinder, who for some years called himself "Viscount Hinton"; unsuccessful claimant to the Poulett earldom (April), 59

Tweedmouth, Edward Marjoribanks, 2nd Lord, P.C.; Controller H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip '92-4; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy '94-5; First Lord of Admiralty Dec. 1903-8; Lord President of Council 1908; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94 (Sept. 15), 60

Tyrrell, Rev. G., distinguished "Modernist" Roman Catholic writer (July 15), 48

Vallance, William, for 34 years clerk to the Whitechapel Guardians; a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and chairman of committee of the training ship *Exmouth* (Aug. 9), 74

Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., Lord Lieut. for co. Clare (Oct. 3), 73

Valpy, Rev. A. S., Canon Residentiary of Winchester (June 15), 60

Velich, Admiral J. R., Syrian and Baltic medals (Nov. 4), 82

Vincent, J. E., journalist, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor (July 18), 52

Vladimir, Grand Duke, 3rd son of the Emperor Alexander II., and ex-Commander-in-Chief of St. Petersburg (Feb. 17), 62

Wadia, N. M., C.I.E., a Parsee millionaire merchant, who left the bulk of his fortune for the relief of distress caused by great catastrophes in any part of the world (Aug.), 72

Wakley, Thomas, L.R.C.P., editor *Lancet* (March 5), 57

Ward, Brigade-Surgeon W. P., Crimean veteran (Sept.), 85

Ward, Major-Gen. W. J., lately Commandant 8th Bengal Cavalry (Oct. 9), 83

Wardle, Sir Thomas, of Leek, President Silk Association Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 3), 77

Ware, Rt. Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness (April 16), 79

Warmington, Sir Cornelius M., K.C. of the Chancery Bar (Dec. 12, '08), 66

Warner, Charles, the actor (Feb. 12), 62

Watson, William, Chairman of the Cunard Company (Oct. 4), 66

Webster, Lieut.-Gen. T. E., Indian Army veteran (Aug. 14), 79

Weir, George R., comedian (March 2), 56

Welsford, J. W., assistant master at Harrow '80-1909 (April 30), 52

West, Major-Gen. W. H. H., R.M.L.I. (June 21), 79

Whitgroves, J. F., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (Aug. 9), 74

Wiegand, Henry, Gen. Director North German Lloyd (March 29), 53

Willey-Wright, H., barrister (Sept. 2)

Wilkinson, Capt. E. H., R.N., Crimean veteran (Oct. 15), 73

Wilkinson, Rt. Rev. T. W., R.C. Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle (April 17), 84

Wills, Sir Frederick, of the Bristol tobacco firm; M.P. North Bristol 1900-6 (Feb. 18), 71

Wills, W., Junior Counsel to the Admiralty (May 26), 57

Wilson, Arthur, D.L., J.P., of Tranby Croft, shipowner (Oct. 21)

Wilson, the Rev. Bernard R., Vicar of Portsea and Hon. Canon of Winchester (Oct. 15), 52

Wilson, Sir Matthew, 2nd Bart. (March 1), 81

Wilson, Muir, solicitor, Parliamentary candidate (C.) for Attercliffe Div. 1906 and 1909 (Oct. 1), 52

Windsor, Viscount, heir to Earl of Plymouth (Dec. 23, '08), 24

Wnukowski, Monsignor, Metropolitan of R.C. Churches in Russia (June 3), 60

Wolfsohn, H., well-known American concert agent (June 1), 64

Womack, Robert, the discoverer in '91 of Colorado gold mines, which have since yielded £50,000,000. He sold his claim for a few hundred dollars, and died in poverty (Aug. 10)

Wombwell, George, of menagerie fame (Feb. 26), 92

Wood, Rev. C. H. Thursfield, ex-headmaster of Sherborne (May 16), 40

Wright, Harold, stipendiary for the Staffordshire Potteries (Dec. 23, '08)

Wyse, Lucien Bonaparte, first concessionaire of a Panama Canal (June 15), 63



## RESULTS, 1908.

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Premiums (Fire, Accident & Marine) | £2,062,599        |
| Interest on Investments            | 63,862            |
| <b>Income</b>                      | <b>£2,126,461</b> |

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Dividend Paid     | £84,520  |
| Added to Reserves | £175,079 |

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Reserve Funds         | £1,966,455        |
| Capital               | 2,641,250         |
| <b>TOTAL SECURITY</b> | <b>£4,607,705</b> |

### FIRE.

#### LOSS OF PROFITS AND INCOME.

ACCIDENT.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

BURGLARY.

PLATE GLASS.

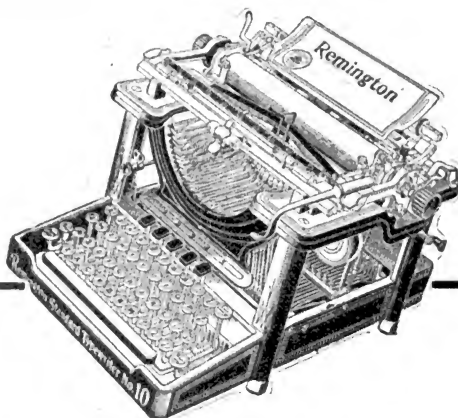
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In these days the typewritten letter is indispensable, and whether the business be large or small, the same remark applies. The man in a small way of business has in some respects an even greater need for the typewriter than the large business house; the reason being that the small man must avoid giving others an impression of his unimportance. The hand-written letter has come to be regarded as an indication either of old-fashioned methods or business obscurity, and no enterprising house can afford to be associated with the one or the other implication. The typewriting machine, therefore, must be a part of every modern office equipment. A great deal might be written on the selection of such a machine, but a few hints will suffice. In the first place, let us say that there are a number of excellent machines on the market, and little to choose between them in the matter of all-round merit. The choice must be largely regulated by the needs of the office in which the writing machine will be employed. At the same time there are several makes of typewriting machine which fulfil to a high degree of efficiency the ideal of all-round excellence, and from these, where possible, the business man should make his choice. It must be remembered that the fundamental qualities every typewriting machine should possess are durability, ease of operation, visibility of writing, and economy in service. The bargain typewriter, bought at a knock-down price, often proves a very poor bargain indeed. It is not the first cost of the typewriting machine which counts so much as the cost of the upkeep,

to say nothing of the loss of time, trouble, and even more material things occasioned by the defective machine. Too many business men are apt to think that a writing machine of any kind or price is good enough. Never a greater mistake. The typewriter, as an important detail in the office work, should be selected with care and discrimination. The efficient machine, that will do good work year in and year out without constant call on the repairer's services, is worth a little thought. For this reason the writer counsels the purchase of a new machine, or if a rebuilt machine is bought it should come from some thoroughly reputable establishment. In the autumn of 1908 the leading typewriter companies who had formerly associated themselves with the up-stroke model of typewriter finally adopted visible writing construction. This constituted the best possible proof of the fact that visible writing is a modern necessity in the equipment of the writing machine.

The latest No. 10 model of the Remington Typewriter is a machine which merits recommendation, and which has won the warm approval of a wide circle of friends.

Most typewriter users are familiar with the beautiful work accomplished by the Yost. This is a result of the writing-pad, which makes the Yost a distinctive machine. Ordinarily typewriter type is impressed through an inked ribbon, but the Yost type is inked from a pad, and the typescript thereby produced is most pleasing to the eye. A new visible writing Yost has been placed on the market, and the effective "pad" principle is retained in this model, which represents a very high degree of typewriter ingenuity and excellence.

### **Billing Machines.**

The evolution of the typewriter is found in the billing machine, the one being a complement of the other. Just as the typewriter revolutionised office correspondence, the billing machine is revolutionising the work of the counting-house. In the earlier days of the typewriter it was found that this machine had its limitations in writing tabular or columnar work. In this field the pen-writer was still able to hold his own, because the writing of figures on the typewriter was necessarily a tedious task. The invention of the *tabulator* changed all this. No particular purpose would be served by a technical description of this attachment to the typewriting machine, and it is sufficient to say that the tabulator renders it possible for an operator to type invoices, stock-lists, balance-sheets, and all other forms of tabular matter at a speed far surpassing that of the most expert pen-writer, with, of course, the additional gain in legibility and neatness. Nor is this all. The development of the billing machine was swift, and many other labour-saving devices have supplemented the tabulator. Many business concerns have found it possible by use of the biller to combine in one writing, operations which were formerly the work of several departments. For example: a billing machine will write the customer's invoice, with one or more duplicate copies if necessary, will write despatch-note, carter's slip, and finally itemise a day-book record, all at one and the same operation. By perfectly simple adjustments it is possible to make as many as a dozen copies of one document at one writing, and at the same time either to insert or omit from certain copies details which it is desirable or undesirable to record thereon. The use of a billing machine not only saves time, as well as rendering invoices and statements in a neat and business-like manner, but also diminishes the chances of error. By the old methods it was necessary to check the figures and extensions of each separate record, but the billing typewriter, which makes all copies at one and the same operation, obviates this labour. It is only needful to employ one checking, since every copy must represent an exact facsimile of the original. All the leading typewriter companies sell billing machines, and the remarks on the selection of a typewriter apply to the choice of a biller. It should be remembered that, whilst the billing machine in many establishments is used exclusively for this class of work, it is also capable of writing correspondence with as much facility as the ordinary typewriter. The invoicing machine, in fact, is practically an amalgamation of two machines, each being quite able to perform its

part without interference from the other, and at the will of the operator. During the last twelve months many improvements have been made in the construction of the billing machine, noticeably the addition of an adding attachment which is actuated by the numerator keys of the typewriter. The combination of typewriter and adding machine constitutes a remarkable advance in this phase of work.

*Par excellence* as a billing machine is the Elliott Fisher, the merits of which have been recognised by leading business concerns all over the world. The Elliott Fisher is unique in construction and scope of utility. It is the only billing machine and typewriter which will write in bound books as well as on the ordinary loose leaves; and it does either with equal facility. The up-to-date billing machine has now been so perfected that as many as twenty forms can be written at the same operation, comprising the whole process from the time the order comes into the office to the posting of the ledger, which can include anything from the invoice to the label. The Elliott Fisher typewriter can also be equipped with adding attachment, another unique and valuable asset which, it is unnecessary to add, contributes in a large measure to the signal effectiveness and utility of the machine.

### **Vertical Filing and Card Indexing.**

There must be many of us who remember the old unsatisfactory methods of keeping office correspondence, documents, and general records. As a rule there was very little method about the business. Systems usually depended on the inventive genius of the office staff, and the general result was anything but satisfactory. The work of turning up a particular letter or document often occupied the entire energies of the staff, each department being searched in turn till the missing paper was found—or the search abandoned as a hopeless task. In those days papers were kept as often as not in some sort of vague alphabetical order, but the placing of a paper depended upon the reading of the office boy or his colleagues, and his interpretation was frequently quite at variance with that of the searcher. The era of the roll-top desk followed; but the roll-top desk, despite its unbounded convenience, affords, amid its multitudinous pigeon-holes and receptacles, glorious opportunities for the overlooking and neglect of vital documents.

Out of chaos came the Card Index and Vertical Filing Systems. The Card Index was

originally the idea of a Frenchman, but in this fashion was somewhat cumbersome and expensive. It was afterwards improved in the United States by the adoption of a rod threaded through the cards. Later, in 1891, Mr. Bowater Vernon, a well-known inventor and pioneer of office appliances, evolved a frictional self-filing support, thus enabling the rod to be dispensed with if desired. This invention, coupled with the method of vertical filing, was, it may be mentioned, responsible for the founding of the firm of Ceres Limited. It will be gratifying news to many of us to realise that, after all, it is an Englishman's invention which is gradually revolutionising the previous happy-go-lucky "plan" of storing documents, etc.

The gain in simplicity and accessibility to all kinds of office records was so obvious that the wonder is any business house can tolerate the old condition of things. To-day, when a busy man wants to find the record of some transaction, he presses an electric button summoning a boy. The boy is told what is wanted. He proceeds to a cabinet in some secure section of the office, opens a small drawer, passes over a number of carefully arranged cards, not much larger than the business cards used by the firm's representatives. He stops at one, takes mental note of what he has seen, opens a larger drawer, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, returns to the desk with a bundle of papers, carefully arranged, containing a full and complete record of every phase and detail of the transaction in question. The mass of papers that formerly littered the bed of the desk is now conspicuously absent, and in place of this are seen a neat desk blotter, a handsome ink-set, a "Reminder" box (another invention we owe to the Mr. Vernon aforesaid), or a tickler file, a pad of paper, and a calendar with a leaf for every day. A wire basket or two take up the surplus and the day's accumulation, and another basket takes care of the mail to be sent to the post-office. To-day, every day's business is finished that day. The business of last week or last month, that was to be taken up and disposed of to-day, is mechanically called to the busy man's attention by means of his Reminder or Tickler. This little device has probably saved more pounds, more temper, and aided more in the proper transaction of business, than any other one thing that has grown out of modern office evolution. The busy man of to-day has but to go about his daily task taking up each day's business each day, never giving a single thought to anything but the present. The little tickler automatically calls to his attention every day the work of that day, and then, with the aid of his filing system, he is equipped to

accomplish business that in the olden days would have been an impossibility.

The Ceres and Roneo Vertical Filing and Card Index requisites are among the best on the market, representing the application of the latest and most practical ideas in this department of office work. Our readers will do well to make themselves acquainted with the details of these specialities, a knowledge that may be gained by the simple dispatch of a postcard to the firms in question.

### **Duplicating Machines.**

There are few offices wherein the duplicating machine is not useful, if not essential. The reproduction of a number of facsimile copies from one typewritten or hand-written original, more particularly when such documents or letters are required for swift despatch, offers obvious advantages. The progress in the mechanism of duplicating devices has been as noteworthy as the development of the typewriter. The most general form of a hand-duplicator is that where the original matter is typewritten on a wax stencil sheet, or hand-written by means of a stylus pen, the stencil being afterwards locked in a printing frame and copies taken as required by the inked roller impressing the characters formed by the perforations on to the blank page. This style of duplicator may be adapted to a rotary printing drum, and in the latter case, of course, copies can be made at a very rapid rate. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the hand duplicator yields most satisfactory results in conjunction with the typewriter, although it will reproduce handwriting quite as readily. A typewritten stencil, however, presents the ideal method of using this device. The experiments and skill of experts in this class of machinery have produced within recent years remarkable devices, which counterfeited the actual work of the typewriter with such fidelity that it is impossible, or almost impossible, to detect the difference. This has been achieved by the invention of a machine which impresses solid typewriter type through a typewriter ribbon. Such machines are largely used by business men who have occasion to despatch quantities of form letters at frequent intervals. In order that the illusion may be perfect, the name and address of each recipient of such a letter are filled in on an ordinary typewriter machine by means of a special ribbon. This ribbon gives an exact match of the body of the letter, with the result that the whole communication looks like a personal letter individually typed and addressed. Letters of this kind claim attention where the



ordinary circular only reaches the waste-paper basket.

The famous firm of Roneo is inseparably associated with office appliances in general and with the duplicating machine in particular. Two specimens of Roneo Duplicators are found in the Roneotype and the Roneo Rotary Duplicator. The first-named is a marvellously ingenious machine which impresses metal type through a self-linked typewriter ribbon, and which turns out in thousands per hour type-written letters that cannot be distinguished from those typed in the ordinary way.

The Roneo Rotary Duplicator does its work by means of a wax stencil sheet, and for speed and effectiveness is unquestionably the top in its class. Many thousands of these machines are in use all over the world.

### **Adding and Calculating Machines.**

Once upon a time, and not very long ago either, the adding machine was regarded as little more than the phantasy of a crank inventor. Nowadays there are thousands of such machines in daily use, and some firms would find it almost impossible to get through the day's routine without their valuable assistance. The adding or listing machine of to-day is a wonderful instrument. It has been designed, not merely to add any figures from farthings to millions, and to print and to prove its own totals, but also to protect the careless operator against the consequences of his own carelessness. Its wide scope of utility and its marvellous mechanism can only be adequately appreciated by a personal inspection of the machine in question. The last remark also applies to many of the calculating machines which make a bid for public favour. The calculating machine differs from the adding or listing machine inasmuch as the latter does not record its work, but registers it, leaving the transfer to the book-keeper. Both types of machine have their well-defined fields of usefulness. The modern first-class calculating machine is capable of every phase of arithmetical computation—addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The speed with which these machines can supply the result of the work, difficult and complicated, as well as the simpler sums, must be seen to be realised.

### **The Loose-Leaf System.**

It is generally supposed that we owe the loose-leaf system to America, but this is not so, as Mr. T. Bowater Vernon, of the well-known British firm of Ceres Ltd., advocated

the system in a catalogue issued by him no less than twenty years ago. The idea of using loose-leaf books in place of bound volumes has had to encounter a good deal of prejudice, not only in England but even in America. The system, however, had so much in its favour that the opposition was soon beaten down. During the few years that the improved loose-leaf sales-book and the loose-leaf ledger, as well as the loose-leaf volumes for every kind of record, have been on the market in this country they have wrought material changes in the methods of accounting in every line of business. They have made it possible for the counting-house to eliminate many large, unwieldy, and costly books, and to accomplish greater things with a minimised expenditure of time and money. They have enabled the manufacturer to ascertain and record the exact cost of production. The big retail store and the country shopkeeper alike have found the loose-leaf system advantageous, it not indispensable, as sales records. The loose-leaf sales-book, the loose-leaf ledger, and loose-leaf volumes generally, have the supreme advantage that their bulk may be always adapted to their contents. Thus storage room and shelf space are greatly economised. **Another equally great advantage** of this system is that the typewriter can be employed to type sales' records, etc.; and as typewriting occupies hardly more than a third the space of the average pen-writing, a further economy of space is effected. Loose-leaf volumes for mercantile uses have now been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that no serious objection can be urged against their use. In outward appearance, in security from possible tampering with, or alteration of written records, they vie with the ordinary bound book. In every other respect they present superior advantages so patent that they have established a leading place among modern office appliances.

The "Dade" Perpetual Ledger is one which merits the business man's attention. In the "Dade" are embodied the following advantages. (1) Every sheet is locked into the binder by means of the locking-post going through the centre of the unslotted hole in the sheet. (2) Each account in the ledger has a permanent folio and is subject to unlimited expansion, each account commencing with one sheet, and a second or more sheets being added as they are required. (3) All dead matter can be deleted from the Current Ledger and be stored for easy reference in the Transfer Binder.

The strong claim is also made on behalf of the Espfee-Simplex British-made Movable Leaf Account Book that it is entirely different in design and construction from all other kinds. In proof of this statement the makers draw

# Will you test the "Effpee-Simplex"

BRITISH MADE

Perpetual  
Ledgers  
at Our  
Risk and  
Expense?



Photo Illustration of  
A No 3 SIZE F P-SIMPLEX BINDER,  
Containing 450 Leaves (900 Pages)



Photo Illustration of  
The Same F P-SIMPLEX BINDER containing 50 Leaves.



Photo Illustration of  
The Same F P-SIMPLEX BINDER,  
Containing 900 Leaves (1800 Pages).

At the Business Exhibition  
at Olympia 1909 the  
"EFFPEE-SIMPLEX" was  
acclaimed by all who  
saw it to be absolutely  
the best Loose Leaf  
Ledger on the market.

It is the only Loose Leaf  
Ledger which has the  
flexibility of an ordinary  
bound book.

It is the only Loose Leaf  
Ledger in which the  
flexible things are not  
under tension and  
therefore cannot break,  
stretch or lose their  
shape.

It is the only Loose Leaf  
Ledger which is  
guaranteed for TEN  
YEARS.

Write to-day for particulars of our "Free Trial Offer".

PETTYS LTD. (Dept P.) READING. ALSO AT LONDON & LEEDS.

attention to the fact that the *Effsee-Simplex* Perpetual Ledger is only the thickness of the number of leaves it contains, that it has no projections of any kind, and the covers are but a fraction thicker than those of an ordinary book. The signal principle of the *Effsee-Simplex* construction is that the leaves contained in the book are always held in perfect alignment on Flexible Leather Thongs, which are loose-ended, never under tension, and therefore cannot break, stretch, or lose their shape. The manufacturers claim that no other make of flexible book-binder possesses this feature, as in all other kinds the leather thongs, in addition to having to hold the leaves, are also used to pull the covers together.

The firm of John Walker is another well-known house specialising in the manufacture of Detachable Leaf Ledgers, and, as in the instances quoted above, our readers are invited to obtain further particulars.

### General Devices.

In the modern office unprofitable labour is cut down to a minimum. Telephones connect one department with another, allowing almost instant communication, whereas a few years ago hours were lost every week by the necessity for constant journeys from the staff rooms to the manager's offices. This principle has been observed in all sections of office routine.

The task of letter-copying once occupied a great deal of time, and gave the office staff much trouble. Nowadays such devices as the Ceres Writing Copier and the Roneo Rapid Copier have shown the business man how letter-copying can be accomplished in infinitely less time than formerly without sacrifice of accuracy or legal protection.

Machines have been constructed to open the morning's mail, to fold letters outward, to seal the envelopes containing those letters, and even to affix the stamps thereon. Automatic numbering and dating machines simplify the clerical work of classification, rapid addressing machines take the place of the old tedious envelope writing, and automatic time registers enable a business man to calculate exactly the cost of the labour expended on a particular job. As time progresses the time-saving methods of yesterday are discarded for the swifter devices of to-day. Our immediate forbears would have deemed the shorthand-writer a sufficiently wonderful institution, but a number of business men are already discarding the shorthand writer for the phonograph. In this case the machine records the dictator's

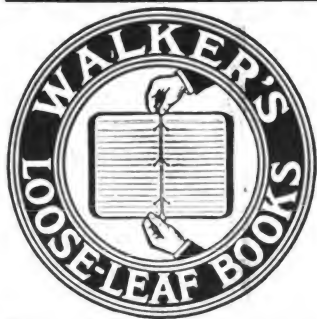
words as fast as they are spoken, and recites them back to the typist, the speed of recitation being regulated at will. The truth is that, in this highly competitive age, the saving of time, even minutes of time, has become a necessity for the building of a successful business. An hour saved in the transaction of office routine work may mean just the difference between the flourishing and the mediocre firm.

### Business Schools.

The trend of modern education is clearly evidenced by the prosperity and influence of the prominent commercial colleges. These business schools have performed a double work inasmuch as they have helped both the would-be employee and his or her employer. Formerly the office assistant had to "pick up" things as best he could, and very often the picking up process took longer than the employer would concede. Nowadays the employer is saved the waste of time and patience in sifting the incompetents from the incompetents among an appallingly large batch of applicants. The employment registers of the business colleges supply him with exactly what he wants without trouble or expense. The business schools have wisely devoted themselves to perfecting the practical side of their curriculum. They teach languages, book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting, etc., for employment in business life, not merely for academical purposes. For this reason, a pupil trained in a first-class business college commences his or her business career with a knowledge of business terms, business ways, and an appreciation of business procedure generally. The pupil has, in fact, served an apprenticeship, and is not a raw recruit with everything to forget and everything to learn.

One of the best-known and most successful business schools is Kensington College, Queen's Road, Bayswater, which is under the direction of Mr. Munford. The success of this college in training young men and young women of the rising generation for a self-supporting career has been so noticeable as to evoke testimonials from Sir Albert Rollit and the King's Solicitor-General. The resources and training facilities of Kensington College are of such proven merit that Mr. Munford is able to go to the length of absolutely guaranteeing beforehand a satisfactory appointment to every student when qualified. This fact needs no comment of ours. It is a remarkable testimonial to the confidence this Institution enjoys among the business community.

# WALKER'S "LOOSE-LEAF" BOOKS



are building up a solid and substantial reputation in the minds of "all sorts and conditions of men."

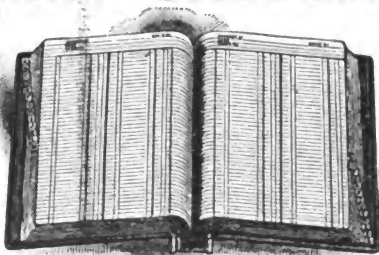
Their adaptability to individual requirements makes them as indispensable to the cultured literary student as to the busy man of commerce.

There is NO trade, profession, or occupation to which they will not lend "a helping hand." They are made for the desk or for the pocket—for the library or for the office.

For address books, for catalogues, for price books, for accounts, for fugitive jottings, for diaries or for notes of permanent value, they are equally indispensable.

THE PERFECTING OF THE "LOOSE-LEAF" LEDGER.

## WALKER'S "SIMPLICITY" LOOSE-LEAF LEDGER



**A TRIUMPH OF SECURITY AND STRENGTH.** Admitted by many "Loose-Leaf" Experts to be THE BEST "LOOSE-LEAF" LEDGER IN THE MARKET.

**NO RATCHETS. NO SCREWS. NO COMPLICATIONS.**

Simply a mechanism that is perfect, and cannot get out of order.

**BRITISH MANUFACTURE**, and patented throughout the world.

In manufacturing the Ledger **THE AIM WAS SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY;  
THE RESULT IS SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.**

**Can be had from your regular Stationer.**

Should any difficulty arise, write to the Makers, who will send address of nearest Agent.

**JOHN WALKER & Co. Ltd.**

FARRINGTON HOUSE, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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**Bi-Centenary Year.**

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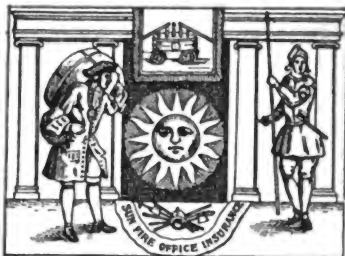
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| 35  | 3 | 15 | 11 |
| 40  | 3 | 4  | 9  |
| 45  | 3 | 16 | 4  |
| 50  | 4 | 11 | 7  |

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|-----|---|----|----|
| 20  | 1 | 9  | 0  |
| 25  | 1 | 12 | 7  |
| 30  | 1 | 17 | 1  |
| 35  | 2 | 3  | 3  |
| 40  | 2 | 11 | 2  |

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# THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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(With Branches throughout the Kingdom.)

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**FIRE, LOSS OF PROFITS DUE TO FIRE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,  
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## LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,

Incorporated 1869 under Act of Parliament.

LTD.

Chief Office: 60, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

| Year ending |       |      |     | Premium Income. |    |    | Funds.  |    |    |
|-------------|-------|------|-----|-----------------|----|----|---------|----|----|
|             |       |      |     | £               | s. | d. | £       | s. | d. |
| MARCH       | 24th, | 1899 | ... | 134,732         | 4  | 1½ | 170,547 | 17 | 5½ |
| "           | "     | 1909 | ... | 572,837         | 10 | 6½ | 611,643 | 3  | 6½ |

Industrial and Ordinary Business transacted.

Life and Endowment Assurances and Annuities.

Claims paid exceed **£1,999,000.** Prompt settlements.

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H. B. BRAIN, Secretary.

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# THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

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**INCOME, 1908 . . . . £1,266,568 14s. 11d.**

**FUNDS, 31st December, 1908 . . £4,218,525 14s. 1d.**

**THE**

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £49,000 .. RESERVE FUND .. £69,000

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**Secretary :** ALFRED SKEGGS, ESQ.

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**Auditors :** FRANK BROWN, ESQ., F.C.A. ; WILLIAM FEET, ESQ., A.C.A.

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Paid-up Capital - **£513,350.** Total Claims Paid - **£10,353,374.**

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**Head Office—5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

*Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, LONDON."*

*Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

|                        |   |   |                    |
|------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| <b>PAID-UP CAPITAL</b> | - | - | <b>£3,799,100</b>  |
| <b>RESERVE FUND</b>    | - | - | <b>£3,419,190</b>  |
| <b>DEPOSITS</b>        | - | - | <b>£68,284,018</b> |

The Bank has Branches and Sub-Branchees in London, the suburbs, and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers, moneys can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank. Every Officer of the Bank is pledged by a signed Declaration to secrecy as to the business affairs of the Bank and its Customers.

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ALSO

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*THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY.*



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Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

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H. T. HOARR, Secretary.

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35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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Established 1858.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £420,000.

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## Mutual Loan Fund Association,

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"He Himself knew what He would do."

The Christmas Letter is a splendid organisation, carried on by ladies for sending out bright illustrated Christmas Letters and Cards containing the gospel message. The idea was first thought of by the late Miss E. S. Elliott in 1871, when a few Letters were printed and placed on the pillows of the sick in a few hospitals and infirmaries.

In dainty coloured envelopes, bearing the words "A Christmas Letter for You," these Letters, bringing rays of hope and sunshine to many sad hearts, are now distributed in thousands to hospitals, workhouses, soldiers and seamen's institutes, reformatories, etc., and are very useful to missionaries and ministers, and to those who visit the poor.

A Specimen Packet, with particulars of the Mission, price 3d., or a full Sample Packet of all the new Letters and Cards, price 1s. 6d., can be obtained from the office of the Christmas Letter Mission, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.O.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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# THE East London Church Fund.

FOUNDED 1880.

**Presidents:** The BISHOPS of ISLINGTON and STEPNEY.

**Secretary:** Rev. H. A. E. STANDFAST, M.A.

**Office:** 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street Without,  
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**Bankers:** BANK OF ENGLAND.

This Fund exists to maintain and extend Church Work in  
East and North London. Grants are at present made to support

196 clergy and

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whose work is spread over an area containing more than  
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**ANNUAL INCOME NOW REQUIRED, £22,000.**

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**"There is probably no class more deserving  
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and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

**F. W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.**

**OFFICES:** Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

# London Missionary Society

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis)

**16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

*Treasurer:* Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart., M.P.

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**After 114 years** the Society is now considering, through lack of means, where it can reduce its work.

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**Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.,**  
*Home Secretary.*

*N.B.—Property of every kind may be given by will for religious or charitable purposes.*

## Christian Literature Society for India.

**CHRISTIAN  
LITERATURE  
SOCIETY  
FOR  
INDIA.**

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This Work is Christ's. Will you help it?

is acknowledged to be a most important branch of Missionary work, and often goes where the Missionary cannot go.

is doing for other Missions what they could not do for themselves without much extra expenditure.

Britain's greatest dependency. 300 millions. Hindus and Muhamadans, are committed to our

care. "Give ye them to eat." "Feed My sheep."

Many people in England do not realise what moral and spiritual injury is being done by the spread of Agnostic, Theosophical and anti-Christian literature in India and Ceylon. The enemy is sowing tares broadcast. "The present moment is the moment for forming the character of India for good or evil."

Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

**35, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.**

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*Offices*—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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*Hon. Secretary*—REV. PREBENDARY H. E. FOX, M.A.

The Society has 1,384 European Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Soudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 23,305 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd."

# *Help for Aged Seamen.*

That is the sole aim and object of the "Royal Alfred Institution." It provides a HOME or PENSION for destitute and deserving Seamen when age and infirmity render them unfit for the duties of their arduous calling. Over 2,600 have been permanently relieved during the last 40 years.

## **HUNDREDS ARE WAITING FOR RELIEF**

and we earnestly plead for the necessary funds to enable us to carry on and extend this National work.

## **IMMEDIATE HELP IS A NECESSITY**

if these toil-worn mariners are to be spared that anxious suspense and sickness of the heart which comes of hope deferred.

**TO HELP THEM IS AN ACT OF LOYALTY TO  
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**National Incorporated Association.**



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**President—**  
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**OVER 8,000 CHILDREN**  
**ALWAYS UNDER THEIR CARE.**

No Destitute Child ever refused **im-**  
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if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Help-  
less Infant.

**69,550** Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

**12,376** Applications and **2,558** New Admissions in the past year  
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**NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST;** No Money Promise  
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**1,000 EMIGRANTS** leave for Canada every year. **21,638** already  
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in same way and remitted to the Honorary Director at—

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October 1909.

# The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT (Incorporated).

## A SAILOR IN THE MAKING.

✻

*England's  
Future  
Manhood.*

These Homes were founded in 1864 — are pioneers of all English Institutions in their method of dealing individually, in separate Cottage Homes, with Orphan, Destitute and Fatherless Children.



✻

One of the lads  
of the new house  
at Swanley for  
training lads for  
the Mercantile  
Marine of  
Great Britain.

✻

✻

They have been working steadily and unostentatiously for the past forty-three years, receiving little lads as soon as they can run alone; placing them under the care of foster-parents; training them in their schools and playing-fields; and finally, after teaching them the rudiments of a useful trade, starting them ready and fit for the battle of life.

They claim to have made good strong men of over 2,500 lads who, in many cases through neglect, might have drifted into a life of uselessness and crime.

Will you interest yourself in little lads to the number of nearly 500 now in their care in the two Village Homes on the Kent Hills? There are no reserve or foundation funds of any kind to draw upon the income has to be collected annually.

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**THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,****LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.**

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**KING and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**  
1799-1910.111 years of national work  
with the Blind of the  
United Kingdom.Over 8,500  
Blind assisted  
during the last Century.Contributions and  
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Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

**President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.****THE ONLY SOCIETY** of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over 28,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

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It is the **only Society in England** that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.The Church is multiplying Curates **three times** as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £9,200 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 51 have been upwards of 30 years, and 90 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 20 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

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Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

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CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

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And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,028 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE  
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1909.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W.  
Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

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The "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS prepare poor boys of good character for the ROYAL NAVY and MERCHANT SERVICE.

**80 BOYS EACH YEAR SENT INTO THE  
ROYAL NAVY.**

**6,000 BOYS HAVE ENTERED THE  
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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS  
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Founded  
1843.

President:  
THE EARL OF JERSEY, Q.C.B.

**THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND  
DESTITUTE CHILDREN.**

Incorporated  
1904.

London Office:  
164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

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## IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

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Office and Work Depot:—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

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Patron: H.M. THE KING.

(Established 1881)

OVER  
14,800 CHILDREN  
HAVE BEEN  
RESCUED.



THERE ARE NOW  
OVER 4,000  
UNDER THE SOCIETY'S  
CARE.

## FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

For the Rescue of Destitute and Cruelly treated Children.

LEGACIES, Donations, etc., gratefully received by the

**Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Old Town Hall,  
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BENEFITING ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN.

Orphan and necessitous children are received into these Homes upon their own application or that of their nearest relative without interest or canvassing.

There are now NINE HOMES and FOUR FREE DAY SCHOOLS in DUBLIN, DOLLYMOUNT, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, SANDYCOVE, and ONTARIO.

These all being supported by Voluntary Contributions, Help is Constantly Needed and Earnestly Invited.

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**£1,000 A MONTH** IS REQUIRED FOR THE WHOLE WORK.

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## FOR AFFLICTED, BLIND, AND CRIPPLED GIRLS

In connection with the **Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission.**  
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIth Earl of Shaftesbury).

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Sup. & Sec.: **JOHN A. GROOM, The Crippleage, Sekforde St, London, E.C.**

## THE CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Offices: Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Is responsible  
for  
**GRANTS**  
towards  
Supporting

805 CURATES.  
179 LAY AGENTS.  
166 WOMEN WORKERS.  
1,150 HOME MISSIONARIES.

**Liabilities :**  
**£74,000**  
**Annually.**

**60** Approved Parishes are anxiously **WAITING FOR HELP.**

**£3,000** Additional Income is Urgently Required to meet their needs.

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|                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Ordinary Annual Expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £6,500        |
| Income from Investments     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £200          |
| <b>REQUIRED EACH YEAR</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>£6,300</b> |

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